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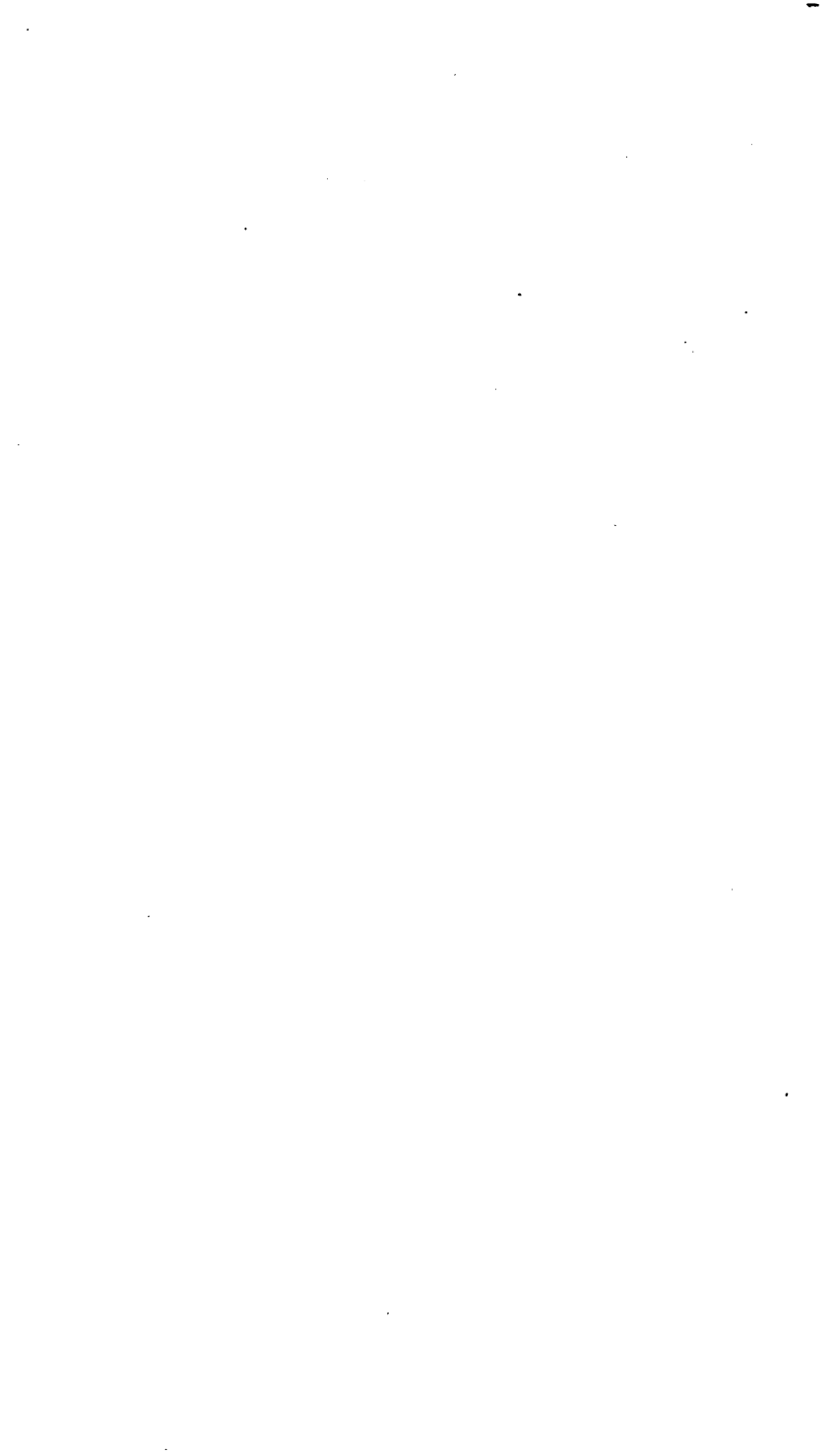
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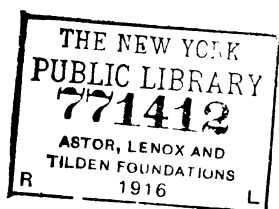




PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

VOL. I.





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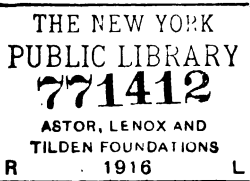
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1849.



PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

THE Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, having taken into consideration the advantages which have accrued to many Societies, at home and abroad, from the practice of circulating amongst their Members, at short intervals, condensed abstracts of their Proceedings, have thought it expedient to adopt a similar course, from the date of the last anniversary. With this view they issue this, the first number of the Minutes, prepared under the immediate superintendence of the Director of the Society; and the Council have every reason to believe, that by thus opening the door to a more easy and frequent communication with the Members generally, and more particularly with those residing at a distance from London, they are doing that which will be equally beneficial to the interests of the Society, and conducive to the more extended encouragement of those archæological pursuits, for the promotion of which the Society was formed, and to which the joint labours of its Members have already so largely contributed.

Somerset House,

January 11, 1844.

THE PRESENT COUNCIL,

ELECTED APRIL 24, 1843.

GEORGE, EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., F.R.S., PRESIDENT.

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Albert Way, Esq., M.A., DIRECTOR.

Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter King of Arms.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1843.

No. 1.

Monday, April 24, 1843.

HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

St. George's day, appointed by the Statutes for the meeting of the Society in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing, having fallen this year on the Sunday, the usual meeting was held on this, the ensuing day. John Noble, Esq., and George Godwin, Esq., having been appointed Scrutators, by the customary proceeding of drawing lots, the Fellows present proceeded to the election by ballot, according to established usage. The result having been formally declared, an announcement was made that the following publication of the Society was ready for distribution to the Fellows of the Society: *Vetusta Monumenta*, Vol. VI. plates XXVI. to XXXIX. These plates represent the paintings discovered in the Painted Chamber in the ancient Palace at Westminster, and they are accompanied by the illustrative text and description prepared by the late Director, John Gage Rokewode, Esq.

In consequence of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Anniversary Festival of the Society, usually celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on St. George's day, was postponed.

Thursday, May 11, 1843.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze patera, discovered by him in opening some graves formed in the chalk, upon the property of Sir Brook Bridges, near Wingham, Kent, and supposed to be of the Anglo-Saxon period: also an Egyptian vessel of bronze, supposed to have been used for sacrificial purposes, the surface of which is covered with designs and hieroglyphics engraved with the burin. It was purchased by Lord Castlereagh, at Thebes, in 1842.

A portion of a paper was read, entitled, *Observations on the condition of the English Peasantry during the Middle Ages*. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A. The remainder of Mr. Wright's paper was read at the two ensuing meetings.

In the earlier ages of the Germanic tribes society consisted of two classes, freemen and slaves—the former the possessors, the latter the cultivators of the soil. The German peasants, or serfs, answered to the *coloni* of the Romans, except that the latter were more largely protected by the law, particularly under the Christian emperors. After the settlement of the German invaders in the Roman provinces, the *coloni* became serfs on the same footing as in their own country. In England, under the Anglo-Saxons, the most common name for a peasant or serf was *theow*. The condition of the peasants or *theows* in England before the Norman Conquest, its gradual amelioration, and the frequency of manumission, are shown by the Anglo-Saxon laws, charters of manumission, and other documents. The Norman lords came in with much harsher feelings towards the peasantry than those entertained by the Anglo-Saxon landholders, and the condition of the peasantry, for some ages after the Conquest, was most deplorable. Manumission was much less common than under the Anglo-Saxons. The state of the peasantry at this period is to be learned from the Anglo-Norman laws, and from charters, as well as from the popular writers of the thirteenth century. The French and Anglo-Norman poets, who were in the pay of the Anglo-Norman barons, speak of this part of the population with the greatest contempt. The reforming spirit spread abroad in the fourteenth century was exceedingly active among the peasantry, who associated together to obtain freedom even by actions in courts of law, and who appear to have been backed and assisted by some in a higher station of society. The opposition to their claims, and some acts of oppression, drove them into open rebellion in the reign of Richard II.; but the charters of freedom which they had obtained were cancelled as soon as they were reduced to quietness. Their final emancipation only took place at a later period—slavery among the agricultural population expired with the feudal system. Under the Anglo-Normans the peasants were designated by the name of *villans* (*villani*), and the last trace of the contempt with which they were regarded by their masters is found in the modern form and signification of the word *villain*.

Thursday, May 18, 1843.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

It was announced to the Society, that the first part of vol. XXX. of the *Archæologia* was ready for delivery to the Fellows.

The following books were presented to the Society. By the Statistical Society of London, their Journal, vol. VI. part II. 1843. By Monsieur Pierquin de Gembloux, *Histoire Monétaire et Philologique du Berry*, 4to., 1840; *Lettre au Général Bory de St. Vincent*, 8vo., 1840; *Les Croiseries du Berry*, 8vo.; *Idiomologie des Iles Marquises*; and *Biographie des hommes du jour*.

Charles J. Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a drawing of Westwood, the seat of Sir John Pakington, Bart., near Droitwich, Worcestershire, erected in the reign of Elizabeth. It affords a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of that period.

Mr. John George Pfister exhibited an ancient money-horn, and a silver figure of a Bishop, described as a Florentine work of the sixteenth century. The horn, supposed to be of the ninth century, and intended as a receptacle for money, to be worn as a personal appendage, is formed of stag's horn, with ornaments engraved thereon, and mounted with silver. When found in Switzerland, buried under a stone, near the ruined castle of Grüneck in the Grisons, it contained silver coins of the Emperor Louis I., of Charles II. as King, of Berengarius and Lambert, Kings of Italy, being all of the ninth century.

The reading of Mr. Wright's Observations on the condition of the English Peasantry was resumed.

Thursday, May 25, 1843.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thomas Lott, Esq. of Bow-lane, London, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Captain William H. Smyth, R.N., F.S.A., one of the Auditors appointed March 16, 1843, to examine the Accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1842, reported the examination of the same, and submitted the following abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements for the information of the Society :

	£	s.	d.
Balance of the last year's account	1056	16	11½
<i>Receipts in the Year 1842.</i>			
By Annual Subscriptions	1051	11	6
By Admission Fees	168	0	0
By one Year's Dividend on £7,500 Consols	221	14	5
By Sale of Books and Prints	52	2	11
By Stamp Duty on Bonds given on admission	18	0	0
	1511	8	10
By Compositions in lieu of Annual Subscriptions	294	0	0
	£1805	8	10

	£	s.	d.
<i>Disbursements in the Year 1842.</i>			
To Artists and in Publications	843	1	10
For Taxes	39	9	8
For Salaries	447	10	0
For Tradesmen's Bills	157	15	1
For Insurance	22	11	0
For the Anniversary Dinner	28	5	6
For Petty Cash, Postage, &c.	64	18	6
For Bookbinding	22	0	0
For Preparing a Catalogue of Topographical Prints and Drawings in the possession of the Society	23	12	6
For Cabinet, for the suitable preservation of that Collection	97	10	6
For Collecting Subscriptions	51	17	9
For Bond Stamps	27	0	0
	1805	12	4
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, on Jan. 1, 1843	1056	13	5½
	£2861	5	9½

Stock in the 3 per Cent. Consols £7,500.

Witness our hands,
April 12, 1843.

EDWARD BLORE,
W. H. SMYTH,
Auditors.

The produce of the sale of the Anglo-Saxon works, published by the Society, was reported to amount, during the last year, to £23 0s. 11d.

These works are, the Metrical Anglo-Saxon paraphrase of parts of the Holy Scripture by Cædmon; edited from the MS. of the tenth century in the Bodleian, by Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., F.S.A., 8vo. 1832. Price to Fellows, 10s., to the public, 16s. Fifty engravings from illuminations in

the MS. with descriptive notice by Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary. Price 7s. (These form plates LII.—CIV. of *Archæologia*, vol. XXIV.) Codex Exoniensis, a collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry; edited from the MS. in the Chapter Library at Exeter by Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., F.S.A., 8vo. 1842. Price to Fellows, 15s., to the public, 20s. The following works are also on sale at the Society's rooms, Somerset House. Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, Lond. 8vo. 1826. Price to Fellows, 10s. 6d., to the public, 18s. *Magni rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ sub regibus Angliæ*, rolls of the times of Hen. II. and Rich. I., edited by Thomas Stapleton, Esq. F.S.A, 8vo. 1840, vol. I. Price to Fellows, 12s., to the public, 16s.

The following books were presented to the Society: By the Trustees of the British Museum, *Additions to the British Museum; Manuscripts, 1836-40; Natural History, &c. 1836-39*; 8vo. 1843. By the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, *Historia e Memorias*, Tom. XII., parte II. 4to. 1839; *Discurso lido por J. J. de Costa de Macedo*, 4to. 1843. By the Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt, eight drawings, executed by Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, representing vessels of earthen-ware and glass, and bronze bracelets, discovered at Chilgrove, Sussex; accompanied by a descriptive memoir. The bodies near which they were found had been interred, not burned, and were found under a down upon which an embankment is to be noticed.

The reading of Mr. Wright's *Observations on the condition of the English Peasantry* was concluded.

Thursday, June 1, 1843.

HUDSON GURNEY, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Henry Charles Harford, Esq. of Clifton, Gloucestershire, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society: By the Rev. W. J. Rees, F.S.A., *Transactions of the Cymmrodorion, or Metropolitan Cambrian Society*, Vol. II. part IV. 8vo. 1843. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, No. 185. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *Gentleman's Magazine*, June 1843. By the Council of the Shakespeare Society, *Publications of the Society*, 15 vols. 8vo. By W. P. Griffith, Esq., F.S.A. *Geometrical Proportion of Architecture, Grecian Architecture*, fol. 1843. By Lewis W. Dillwyn, Esq., *Hortus Colinsonianus*, 8vo. 1843; not published.

The Earl of Enniskillen exhibited a brass pot, standing on three feet, found in a bog on the east side of Mount Joy Forest, in the parish of Cappagh, county Tyrone. It is ornamented with a band formed of armorial escutcheons, exhibiting the following bearings: Three chevrons. (Clare, Earl of Gloucester?) A cross. (De Burgh, Earl of Ulster?) A fleur de lys. Paly of eleven pieces. A fess between two chevrons. (Tendryng?) It has since been deposited in the British Museum.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing of the Monu-
al Brass of Robert Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury, one of the English

Mission to the Council of Constance, A.D. 1416, who dying there was interred at the foot of the steps leading up to the high altar in the cathedral. The rubbing was communicated by Mr. R. Pearsall, of Carlsruhe, with a descriptive account, and an extract from the Chronicle of Ulrick von Reichenthal, "*Consilium von Costnitz, 1483*," in which it is recorded that this prelate died suddenly in the fortress of Gotlieben, near Constance, and was interred in the choir of the cathedral with great state, accompanied by all the dignitaries assembled on that occasion. The figure is represented in full pontificals; its length is 49½ inches; it is placed under a richly ornamented arch, supported by tabernacle work at the sides, composed of niches in which are placed figures of cherubim. Two escutcheons are placed over the figure; one with the arms of France and England, quarterly, surrounded by the garter; the other is defaced. It is asserted traditionally, that this curious brass was brought to Constance from England; and in the character of the design and execution, it closely resembles the numerous brasses of the period now extant in England, but it is wholly unlike any such memorial hitherto noticed on the Continent. On a narrow fillet of brass, which runs round the verge of the tomb, is the following inscription:

+Subjacet hic stratus Robert Hallum vocitatus,
 Quondam prelatus Sarum sub honore creatus.
 Hic decretorum doctor, pacis que creator,
 Nobilis Anglorum Regis fuit ambaciator.
 Festo Cuthberti Septembris . . e vigebat,
 In quo Roberti mortem Constantia flebat,
 Anno Milleno, tricenteno, octuageno,
 Sex cum ter deno : cum Christo vivat ameno.

The Patent, dated 20 Oct. 2 Hen. V. 1414, whereby Nicholas Bishop of Bath and Wells, Robert Bishop of Salisbury, Richard Earl of Warwick, the Abbot of Westminster, and other persons, were constituted by Henry V. as his "*ambassiatores, oratores, veros et indubitatos procuratores, et nuncios speciales*," to attend the Council of Constance, has been printed in Rymer, IX. 167. It is doubtless in consequence of this authority specially delegated to Bishop Hallam by the sovereign, that the royal arms, and the garter, appear amongst the decorations of his memorial. The translation of St. Cuthbert is Sept 4.

A communication was read from William Chaffers, Esq., to Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A., describing the discoveries recently made in Blackfriars, in forming sewers; especially a portion of a Roman sepulchral memorial, which bears the name of Celsus, *speculator* of the second legion; vestiges of the Church of the Black Friars, and a portion of the Old London wall, which had been demolished, A.D. 1296, to make way for the foundation of the monastery and church, as appears by the charter of Edw. I. A drawing, which represents the sculptured monument and inscription, accompanied this paper.

The Rev. Richard Garnett communicated observations on the Eastern Terminus of the Wall of Antoninus, in support of the suggestion of Horsley, that Kinneil was the real terminus of the wall, contrary to the common opinion, which places it at Carriden, where vestiges of a Roman fort may be seen. An interpolated passage in the Durham MSS. of

Nennius states that it was called by the Britons *Pen Gaeul*, in Gaelic *Cenail*, in English (as Bede likewise states) *Peneltun*.

The Society then adjourned over the Whitsuntide recess, to meet again on June 15.

Thursday, June 15, 1843.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society. By John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., *The Topographer and Genealogist*, part II. 8vo. 1843. By the Zoological Society, *Proceedings*, part X. pp. 15—210. By the Royal Geographical Society, *Journal of Proceedings*, vol. XII. part II. 8vo. 1842.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited coloured drawings, communicated by Monsieur de Rheims, of Calais, and representing paintings discovered July, 1840, on the walls and pillars of the Church of the B. V. Mary in that town. The subjects are, the Virgin and Child, Saints, several armorial bearings, among which occurs the coat of Wodehouse, with the legend "*Orate pro anima Thome Wodehouse*;" the device of a club or knotted staff, with a twining branch around it, and the motto "*Le jour viendra*," are also frequently repeated.

Mr. Smith also communicated a narrative by the Baron Clement Augustus de Bode of the opening of a tumulus, in 1841, 12 miles N.E. of Asterabad, on the eastern shores of the Caspian, accompanied by sketches. The objects discovered, and sent to the Shah by the local authorities, were, a golden goblet, with figures rudely embossed upon it, weighing thirty-six ounces; a golden lamp, as it is supposed, weighing seventy ounces, ornamented with figures of animals; a golden urn, and two small trumpets, with sculptured female figures, vases of a reddish stone, and other objects. The tumulus was known as *The Mound of the Pheasant*, and a passage was accidentally discovered leading to a subterranean chamber, in which these objects were found. The monument appears to bear some analogy with the account given by Herodotus of the interments of the Scythian Kings; and it was reported that Royal insignia were found with these vessels of gold.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of Mrs. Stackpole, of Laugharne, a bronze vessel, described as a *thurible*, found at Kyn Gadel, Caermarthenshire, a pass in the Cliffs about two miles W. of Laugharne; it contained coins of Carausius, Carus, Tetricus, and Allectus. The name Kyn Gadel has been explained as signifying the frontier defence, and may have been taken from the fortress of which vestiges are still seen on Corgan Hill, where the discovery was made; many vestiges of ancient occupation have been found in the vicinity. The *thurible*, described as being of the close of the third century, had apparently been plated with silver: it is in the form of a bowl, the diameter being eight inches, with a handle like a skillet, a second bowl being fitted into it, the bottom of which is perforated with numerous small holes like a strainer; this last has a flat cover pierced in open work. A representation may be seen in *Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1842, p. 473.

The Society adjourned over the summer vacation, to meet again on November 16.

Thursday, November 16, 1843.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Board of Ordnance presented to the Society one of the stone shot recently discovered in the Moat of the Tower of London : it is formed of compact stone rudely fashioned, and the diameter is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The following books were presented to the Society : By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., the *Gentleman's Magazine*, from July to November, 1843. By the editor, *The Athenæum*, parts 186 to 190; 1843. By the Numismatic Society, *Numismatic Chronicle*, parts 21, 22; 1843. By Dr. Goodfellow, the *London Physiological Journal*, No. 1. 8vo. 1843. By Mr. M. T. S. Raimbach, *Memoirs and Recollections of the late Abraham Raimbach, engraver*, 4to. 1843. By John Adolphus, Esq., *The History of England, from the accession to the decease of George III.* vol. VI. 8vo. 1843. By Henri, Comte Krasinski, *Bataille de Kirholm, Roman Historique*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1836. By Monsieur Edouard Frère, *De l'Imprimerie, et de la Librairie à Rouen, 1483 à 1550*, 8vo. 1843. By Professor Charles Christian Rafn, *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, 1840—1843*, 8vo. By Dr. Leemans, Director of the Leyden Museum, *Ægyptische Monumenten, representations of Egyptian antiquities preserved there*; pl. 11—48, fol. : *Papyri Græci*, tom. i. 4to. 1843. By the Archæological Institute of Rome, *Monumenti Inediti, per l'anno 1843*: plates 37—48, fol.; *Annales*, tom. 13, 14, 8vo. 1841; *Bullettini, per l'anno 1842*, 8vo. By the Shakespeare Society, *The Chester Plays*, edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. 8vo. 1843: *The Alleyne Papers*, edited by J. P. Collier, Esq. 8vo. 1843. By Charles H. Cooper, Esq., *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*, parts 13—16, 8vo. 1843. By the Committee of the Art Union of London, *Seventh Annual Report, 1843*. By the Royal Irish Academy, *Proceedings for the year 1841-2*, part VI. 8vo. 1843. By the Royal Geographical Society of London, *Address delivered at the Anniversary Meeting, 22 May, 1843*, by William R. Hamilton, Esq. President. By the Statistical Society of London, *Journal*, vol. VI. part III. 8vo. 1843. By the Philosophical Society of Manchester, *Memoirs*, vol. VIII. part 1. 8vo. 1843. By Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A., *Descriptive Index of the Contents of five MS. volumes Illustrative of the History of Great Britain, in his library*, 8vo. 1843. By Dr. J. de Wal, *Bijdragen tot de Geschiedenis en Oudheden van Drenthe*, contributions to the history of the Antiquities of Drenthe, Groningen, 8vo. 1842. By the London Institution, *Catalogue of the Library, systematically classed*, vol. III. 8vo. 1843. By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, *Transactions*, vol. VIII. parts, 2, 3, 4to. 1842-43: *Proceedings*, vol. II. Nos. 24, 25, 8vo. 1842-43. By Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., *Stemmata Botevilliana*, 8vo. 1843. By William Robinson, Esq. LL.D., *A collection of Broad-sides, and Reprints of Small Tracts, with Maps of the Parishes of Edmonton, Hackney, and Tottenham*. By Monsieur Marion du Mersan, *Histoire du Cabinet des Médailles, &c. avec une notice sur la Bibliothèque Royale, Paris*, 8vo. 1838: with several minor dissertations on Medals and Antiquities. By the Rev. J. S. Henslow,

Account of the Roman Antiquities found at Rongham, Sept. 1843, 8vo. By Edw. Hall, Esq. Observations on the Propriety of Style, particularly with reference to the Modern Adaptation of Gothic Architecture, 8vo By George Moore, Esq. F.S.A., Essay on those Powers of the Mind which have reference to Architectural Study and Design, 4to. 1843. By the publisher, Mr. Van Voorst, Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts, parts I. and II. 8vo. 1843.

Sir Henry Ellis exhibited a cast from an unpublished seal of Henry VIII. found by Mr. John Doubleday among the Archives of Durham Cathedral. The Sovereign is represented enthroned, holding in his right-hand a sword, and the orb in his left; on the dexter side in an upper compartment is a figure of Justice, and another on the sinister side which appears to represent Prudence. On the dexter side are the lords spiritual, mitred; two of them holding cross-staves, kneel before the throne; the temporal peers, wearing robes and coronets, are seen on the side opposite. Before the footstep of the throne is a scutcheon of the arms of England, surmounted by the crown, and encircled by the Garter. The following portion of the legend is preserved: *S. HEN.*
. RIS POS. DEVM ECCLESIE ANGL. SVPREMI CAPITIS
TICAS. . . (ad causas ecclesiasticas?) The seal, which is of bright red wax, measures in diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and there is no appearance of any counter-seal. Henry VIII. upon his accession, in accordance with the example of several other Sovereigns, adopted the seal of his predecessor, with some distinctive alterations, and the addition of a rose and a fleur-de-lys on the counter-seal. Sandford has described two great seals, the earlier of Gothic design, the later in the revived classical style of decoration: on the former the title *FIDEI DEFENSOR*, conferred on Henry VIII. in 1521, first appears. A new seal appears to have been made in 1532. Rymer, xiv. p. 439. The second seal described by Sandford, and of which he has given a representation, appears, by the addition of, the title *HIBERNIE REX*, to have been made subsequently to 1541, when Henry was proclaimed King of Ireland.

Thursday, November 23, 1843.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books and engravings were presented to the Society, By Mark A. Lower, Esq.: *English Surnames*, 2nd. edit. 8vo, 1843. By Edward W. Brayley, Esq., F.S.A., *Topographical History of Surrey*, Vol. II. parts 1, 2, 4to. 1843. By George Godwin, Esq., *Statement of the claims of Sir Page Dick, Bart.*, 4to. By Thomas Windus, Esq., F.S.A., a lithographic representation of the Sarcophagus in which the Barberini vase was discovered. By Rev. D. Durell, a lithographic representation of the Sculptures on the Font in St. Nicholas' church, Brighton, which apparently were intended to pourtray the Baptism of the Saviour in the River Jordan, and the Institution of the Eucharist, with two subjects possibly from the legendary history of St. Nicholas, the patron of the church. An Engraving which represents this font may be found in *Antiqu. Rep.* IV. 185. Compare the sub-

jects from the History of St. Nicholas, formerly in the windows of Eaton Socon Church, Bedfordshire, Gough's Sep. Mon. II. 213.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated a letter from Captain Evan Nepean, R.N., to Samuel Birch, Esq., containing some remarks on his report upon the collection of vases and antiquities discovered by Capt. Nepean in the Island of Sacrificios, in the gulph of Mexico. In the report, printed in *Archæol.* vol. XXX. 139, Mr. Birch describes these as relics of the Aztecks, or Mexicans of the period of the Conquest by Cortez; but from the geological formation of the island, and the situation in which the objects were found, Capt. Nepean considers that they ought to be assigned to an earlier period, and at least regarded as the works of the Toltesks, who, according to Humboldt, possessed Mexico 500 years previously to the arrival of the Aztecks. The collection has recently been deposited in the British Museum.

A letter from Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A., addressed to Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary, was read, describing the stone shot recently found in the moat on the south side of the Tower of London, which has been converted into a dry ditch. See page 9, *ante*. They are formed of Kentish rag-stone, probably from the Maidstone quarries, and very rudely fashioned; their diameters vary from 10 in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., the size of the largest nearly corresponding with those now termed 84-pounder, and of the smallest with 12-pounder. The use of stone shot appears to have been discontinued after the reign of Elizabeth, and they appear to have been much improved in form, being described as "stone shotte, polished," in a document dated 1575, preserved in the Tower. From the rude formation of these shot, the position where they were found heaped together, and their fractured state, Mr. Porrett supposes them to have been projected against the Tower, when held by Lord Scales on behalf of Henry VI. in 1460, against the Yorkist forces under the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Cobham, and Sir John Wenlocke; artillery being planted on the opposite side of the Thames, to the great annoyance of the besieged. See extracts from the chronicles of 38 Hen. VI., in Bayley's *Hist. of the Tower*. Some other specimens of this kind of projectile are preserved in the Tower, where two of large dimension, one of 2 ft. in diam., and the other 18 in., are placed on pedestals at the entrance of the Horse Armoury.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A., communicated a letter from John Sydenham, Esq., giving a general account of Barrows in South Dorset, and remarks on their distinct character, as compared with tumuli in Kent, and other parts of England. One exception occurs amongst the Kentish barrows, in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, which in its formation and contents closely resembles those in Dorset. See *Archæol.* XXX. 57. The Dorset tumuli, from the rude and simple character of their contents, appear to be of a very early period; they exhibit indications of various modes of interment in the same barrow, and of combustion and inhumation apparently in use at the same time. The utensils and personal appliances discovered consist of coarsely fabricated urns, implements or weapons of bone, stone, or flint, beads of clay, bone, or shells, deers' antlers, &c. Rarely is any implement or ornament of bronze found in them. A detailed report was also given of discoveries made in twenty-five barrows opened by Mr. Sydenham near Dorchester,

in the vicinity of Maiden Castle, and on Chesilbourne Down, with sketches of urns found in them, containing burned bones. Two bronze daggers were found in one barrow, of which one was chased and gilded. These barrows, all of which are within twelve miles of the coast, appear, according to Mr. Sydenham, to be of a class almost distinct, and of earlier date than those which occur towards the N. E. parts of the county, and the Wiltshire tumuli described by Sir R. Hoare. They may be attributed to the earliest tribes that peopled Britain, which, as they advanced into the interior, gradually improved in art and refinement, as is indicated by the character of the contents of the more inland tumuli.

Thursday, November 30, 1843.

WILLIAM RICHARD HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Francis Robert Raines, Incumbent of Milnrow, in Rochdale, Lancashire, Anthony Plow, Esq., of Queen's College, Cambridge, and the Rev. John Papillon, B.A. Rector of Lexden, near Colchester, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following works were presented to the Society. By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Dec. 1843. By John Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., *Coins of the Romans*, relating to Britain, 2d. ed. 8vo. 1844. By Mr. Van Voorst, the *Publisher, Baptismal Fonts*, part III.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated a Discourse presented to James I. by Richard Hodson, regarding the ancient division of Ireland into provinces before the Conquest by Henry II., its subsequent divisions, and other circumstances concerning the history and government of the country at that period: setting forth the great charge incurred by the Crown in consequence of rebellions in Ireland, and shewing some means for its more peaceable government.

Thursday, December 7, 1843.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following works were presented to the Society. By T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.S.A., *On Superstitions connected with the History and Practice of Medicine and Surgery*, 8vo. 1844. By George Godwin, Esq., *Ancient Structures in Winchester and Romsey*, 8vo. By the Statistical Society, *Journal*, Vol. VI. part IV. 8vo. 1843. By the Royal College of Physicians, *Catalogue of the Fellows, Candidates, and Licentiates*, 1843. By Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A., *St. Patrick's Purgatory*, 8vo. 1843.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited some ornaments discovered in a small barrow on Roundway Down, near Devizes, on the property of E. F. Colston, Esq. Some particulars regarding the discovery were communicated by the Rev. J. B. Hughes of Marlborough. The interment had been made on the natural surface of the chalk, the corpse

inclosed in a wooden; iron-bound cist; it lay N. and S. the head to the North. Near the neck were found several ornaments of gold, of various sizes and forms, which apparently had formed a necklace. The gems are roughly polished garnets, the diameter of the largest measures five-eighths in.; the setting is simple, each being adapted for suspension by a small ring; the fashion is similar to that of the ornaments found in Kent, and represented in Douglas's *Nenia*, pl. 5, 21, and 22. Two gold pins, set with small garnets, were also found, united by a chain, in the centre of which was a small vitrified paste engraved, bearing a cruciform ornament, with a kind of knot or interlacement chased upon the reverse of the setting. At the feet was found (as it was supposed) a helmet, formed of about twenty triangular-shaped thin pieces of brass, fastened together by rivets and two thin hoops of brass; this shortly fell to pieces on admission of the air. There were also portions of small earthen cups; four small holes were observed at the cardinal points, in two of which were portions of small earthen cups; bones of animals were scattered about. Mr. Akerman considered the interment to be of the VIth or VIIth century, and observed that similar pins connected by chains, but of base metal, had been discovered in Kent, which he attributed to that period. The necklace appears to prove that the person interred was a female, and it is much to be regretted that the portions preserved of the supposed helmet were insufficient to permit any positive opinion to be formed as to the nature of the object, but it seems highly probable that it was a brass-bound vessel, in the form of a pail, similar to one represented by Douglas, plate 12, which was likewise ornamented with triangular plates and bands of brass. It may be supposed that it was intended to contain implements or ornaments of female use, as was the box of similar form represented in the *Nenia*, pl. 18.

A paper was read, communicated by Samuel Birch, Esq. entitled, *Observations on a Vase representing the Arcadian tradition of the contest of Hercules and Juno, at Pylos, preserved in the British Museum.* It was described as an Etruscan work, curious both as a specimen in style and fabric between the vases termed Corinthian, Nolan, Egyptian, or Phenician, and the Tyrrhenian styles, and also on account of the subject represented, which, if not novel, has not been elsewhere clearly exhibited.

Thursday, December 14, 1843.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

William Dickson, Esq., of Alnwick, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Northumberland, and Attorney at Law, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society. By the publisher, *Ancient and Modern Architecture*, by Mons. Jules Gailhabaud, 4to. By W. V. Pickett, Esq., *Address to the Royal Academy*. By the Editor, *Athenæum*, No. 191. By the Royal Asiatic Society, *Journal*, vol. VII. 8vo. 1843. By the Shakespeare Society, *Honour Triumphant*, and a *Line of Life*, two tracts by John Forde, 8vo. By the

Historical and Archæological Society of Geneva, *Mémoires et Documents*, vols. I. and II. 8vo. 1841, 1843. By Monsieur Adrien de Longpérier, honorary Fellow of the Society, Dissertations on unpublished medals of Dynamis, Queen of Pontus, and a medal of Lycia.

Jabez Allies, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a portion of a bronze ornament, described as a torques, formed of twenty small pieces curiously twisted and tooled, alternating with pieces fashioned like a small pulley; these are all of bronze, incrustated with a fine highly polished *patina*, and strung upon a strong iron wire. It was discovered about 2 feet deep in a gravel bed at Perdeswell, in the parish of Claines, about 2 miles from Worcester. See Mr. Allies' Notice of ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities in Worcestershire, 8vo. 1840, p. 55.

A letter was read from Studley Martin, Esq., of Liverpool, addressed to Hudson Gurney, Esq., V.P., describing a sepulchral urn, recently discovered by him under a cairn on Worsthorn Moor, east of Burnley, on the boundaries of Lancashire and Yorkshire. It contained ashes and burned bones, and was covered by a stone. A circle surrounding the spot is still discernible, varying in diameter from 60 to 80 yards.

Philip Howard, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of the examination of vaults in the chancel of Framlingham Church, Suffolk, on Easter Tuesday 1841, and of the discovery of remains, supposed to be those of one of the Dukes of Norfolk, and of Henry, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, natural son of Henry VIII. by Elizabeth Blount; he died 1535, and was buried at Framlingham. The tomb of the duke, traditionally described as having been removed from Thetford Priory at the dissolution, is on the south side of the altar, and the effigies placed upon it are described by Mr. Howard, as representing Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, who died 1554, and his wife Anne Plantagenet, third daughter of Edward IV., whose effigy is on that account placed at the right-hand of that of the duke. See Memorials of the Howard family, by Henry Howard, Esq. p. 114. Thomas, second Duke, who died 1522, was buried at Thetford Priory; and Blomefield states, that his remains were removed to Framlingham, but it is more probable that they were deposited at Lambeth, in the chapel founded by him.

George Stephens, Esq. of Stockholm, presented to the Society, a translation of the Anglo-Saxon lay of the Phoenix, into the metre and alliteration of the original, supposed to have been written during the tenth or eleventh century, and preserved in the MS. presented to Exeter Cathedral by Bishop Leofric, A. D. 1050, and first published entire, as stated by Mr. Stephens, by Grundtvig at Copenhagen, 1840, 8vo. The version is divided into seven cantos, and consists of 1353 lines; Mr. Stephens has appended critical remarks, and a glossary, with a list of Anglo-Saxon words contained in the song, which are not found in vocabularies of that language, or have not been fully explained. A specimen taken from this Poem, described as a paraphrase of the Latin original attributed to Lactantius, has been given by the Rev. J. Conybeare, *Archæologia*, XVII. 193; and more fully in his *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, 1826, p. 224. The lay was printed with an English version by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A., in the *Codex Exoniensis*, published by the Society, 1842, p. 197.

Thursday, December 21, 1843.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. William Goode, M.A., of Charter-House Square, London, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some Roman remains, recently discovered in the suburbs of Boulogne-sur-Mer, at a spot which from the character of the numerous antiquities there found may be identified as the burial-place of the inhabitants of Gessoriacum. They consist of sepulchral urns and lamps of clay, small glass vessels, a large ring of highly polished jet or cannel coal, bracelets, and minor ornaments formed of bronze; some of these are plated with silver, various other specimens of the same artificial process having been found in the northern parts of France; also a fibula incrustated with coloured vitreous pastes arranged in ornamental designs in cavities chiseled in the metal, the prototype of enamelling. Mr. Smith exhibited also a singular object, described as a slab for grinding colours, or possibly for sharpening tools; it is a small oblong piece of dark grey stone, resembling slate; hollowed in the centre, as if from grinding the pigment thereon, with a case of bronze fitted to it. In this cemetery urns containing burned bones were also found, and skeletons. The coins discovered are of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Gordianus, Pius, Postumus, and Tetricus.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited, by permission of Mr. W. G. Rogers, of Great Newport Street, a covered drinking cup, formed apparently of beech-wood, and ornamented with various heraldic devices, impressed by means of a heated iron. It is of English workmanship, and measures in height 10 in., or with the cover and pomel thereon 14 in. and in diam. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. On the cover are branded the porcupine, chained and collared, and the crowned salamander in flames (crest of Douglas?). The former is placed like a crest on a wreath; also an elephant, and a crouching gryphon. The two first are the devices of Louis XII. and Francis I., kings of France, but the whole are probably introduced here as personal devices or crests of English families. On the cup are four animals, placed like crests upon torsos: 1. A stag statant, with the date 1620 (Cavendish?); 2. An ostrich erect, holding in the beak a horseshoe (Digby, or Fraser?); 3. An unicorn; 4. A wivern, the wings displayed, holding in the mouth a human hand, coupéd (Herbert?). Around the foot runs, in two concentric lines, the following inscription, the abrupt commencement of which is not readily to be explained, “+ Are in Great Danger of that fearfull sentence Which saith Departe vnto eternal fire Ye curssed that haue followed vayne desire: Such as loue Pleasures more then they loue God shall feele his wrath & heauy scourging rod.” The sign of the cross is also found on the reverse of the foot under the word Ye, the commencement of the second line. Examples of moral precepts thus inscribed on ancient drinking-vessels of ordinary use are numerous. The use of drinking-cups formed of wood was prevalent in England amongst all classes; they were formed of knotty wood of maple or other trees, and termed mazers, *ciphi murrei*, from a supposed resemblance to the ancient Myr-

rhene vases. The Irish methen is a vessel of a similar nature. Mazers were hooped and mounted with silver, and are named in inventories with the most precious objects. Physical properties were attributed to various kinds of wood, and hence the general use of such drinking vessels; the wood of the ash was esteemed for its efficacy against "the cold gout." Heywood, in the *Drunkard* opened, 1635, gives a long list of the wooden drinking-vessels then in use; see also Brand's *Popular Antiquities*. Until the heraldic devices on the cup submitted to the Society by Mr. Rogers are appropriated, no satisfactory conjecture can be formed as to its intention; they may be memorials of the family connexions of the proprietor, or possibly of the members composing a social fraternity. It is said that a cup of similar fashion and material, decorated with the royal arms, was in the collection of H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex.

Jabez Allies, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of antiquities discovered near Scarborough, and preserved in the Museum of that town; especially a small rudely formed earthen vase, about three inches in diameter and two inches high, with perforations or longitudinal slits all round, so as to form a kind of rude basket. It was found in a tumulus at Comboots, or Camp-butts, near Hackness; and appears to be one of the third class of sepulchral urns, as arranged by Sir Richard Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, Introduction, p. 25, to which he has given the name of incense-cups, supposing that they were intended to contain fragrant substances, and to be suspended over the funeral pile. The specimens found in the tumuli in Wiltshire exhibit great variety of fashion; they are considered by Sir Richard as relics of the Celtic and first colonists of the island, or of the colony of Belgæ, who subsequently invaded it. *Ancient Wilts*, plates XI. XII. XIII. XXIV. XXV. A drawing of the Scarborough vase was exhibited. A larger urn, and flint arrow-heads were discovered in the same tumulus; and in another nearly adjacent a fine gold torques was recently found, which much resembles the Irish torques represented in *Vetusta Monum.* V. pl. 29. It is in the possession of Timothy Hardcastle, Esq., of Scalby; it measures in length thirty-five inches, exclusive of the hooks at each end, which measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the weight is $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 dwt. Similar objects of gold discovered in Wales, are noticed *Archæologia*, XVIII. p. 448; XXI. p. 557. A torques of gold, valued at £152, was found in 1700, near Patterningham Church, Staffordshire, as described by Shaw, vol. I. 32; II. 279; and an account of another found at Guiseley, West Riding, is given by Whitaker, *Loidis*, I. 212. Numerous vestiges of ancient occupation occur along the eastern coast of Yorkshire; and the Scarborough Museum contains a variety of stone weapons, and many objects of interest discovered in the vicinity.

The Society adjourned over the Christmas recess, to meet again on January 11, 1844.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1843—1844.



PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1844.

No. 2.

Thursday, January 11, 1844.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Charles Baily, Esq., of Gracechurch Street, London, Architect, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society: By the Archbishop of Canterbury, a list of the early printed books in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, 8vo.; not printed for sale. By the President and Council of the Royal Society of Literature, Transactions, second series, vol. I. 8vo.; Proceedings, vol. I. No. 13, 8vo.; Annual Report, 1843, 8vo. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., The Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1844, 8vo. By the Editor, Athenæum, Part 192, 4to. By the Rev. G. H. Dashwood, Vicecomites Norfolciæ, 4to. 1843; privately printed, only 36 copies taken off. By the Numismatic Society, The Numismatic Chronicle, No. 23, 8vo. By the Society of Arts, Transactions, vol. LIV. 8vo. By the Publisher, The Monthly Review, No. 1, 1844, 8vo. By James Yates, Esq., Textrium Antiquorum, an account of the Art of Weaving among the Ancients: Part 1, On the raw materials used in weaving, 8vo.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited to the Society an impression from a sepulchral brass recently brought to this country from Flanders; it was originally placed in the chapel of a castle situated between Liege and Aix. This fine example measures 6ft. 8in. by 3ft. 6in., being composed, like the Flemish brasses in St. Margaret's, Lynn, and other specimens at Newark, Newcastle, St. Alban's, and St. Mary-Key, Ipswich, of several plates forming one unbroken surface of incised metal; the field is diapered, and was originally filled in with colour. This brass is the memorial of Lodewyc, Lord of Cortewille, who died 1504, represented in armour, and his wife, who died 1496. Escutcheons of striking heraldic design are placed over the figures. It has recently been purchased for the national collection at the Museum of Economic Geology, 6, Craig's Court, Charing Cross.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, exhibited the silver matrices of the seal of King Charles II. for the Chancery for the counties of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, communicated by Mr. John Doubleday. The sovereign is represented in complete armour, on horseback, bearing a shield with the arms of the realm on his left arm. On the reverse,

under an imperial crown, is a shield with the same bearings : 1 and 4, France and England, quarterly : 2, Scotland : 3, Ireland. Dexter supporter, a dragon ; sinister, an heraldic species of spotted antelope. Underneath is the plume of feathers, with ICH DIEN on a scroll. The legend runs thus, SIG· PRO· CANCELLARIA· PRO· COMITATIBVS· CARMERTHEN· CARDIGAN· ET· PEMBROCK· Diameter, 4in. and two-eighths. This reverse bears much resemblance to that of the seal of Charles I. for the Court of Great Sessions for the same counties, an impression of which was exhibited to the Society by Sir Samuel Meyrick, and an engraving given, *Archæologia*, XXII. p. 417. Sir Henry Ellis exhibited also a cast from the counter-seal of the Hospital of St. Margaret, Canterbury, founded, according to Tanner, for aged priests, before the year 1243 ; the site is now occupied by the city Bridewell. This seal presents the head of a priest, which has the appearance of being intended as a portrait, with the legend, S' MAG'RI SIMONIS DE LANGETON. This appears to have been the personal seal of Simon de Langeton, brother of the Archbishop, and Archdeacon of Canterbury, 1235. He founded the Hospital above mentioned, and died 1248. The matrices of the Seal of Charles II. have been purchased for the national collection at the Museum of Economic Geology, as interesting illustrations of the metallurgical series.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two elaborate coloured drawings by Mr. William Beck, which represent Roman tessellated pavements ; one of these was discovered in Lord Bathurst's park, near Cirencester, in 1824 ; and the other is preserved in the garden of Mr. Brewin, Quern's Lane, Cirencester. Mr. Smith also exhibited a leaden ornament, described as a kind of brooch, found at Abbeville, in the river Somme, bearing a full-faced human head, with the legend, + ECCE : SINGNVN : FACIEI : BEATI : IOHIS : BAPTISTE. This exhibition was accompanied by some observations from John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., in reference to the types of the Irish coins of John, whose penny bears a full-faced crowned head, with a crescent surmounted by a star on the reverse, which appears likewise on the farthing, and on the halfpenny appears a full face, like the moon. Mr. D. Haigh, in a notice of these coins, *Numismatic Chron.* II. 187, remarks that the devices are possibly typical of the office of the Baptist, and suggests the conjecture that King John was born on the Feast of that Saint. An entry on the Rolls of Parliament during his reign, describes the crescent and star as the livery of John, worn by his household. Mr. Akerman referred to the curious work of Dr. Rigolot, on the "*Monnaies des Evêques des Innocens*," in which are represented many leaden tokens, and false monies of lead, bearing close resemblance to the leaden ornament exhibited, and suggested the explanation of the devices on the coins of John, as typical of the Baptist, styled in Scripture a "burning and shining light."

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated an extract from one of the Clarendon MSS. in the British Museum, (Add. MS. 4789, f. 40,) regarding the examination of Thomas Heth, a concealed Jesuit, brother to the Archbishop of York, who was Chancellor during the reign of Mary. He was apprehended in Rochester in 1568, and put to the question by

Bishop Edmond Gest. He had sought preferment from the Dean of Rochester, and, being appointed to preach in the cathedral, accidentally let fall a letter addressed to a well-known Jesuit, whereby suspicion was excited. He denied knowledge of the letter, which was addressed to another name, but search was made at his lodgings, and his licence to preach, given by the Jesuits, and confirmed by papal bull, was found; finally he was placed in the pillory, branded, his ears cut off, and his nose slit, so that soon after he died in jail. Strype, in his *Annals*, alludes to this occurrence, as a remarkable instance of the diligence of the Jesuits at this period.

Some sentences were then read from a transcript of a curious English Medical MS. in prose and verse, communicated by George Stephens, Esq.; the original is preserved in the Royal Library at Stockholm.

Thursday, January 18, 1844.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

John Brodripp Bergne, Esq. of Hans Place, Chelsea, Clerk in the Foreign Office, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Albert Way, Esq. Director, presented to the Society Promptorium Parvulorum, the first English-Latin Dictionary, compiled about A.D. 1440, by one of the Friars Preachers at Lynn, Norfolk; newly edited from the existing MSS. by him, for the Camden Society. Part I. A—L. 4to. 1843. Mr. Way also exhibited a representation of decorative tiles, composed of wood-cuts executed for the series of Encaustic Tiles, published by Messrs. Nichols, and arranged so as to exhibit the effect of their application to the purpose of supplying the place of wainscot. Each tile measures 9 in. by 7; the series is composed of five, arranged in longitudinal bands, and decorated with sacred and armorial devices, and tabernacle work, the full effect of which can only be seen when several bands are united. These tiles formerly served as a facing for the interior walls of the eastern part of Great Malvern Priory Church, as described by Habington, and other writers, forming an unique specimen of such an application of fictile ornament, they have, however, been displaced, and for want of arrangement their curious effect is lost. The date anno regni Regis Henrici vj. xxxvj. (1457) is inscribed upon one of them.

A letter was then read from Mr. Way, addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, in reference to Mr. Akerman's observations on the ornament bearing the head of St. John, exhibited at the previous meeting. It is very probable that King John regarded the Saint, whose name he bore, as his special guardian; but the supposition that he assumed the crescent and star, or sun, as his device, in allusion to St. John, seems scarcely tenable, when it is considered that it had been used by his predecessor, King Richard, and appears on both his great seals, although not found on those of John, either as Count of Mortaigne, or as King. The star or sun is seen on the great seal of Stephen. The conjecture that Richard assumed it in the Holy Land, with some allusion to the star of Bethlehem,

as dominant over the Mahometan crescent, is also questionable, for the device appears on Richard's earlier seal, designed previously to the Crusade. The true origin of this device appears, however, to have been Oriental; it occurs very frequently on the ancient Asiatic engraved signets, and Mr. John Doubleday states, that it is found on certain Burmese memorials of conveyances of land, tokening that the grant should hold good as long as sun and moon shall endure. By comparison with some of the tokens represented in Dr. Rigolot's work referred to previously, the design of Mr. Smith's singular leaden ornament may be ascertained; although now much defaced. In the centre is represented an ecclesiastic holding up to view the head of St. John, placed apparently in a charger, or large dish, and an acolyte on either side holds a lighted taper. The legend on these tokens is the same as that seen on the ornament, and they are all, most probably, memorials distributed to pilgrims to the shrine at Amiens, where the head of the Baptist is still exhibited, or purchased by them, possibly with some notion of talismanic efficacy. The mediation of St. John was supposed to have signal virtue against the dreaded disease of epilepsy, or the falling evil, thence called *Morbus Sancti Johannis*, *Le Mal Saint Jean*. Paciaudi, in his *Dissertation on the reverence shewn towards the Baptist*, gives a relation of the extraordinary resort of pilgrims, on the feast of his Nativity, to the Church of Cr teil, near Paris. The leaden ornaments dispensed by the Fer trar to the pilgrims at Amiens were probably attached to the cap or the hood, a purpose for which the example exhibited appears to have been formed, and worn habitually as a preservative charm, such as the "Vernicle," or true portraiture of the Saviour, worn by the Pardoner upon his cap, as described in the *Canterbury Tales*. Bishop Claude de Seyssel, in his life of Louis XI. of France, appended to the *Memoirs of Ph. de Comines*, describes the singular superstition of that King, who wore his cap stuck full of images of lead or pewter, which, on receiving any news; good or bad, he was accustomed to kiss with reverence.

William R. Hamilton, Esq. Vice-President, exhibited some interesting objects communicated by William Roots, Esq., of Kingston-on-Thames, and recently discovered near his residence by the ballast-heavers employed in raising gravel out of the bed of the Thames, between Kingston and Hampton Court. In the course of such operations on the Middlesex side of the river, many relics, consisting chiefly of weapons of war, have been found, at a depth of about seven feet below a bed of gravel, and resting about two feet deep in a bed of blue clay: several similar objects found in the same vicinity are in the possession of Edward Jesse, Esq. of Windsor. The large number of these weapons, discovered almost invariably on the Middlesex side, and immediately above Kingston, appears to indicate, as Mr. Roots observes, the spot where a serious conflict had occurred; and, in accordance with the opinion of Horsley, he supposes this to have been the part of the Thames where C sar effected his passage, in opposition to the troops of Cassivelaunus, B.C. 54. It is possible, indeed, that a part of the army might have crossed somewhat higher up the river, or at the Coway Stakes near Oatlands, as Camden supposed, but the old "Moreford," or great ford of the river, immediately above Kingston, is the spot where it is probable that the principal scene

of the contest for the passage occurred, designated in *Cæsar's Commentaries* as the part where the Thames was fordable on foot, although with some difficulty. The question of the passage at the Coway Stakes has been discussed by Samuel Gale, *Archæologia*, vol. I. 189, and Daines Barrington, vol. II. 142. The objects exhibited by Mr. Roots were, an iron hatchet, remarkable for its perfect preservation, having been imbedded in clay, as stated above; two bronze celts, which lay within a few feet of the hatchet; the blade of a sword of mixed yellow metal, measuring 19 in. $\frac{1}{2}$ in length; two iron spear-heads; and a fibula of yellow metal. Mr. Hamilton, in reference to the discovery of celts, cited the observations of Dr. Lort, *Archæologia*, vol. V. where numerous representations are given, alluding also to the supposition, adopted by Mr. Roots, that they were missile hatchets, such as are mentioned by Sidonius, in his description of the equipment of Sigimer; *Epist.* 20, lib. iv. Sir Samuel Meyrick considers these weapons of bronze to have been manufactured by the Phœnicians, in imitation of the original stone axes of the Britons.—See Skelton's *Illustrations of the Goodrich Court Armoury*, vol. I. pl. 47.

Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., communicated observations on Antiquarian Excavations and Researches in the Middle Ages, especially in regard to antique gems and cameos, and the talismanic qualities with which they were supposed to be endowed. Inventories of gems, with the enumeration of the virtues attributed to them according to the figures they bore, occur as early as the twelfth century: curious examples of such lists may be consulted in Harl. MS. 80, f. 105, and Arund. MS. 342, f. 342. A gem representing Pegasus or Bellerophon is there declared to be good for warriors; one with the figure of Andromeda to have the power of conciliating love; the figure of Mercury rendered its possessor wise and persuasive; that of Hercules was a singular defence to combatants; a stone bearing the figure of a hare was a defence against the devil; and that of a Syren, sculptured in hyacinth, rendered the bearer invisible. At an early period the relics of Roman occupation had been made available for the purposes of the time, as in the case of the materials of Verulamium, which were employed in the construction of the church of St. Alban's; and excavations were also made in search for hidden treasures. It is probable that barrows were frequently opened with this intention; the romance of Beowulf, and other early poems, speak of cups, ornaments, and weapons thus rescued from oblivion; and the Rituals comprise a Benediction of vessels discovered in ancient places, praying the Almighty to cleanse these vases fabricated by the art of the Gentiles, that they may be used by believers in peace. The earliest excavations in England, of which we have a definite account, were those made by the abbots of St. Alban's, in the earlier part of the eleventh century, as related by M. Paris; and the precious gems which are enumerated in the inventories of the Treasury of St. Alban's, given in Cott. MSS. Nero D. i., and Claudius E. iv., were probably derived from these researches. M. Paris gives a drawing of a remarkable cameo, supposed to be gifted with singular virtue for women in child-birth. The personal counter-seals of persons of rank

were very frequently antique intaglios, numerous examples of which occur amongst the seals engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. I.

Thursday, January, 25, 1844.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Monsieur Léchaudé d'Anisy, of Caen, author, jointly with the late Comte de Sainte-Marie, of the "*Récherches sur le Domesday, Caen, 1842*," and Monsieur Edouard Frère, of Rouen, author of the *History of Typography at Rouen, from 1483 to 1550*, and publisher of numerous works connected with Anglo-Norman Antiquities, were balloted for, and duly elected Honorary Fellows of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society: By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, *Proceedings of the Society*, vol. II. No. 26, 8vo. 1843; *Proceedings on the celebration of the hundredth Anniversary of the Society*, 25 May, 1843, vol. II. No. 27, 8vo.

Albert Way, Esq. Director, exhibited an Etruscan bronze implement, fashioned as a pair of tongs, mounted upon small wheels; and a piece of Flemish carving in oak, communicated by Mr. W. G. Rogers, of Great Newport Street. Its date is about 1470, and it affords interesting examples of symbolical representations of Saints; the six small seated figures, which form the chief feature of ornament, are as follows: 1. St. Victor, represented in armour covered by a mantle, a visored salade on his head, in his right hand a drawn sword, and in the left a windmill, in allusion to his martyrdom at Marseilles, in the times of Maximian, by being crushed to death between two mill-stones; he was also regarded in Flanders as the Patron Saint of Millers. 2. A young saint, holding a palm branch in the right hand, and an arrow in the left; a veiled female kneels at his side, as if entreating his intercession. 3. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, with the veil and barbe, or cloth covering the chin; in her right hand she bears three crowns, in allusion to her perfect life as virgin, matron, and widow. 4. St. Augustine, wearing the episcopal mitre, in his left hand an open book, in the right an heart. 5. The Blessed Virgin, the hair long and dishevelled, a crown on her head; her mantle overspreads a number of small female figures on either side, in allusion to her protection of those who follow her virtuous example, and solicit her intercession. 6. St. John Baptist, pointing to the Holy Lamb, and vested in the camel's-hair garment; the head of the animal is seen hanging between his legs.

Mr. Way exhibited also an impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed Chromolithic, being a facsimile of the remarkable enamelled plate preserved in the Museum at le Mans, and formerly in the cathedral of that town, representing, as it is supposed, Geoffrey Plantagenet, called le Bel, Duke of Normandy, who died 1151. The plate measures 19 in. by 10½; a reduced representation has been given by Stothard in his *Monumental Effigies*.

Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A., communicated an original counterpart

lease from Francis, Earl of Bedford, to Sir William Cecill, principal secretary, afterwards Lord Treasurer Burghley, and bearing the signature of that statesman. The document is dated Sept. 7, 12 Eliz., 1570, and, for the good will that the Earl bore to him, devises, in consideration of a yearly rent of five shillings, a parcel of ground lying in the East end, and part of the enclosure or pasture commonly called Covent Garden, which of late years he had occupied by sufferance of the Earl, being divided from the rest of the inclosure called Covent Garden, on the west, "with certayne stulpes and rayles of wood; and is fensed with a wall of mudde or earth on the east, next unto the comune high waye that leadeth from Stronde to St. Gyles in the fyeldes; and on the west end towards the south is fensed with the orcharde wall of the said Sr William Cecyll; and on the south end with a certayne fence wall of mudde, or earthe, beinge therbye devyded from certayne gardens belonginge to the Inne called the Whyte Heart, and other tenementes situate in the high streate of Westmr, comunaly called the Stronde."

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated three documents relating to matters ecclesiastical, during the XVIth century. The first (Lansd. MS. 55, art. 30) was a particular note of the charitable good uses performed by the corporate bodies of London out of the rents of Chantry lands purchased from King Edw. VI., consisting of pensions to decayed brothers, exhibitions to scholars, and alms. The Chantries were dissolved in 1547, and the purchases in question from the Crown, amounting to £18,714, 11s. 2d. still afford a large portion of the bounty annually bestowed by the civic companies for the like benevolent uses. The second was a letter to the Earl of Arundel, from William Benet, priest, dated 23 June, 1588, pleading apology for having, whilst undergoing the punishment of the rack in the Tower, falsely accused the Earl of having directed him to say a mass of the Holy Ghost, for the success of the Spanish fleet. (Lansd. MS. 94, art. 39.) The third related to the state of affairs ecclesiastical in Guernsey and Jersey, from the Reformation to the time of James I. (Lansd. MS. 116, art. 19.) The object of this memorial was to obtain the re-erection of a deanery, with jurisdiction to be derived from the Bishop of Winchester, and the restoration of the general use of the English Liturgy. This suit having been favourably received by James I., the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction was established in 1624 by royal assent, as still existing. See Fuller's Account of Jersey, Lond. 1694.

Thursday, February 1, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society: By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the Gentleman's Magazine, February, 1844. By the Publisher, John Henry Parker, Oxford, A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford, Part II. 8vo. 1844, Deanery of Woodstock; illustrated by numerous woodcuts: published for the Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture. By the Publisher, the Colonial Magazine, No. 1. 8vo.

Albert Way, Esq. Director, exhibited a specimen of the work now

preparing for publication in Paris, which will contain representations of every known combination of Egyptian Hieroglyphic Symbols, produced by means of separate types, arranged in moveable cartouches. The punches are executed from the designs of Monsieur Louis Dubois, sous-Conservateur of the Louvre. The Series comprises 1430 characters. Mr. Way also exhibited a rubbing from the sepulchral brass of Andrewe Evyngar, citizen and salter, of London, and Ellyn his wife: date about 1535. This memorial is placed in the central aisle of Allhallows-Barking Church, in the city of London, and has been concealed from notice by the benches and matting placed over it; it represents the citizen and his family placed under a canopy of tabernacle work, in which is introduced a figure of the Blessed Virgin, supporting on her knees the body of Christ. The back-ground, representing a tapestry-hanging, and the armorial bearings, were originally filled with colour, but whether by means of coarse enamels, which were frequently used for the purpose, or some hard resinous composition, it is now difficult to ascertain from the small traces which still exist. This interesting specimen, which is possibly of Flemish execution, forms the subject of a plate in Waller's Series of Monumental Brasses.

Charles James Richardson, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a sketch representing the font at Yatesbury, Wiltshire; it is of massive circular form, and enriched with two bands of foliage, one of which elegantly surrounds the base of the bowl: it is apparently of late Norman date. Also a plan and elevation of the stone rood-screen at Compton Bassett, Wiltshire: it is of very rich design, date late Perpendicular, and is ornamented with twelve small canopied niches, probably intended to receive small figures of the Apostles. Rood screens of stone are by no means common, especially in parish churches of so late a period; several screens of oak, of rich character, occur in the same neighbourhood. In the same church is preserved an interesting example of the hour-glass, with its frame much decorated, and attached to the pulpit. A sketch of this was exhibited.

William Bromet, Esq. M.D., F.S.A., exhibited three views and a ground plan of the remains of Newarke Priory, in Surrey, now the property of Lord Lovelace, together with some small articles of curiosity discovered in its vicinity. These consist of an inscribed brass ring, the matrix of a small seal, on which is a scutcheon, charged with two trumpets converging towards the base point, and surrounded by the legend S' RICARDI · LE · TRVMPVIE (trumpvte?). Also two small enamelled ornaments of quatre-foiled form, intended for suspension, possibly as decorations of a shrine, or some sacred appliance: such were appended to the stem of the consecrated Rose, presented by the Pope to one of the counts of Neufchâtel, and recently exhibited in London by Colonel Theubet. On those found at Newarke are scutcheons; the one, placed between a key and a sword, is charged with a cross flory or patée, possibly intended for the bearing attributed to Edward the Confessor. On the other is the bearing Argent, three fusils in fesse gules (Montague); the site of the Priory came into the possession of that family immediately after the Dissolution, but the enamelled ornament appears to be of earlier date. Numerous ancient relics have been found at Newarke, as coins, tokens, decorative tiles, and ornaments of costume.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a sketch communicated by Henry Harvey, Esq. of Hayle, in Cornwall, representing an inscribed monumental slab of granite, recently discovered in digging a trench on the Cliff at Carnsew, and supposed to be of the fifth or sixth century.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated several curious extracts from the Council Books of 32 and 33 Hen. VIII. Cotton. MS. Titus, B. 1. f. 191. Several warrants, and other documents, are described as passed under the "stampe," or wood-cut signature, affixed by the Privy Council by Royal authority, in place of the sign manual. One of the orders describes minutely the apparel of the serving men and retainers of the Court; it is dated Hampton Court, February 27, 1540. Several documents, thus executed by the impression of a wood-cut, are preserved in the British Museum; the practice of substituting the stamped signature in place of the Royal autograph was likewise adopted in the reign of Edward VI., and that of Mary. In recent times, recourse was had to the same expedient, on the authority of these precedents, during the illness of his late Majesty, George IV.

Thursday, February 8, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

John Ratcliff, Esq., of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Monsieur Anatole Chabouillet, one of the officers of the Department of Medals and Antiquities, at the King's Library, Paris, was balloted for, and duly elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society: By the Registrar General, the Fifth Annual Report of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, fol. 1843. By the Editor, the Athenæum, part 193, 1844.

Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A., exhibited an ancient object of bronze, recently found in Ireland, similar to some which are preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, in Dublin; it apparently formed part of the adjustment of harness, or trappings of a horse.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated extracts from the Privy Council Book of 1 Elizabeth (1558) from a transcript, Harl. MS. 169. They relate to the Proclamations, and various occurrences at the interesting period of that Queen's Accession, with minutes of letters addressed by the Council to persons in authority, in various parts of the realm.

Thursday, February 15, 1844.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society: By Edward Richardson, Esq., Sculptor, The Monumental Effigies of the Temple Church, with an account of their restoration, executed by him in 1842;

illustrated by lithographic drawings, fol. 1843. By Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A., Catalogue of the Emblems of Saints, by which they may be distinguished in ancient works of art, 8vo., compiled by Rev. Richard Hart, Vicar of Catton, Norfolk : privately printed. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq. F.S.A., *The Builder*, vol. II. Part 1, fol. 1844.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited rubbings from two commemorative incised slabs, now preserved in one of the chapels in the Royal Catacombs at St. Denis. They represent St. Louis, King of France, and his Serjeants-at-arms, and were placed as a memorial of the foundation of the monastery of Ste. Catherine du Val, at Paris, in pursuance of the vow made by those officers at the battle of Bovines, A.D. 1214. At the Revolution these curious slabs were removed, and placed in the Musée des Monuments Français ; a description and representation of them may be found in Lenoir's detailed catalogue of that collection, tome I. p. 189 ; the *Histoire de la Milice Française*, by the Père Daniel, tome II. p. 93 ; and Willemin's *Monumens Inédits*. They are now richly gilded and painted, and are preserved with other memorials of St. Louis and his family. Although of much later date than the period to which they have been usually attributed, yet, as they exhibit in a very curious manner the peculiarities of costume at the commencement of the fifteenth century, they are not undeserving of attention.

William D. Haggard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited four ornaments of gold, which were shipped at the Port of Islay, in South America. They were supposed to be of great antiquity ; two, called Topars, appear to have been ornaments of female attire, probably hair-pins : they measure in length 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; and terminate in a singular form, like a shovel or flat spoon, in diameter 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., being pointed at the other extremity. The weight of the most massive is 22dwts. 6grs. The others are flat arm-lets, of 3in. diam., and in length 6in., the heaviest weighing 15dwts. 6grs. It has been conjectured that these ornaments may be of the kind occasionally used as money.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited several sketches, and objects of antiquity, recently brought from Italy, and communicated by Albin Martin, Esq. They comprise the head of the bearded Bacchus, described as sculptured in the material called *rosso antico*, and found at the Temple of Apollo, at Cumæ, near Naples ; a bronze vase of elegant form from Pompeii ; also sketches of the Temple of Venus at Baiæ ; of fresco paintings discovered at Herculaneum and Pompeii, and other subjects of interest.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., communicated from Mr. Thomas Bateman, jun., of Bakewell, an account of discoveries made in barrows in Derbyshire, opened by him in 1843, accompanied by drawings of the principal objects. They consist of urns of various forms, one of which, perforated as if for suspension, appears to belong to the class termed by Sir Richard Hoare *thuribles*, or incense-cups ; also arrow-heads, spear-heads, and axes formed of flint, and a remarkable necklace, which was found in a barrow called Galley, or Callidge-Lowe, on Brassington Moor, in which several interments were discovered. It is formed of eleven ornaments of pure gold, set with uncut garnets, and three of gold only, and in general fashion and arrangement closely resembles the neck-

lace found near Devizes, exhibited to the Society by Mr. Akerman, December 7, 1843. In some instances the skeletons were found in cists, rudely formed with stones set edge-wise; layers of rats' bones were repeatedly met with, as also teeth of horses and other animals, portions of stags' horns, the skull of a pole-cat, whetstones, and in one instance pieces of ruddle.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated an extract from Cott. MS. Vespas. C. xiv., f. 344, relating to the state of the metropolis on the North-Western side, as regarded the sewerage, with suggestions for the improvement of the same, by Sir Robert Johnston, dated 1605. Information is also to be obtained from this document in relation to the provision of water for the uses of the metropolis, and the position of some of the principal wells and conduits; it was also proposed to form a reservoir upon some natural eminence for a more ample supply.

Thursday, February 22, 1844.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society: By Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *Collectanea Antiqua*, etchings of ancient remains, such as coins, bronze ornaments, vessels of glass and clay, and other objects illustrative of the habits, customs, and history of past ages; No. I.—III., 8vo. 1843. By the Royal Geographical Society of London, *Journal of the Society*, vol. XIII. part 1, 8vo. 1843. By Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Topsham, Devon, *An Olla Podrida, or Scraps, Numismatic, Antiquarian, and Literary*, especially a catalogue of the coins of the mint of Exeter, 8vo. 1844; printed for private distribution only. William Twemlow, Esq., of Wilton Cottage, Cheshire, presented two proof impressions of a portrait of himself; and Charles James Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., presented five impressions of a representation of the Middle Temple Hall.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited an ancient impression, in white wax, of the seal of the Hospital of St. Giles, at Norwich. It is of the pointed-oval form, and represents St. Giles, clad in the monastic habit; he is seated, a tree appears near him, indicating that the scene is in a forest, and he caresses a crouching doe, which leans against his knees for protection. The legend around the verge is as follows: + S^r MAG^rRI· ET FR^m· HOSPITA . . . SCI· EGIDII· DE· NORWIC'. Beneath is seen a sort of cross surmounted apparently by a mitre. St. Giles, whose name is still retained in the Calendar, Sept. 1, was Abbot of a monastery in Languedoc, founded by him, and called after his name. It is related that he was an Athenian, who took refuge in the forest district in the South of France, near Nismes, and was nourished in solitude, according to the Golden Legend, by a doe, which supplied him with her milk. A prince of the country pursuing the animal in the chase, discovered the saint's retreat, whither the wounded doe had fled, to seek shelter at his feet; and hence the usual symbolical representation, of which this seal is an example.

William Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge House, Warwickshire, com-

municated, through Sir Henry Ellis, the Patent of the Appointment of the Duke of Somerset, as Governor of the person of Edward VI., and Protector of his dominions during his minority. It came into the possession of Mr. Staunton by gift from the late Thomas Samwell, Esq., who had received it from Mr. Hungerford, of Dingley Hall, Northamptonshire, a seat formerly the property of the family of Sir Edward Gryffyn, whose name appears as a subscribing witness to the Patent.

John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., communicated observations on an Amity formed between the companies of Fishmongers and Goldsmiths of London, and a consequent participation of their coat-armour. The text of this paper is the following passage of Stowe's Survey: "Thus much have I thought good to note of the Fishmongers, men ignorant of their Antiquities, not able to shew a reason why, or when, they were ioyned in amity with the Goldsmithes, do give part of their armes, &c." Abundant evidence may be adduced to shew that the alliance here mentioned subsisted through several centuries; but with respect to the latter statement,—“do give part of their armes,” it may be suspected that Stowe himself, copying some earlier authority, did not really understand it, inasmuch as there is no community in the armorial bearings of the two companies, except that in one instance, on the roof of St. Paul's Cathedral, they were impaled, the Fishmongers' arms on the dexter side. Mr. J. G. Nichols has discovered that the union of the fish and leopard's heads really took place in the personal shields of several eminent Fishmongers, about the reign of Edward II. The names of the coats so formed are Gloucester (sheriff in 1346), Ely, Bryan, Sewynton, Ostrich, Porte, and Hadresham or Hathersam, connected with which are some others now anonymous, all partaking more or less of the same charges, viz. fish, leopard's heads, garbs, crescents, and crosslets.

Thursday, February 29, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society: By John Buckler, Esq. F.S.A., Remarks upon Wayside Chapels, with observations on the architecture and present state of the Chantry on Wakefield Bridge, by John Chessell Buckler, and Charles Buckler, architects, 8vo., 1843, illustrated with wood-cuts. By the Editor, the Athenæum, part 194, 4to. By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., The Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1844. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq. F.S.A., The Builder, vol. II., part 2, fol. 1844.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A., communicated an account of some Anglo-Saxon remains recently discovered at Stowting, situate on the ridge termed "The Back-bone of Kent," and about a mile from the line of Roman road leading from Canterbury to Lymne. The discovery was made in the course of the formation of a new road, adjoining the more ancient line; not fewer than thirty interments were found, the bodies having been placed in graves of various dimensions excavated in the chalk; weapons, iron bosses of shields, and ornaments, were found by

the sides of some of them, beads being discovered with others. The weapons comprise double-edged swords, 36 in. long, spear-heads, varying in length from 12 to 20 in., and knives, from 4 to 12 in. Buckles of bronze were also found, with one remarkable specimen formed of a heavy mixed metal, of white colour, which, according to analysis, obligingly made under the direction of Sir Henry de la Beche, at the Museum of Economic Geology, Craig's Court, is composed of copper and tin, in about the proportion employed for speculum metal; with traces of iron and lead, probably due to impurities in the other metals. Beads of glass, clay, and amber, of various designs, silver-gilt brooches, set with coloured glass placed over tissue, as some of the ornaments discovered near Tournai, in the tomb attributed to Childeric, are disposed, were also discovered; also bronze armlets, a basin which measures 10 in. diam., and in depth 5 in., an earthen urn, and coins of Antoninus Pius, Plautilla, and Valens, with a remarkable thin brass coin plated with gold, apparently an imitation of the Merovingian or the Byzantine gold coins. Several of these curious remains, with careful drawings of the remainder, were sent for exhibition by Rev. Frederick Wrench, Rector of Stowting. Mr. Smith considers these objects to be Saxon, and their date about the VIth century. Weapons, and other relics of very similar fashion, discovered in South-Eastern Kent, are represented by Douglas, in the *Nenia*. The weapons are all of iron; some of the bosses of shields have the summit of the umbo plated with silver, and were attached to the wooden shield by silver-headed rivets, or studs. A few similar instances have occurred in other parts of England, but the curious fact, that the art of plating silver upon iron was known at a very early period, has never been noticed as it deserves.

Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq. F.S.A., communicated observations in illustration of the English Medical Treatise, of which extracts were read on a previous occasion. The curious MS., which formed the subject of this notice, preserved in the Royal Library at Stockholm, was brought under the notice of the Society by George Stephens, Esq.

Mr. Pettigrew considers the MS. to be of the later part of the 14th century, and referred to several MS. collections of medical receipts, of somewhat similar character, preserved in the British Museum, none of which, however, are identical with the Stockholm Treatise. All these appear to have been founded on the ancient poem, supposed to have been composed by John of Milan, in the 11th century, on occasion of the visit of Robert, Duke of Normandy, to Salerno, to be healed of an envenomed wound, and entitled "*Regimen Sanitatis*," or "*Schola Salernitana*." Its doctrines may be traced to the writings of Hippocrates, Galen, and Pliny. The chief authority, in regard to the uses of plants, was the work of the physician Odo, better known by the name of *Æmilius Macer*, quoted in the Stockholm MS. The doctrine of good and evil days, which had been prevalent in the Anglo-Saxon times, often appears, as also the belief in particular or magical virtues of plants gathered at particular periods; frequent notice occurs of the doctrine of odd numbers, and their efficacy, and a curious magical word is given

as a cure for the falling sickness, namely, *anamzaptus*. Allusion is made to the ancient opinion of the vermiform origin of diseases, and numerous charms are given, as in all similar compilations of the period.

Thursday, March 7, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society : By J. Walker Ord, Esq., History of Cleveland, part 1, 4to. By William Dickson, Esq., Chronica Monasterii de Alnewyke, 4to. 1840. By Mr. G. P. Harding, Ancient Historical Pictures, No. 1, fol.

Dr. John Lee, F.S.A., communicated a letter from John Walker Ord, Esq., which accompanied the exhibition of some relics, described as ancient British. They were discovered in 1827, near Guisborough, at a depth of about a "spade's-graft" beneath the surface, and comprise a celt, with a weapon of curved or hooked form, described as a small sword. The district abounds in early remains, and various discoveries have been recorded by Mr. Ord in his History of Cleveland. Between Rosebury and Highcliffe an extensive British town may be noticed, consisting of caves, which appear to have been roofed over, and thatched. Mr. Ord described also several camps in the vicinity, as also memorials of later date, stone crosses, and other remains.

Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, K.G.M.G., communicated, in a letter to Hudson Gurney, Esq., Vice-President, Observations on the Order of the Garter, and the Origin of that illustrious Fraternity. The paucity of contemporary information has left even the cause and precise period of its foundation in obscurity, Froissart being the only chronicler of the period who mentions the institution, and his narrative, adopted by Mr. Beltz, in his Memoirs of the Order, after examination of the various conjectures on the subject, is unquestionably erroneous. The period fixed in these Memoirs is the 18th Edw. III., 1344, in agreement with Selden and Anstis. Several wardrobe accounts have subsequently been discovered in the office of the Queen's Remembrancer, of which a portion has been noticed already in the History of the Orders of Knighthood, by Sir H. Nicolas. Of the importance of these documents, as throwing light on History, Antiquities, and Biography, a remarkable proof is afforded by the fact, that the only authentic information now extant respecting the institution of the renowned Order of the Garter is to be found in the accounts of the King's tailor, therein preserved. Edward III. having determined, in imitation of King Arthur, to hold a Round Table at Windsor, invited knights from all countries to assemble at Windsor, January 19, 1344, as appears by the letters of safe-conduct issued on the occasion. Froissart has preserved a graphic description of the jousts and gallant deeds then performed ; he must however have received his information from others, as he was only seven years old in 1344, and he erroneously mixes up in his narrative two distinct transactions, connecting this occurrence with

the institution of the Order and confraternity of St. George. According to the Wardrobe Accounts the Garter does not appear to have been worn at this Feast of the Round Table (nor even at that held in 1345), and there is not the slightest evidence that the Order was instituted on this occasion. Arguments of a very conclusive nature tend to prove that it was not formed previously to the invasion of France, July, 1346, and strong negative evidence is afforded by the Wardrobe Accounts to shew that it was not established until after April 23, 1348. During that year hastiludes were held in several places in the realm, and these Accounts supply detailed information respecting the splendid display of costume on those occasions. These entries are followed by various items relating to the King's chamber, standards, and pennoncel for the King's ships. Then occurs the earliest notice yet discovered of the Garter, in the charge for two streamers with arms, and one white pale powdered with blue garters, also a bed of blue taffeta for the King, powdered with garters containing the motto *Hony soit, &c.*, a cloak, super-tunic, tunic, and hood for the King, of blue cloth powdered with garters of silver gilt, and a jupon of taffeta of like fashion. The most important item is the charge for making 12 blue garters embroidered with gold, and bearing the motto, which were prepared for the hastilude at Eltham, 21 Edw. III. From these, and other evidences afforded by these Accounts, it may be concluded that a Garter with the motto had been adopted, as a device or badge, towards the end of the year 1347, some time before it became the ensign of a knightly order.

Thursday, March 14, 1844.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

John Barnett, Esq., M.D., of Chesham Place, Belgrave Square; James Dearden, Esq., of the Orchard, Rochdale, Lancashire, Barrister-at-Law; the Rev. Abraham Hume, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, Honorary LL.D., of Glasgow, and of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool; and James Nicholson, Esq., of Thelwall Hall, Warrington, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

It was announced to the Society that the second volume of the "*Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ sub Regibus Angliæ*," edited by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., F.S.A., was ready for delivery. Price to the Fellows 12s., to the public 16s.

William H. Rosser, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a letter from E. B. Price, Esq. which accompanied the exhibition of rubbings of two monumental brasses. One of them is preserved in Saltwood Church, near Hythe, and commemorates the deposit of the "bowelles" of Dame Anne Muston, who died in 1497, a late instance of the curious practice of such separate interment; the other, chiefly remarkable as exhibiting the mode of fastening the shroud, exists in Leigh church, near Penshurst.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a collection of lamps and glass lachrymatories, communicated by Albin Martin, Esq., and found in a tomb in the Elysian Fields, on the shores of the *Mare Mortuum*, about 8 miles from Naples. Also several sketches in oil, representing

the villa of Lucullus, in the Bay of Naples, Pozzuoli, the plain in which Pompeii was situated, and the ancient Stabia, where Pliny the elder was suffocated by exhalations from Vesuvius.

The reading of the Observations of Sir N. Harris Nicolas, on the Origin of the Order of the Garter, commenced at the previous meeting, was then resumed. It is remarkable that several of the most distinguished peers and knights of the period were not selected as original Knights of the Garter, and it is probable that the "Society of the Garter" arose out of some celebrated hastilude, and that it consisted of the King and his twelve knights, and of the Prince and his knights, who tilted on the occasion, each wearing a garter on the knee, and robes powdered with garters, during the subsequent festivities, according to the items which occur in the Wardrobe Accounts. Many facts concur in fixing Windsor as the scene, and June 24, 1348, as the date of this hastilude, as also to prove that the society was established previously to August in that year, when St. George's chapel was founded. It appears indeed that garters with the motto were worn at the jousts at Eltham, towards the end of 1347, or early in 1348, but that the name of the society, thence taken, originated at the hastilude of Windsor in June 1348, when the device was again worn. The origin of this remarkable badge and motto, (which, properly rendered, signifies, Dishonour, or shame, to him that thinks evil of it,) is exceedingly obscure, and no information can be drawn from the chronicles of the time, or public records. The popular account of the incident, which is supposed to have led to the adoption of this symbol, has been treated with contempt by several writers, but it is in character with the manners and feelings of the time, and very likely to have occurred. A curious passage occurs in the Chronicle of Polydore Virgil, which shews that the tale is certainly as old as the reign of Henry VII.

Thursday, March 21, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society: By Dr. L. Puttrick, *Monuments of the Middle Ages, comprising specimens of Architecture in Saxony*, 2 vols. fol. Leipsic, 1836—1843. By the Leeds Philosophical Society, the *Twenty-third Report of the Council*, 8vo. 1843.

Edward Blore, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two drawings which represent the Refectory of Great Malvern Priory, Worcestershire, an interesting example of domestic architecture, which was totally demolished in 1841.

John Arthur Cahusac, F.S.A., exhibited some ancient remains communicated by Hon. and Rev. G. C. Percival, Rector of Calverton, Bucks., and recently discovered near Stoney Stratford. They consist of spurs, an arrow-head, and coins, which were found with numerous fragments of pottery, described as Roman.

Henry Charles Harford, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of the remains of a Roman villa discovered in 1842, in the parish of Preston, near Weymouth. Foundations about forty feet square, and surrounded by an outer court covering thirty-nine square rods, were found about two feet under the surface. Nearly 300 Roman coins, boar's tus' MS.

antlers of deer, fragments of pottery, arrow-heads, and other relics, were discovered; also portions of Doric columns, but no remains of tessellated pavements. At the SE. corner of the building was an oblong pit, measuring about four feet by three feet, and thirteen feet deep: it was entirely filled with wood-ashes, burnt clay and stones, and at the depth of six feet were layers of flat stones, between each of which was found a Roman coin, and a quantity of bones of birds and mice. Near the bottom were discovered a massive iron cross, three feet four inches long, with a cross-bar measuring ten inches, the remains of an iron sword, two vessels of earthen-ware, a bronze fibula, and an implement fashioned like a crosier. Deposits of large quantities of bones of birds and small animals have been found in several places, such as that which was noticed by Gustavus Brander, in a cavity amongst the ruins of Christ-church Priory; but no satisfactory explanation of the fact has been offered.

John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., communicated observations on the second Patent appointing Edward Duke of Somerset Governor of the person of King Edward the Sixth, Protector of the Realm, and Lieutenant and Captain-general of the wars: the original document, belonging to William Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge House, near Warwick, was exhibited on a previous evening to the Society. It bears the sign manual of the King at the head of the first line, and the signatures of sixty-two peers, privy councillors, judges, &c. The appointment of a Protector was not contemplated by the will of Henry the Eighth. The Duke of Somerset (then Earl of Hertford) was so designated by royal word of mouth at the first council held by the young King in the Tower of London, 1 Feb. 1546-7. Political events, and particularly the exclusion of the chancellor Wriothesley from the government, made a Patent for the office of Protector desirable. It was dated the 12th March, 1546-7, but was attested by seven councillors only besides Somerset himself. On the 11th August following he received another Patent appointing him Captain and Lieutenant-general of the wars. On the assembling of Parliament, the sanction of still fuller authority was sought by the patent now brought forward. The Protector, delivering up both the former patents to be cancelled, was to receive the conjoined offices by this new patent. There is, however, this remarkable difference in the tenure assigned, that, whereas by the former patent the Protectorship was to last during the whole minority of the King, it was now terminable at the King's pleasure, to be declared by writing under the great seal. The instrument appears to have received the signatures of the peers, in some haste, on the last day of the session before Christmas, Dec. 24, 1547, and never to have received (at least in this copy) the great seal. It is, however, enrolled on the patent roll of the second year of the King's reign, owing to which circumstance it is erroneously assigned by Dugdale in his Baronage to that year: and from the same cause the patent of the 11th August is erroneously assigned by Rymer and by Rapin to the second year. Neither of the patents for the Protectorship are given by Rymer, but the first is printed by Burnet. The patent now exhibited is slightly and inaccurately noticed by Burnet, who has entirely mistaken its import and overlooked its importance, and it has been neglected by all other historians.

Thursday, March 28, 1844.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Samuel Birch, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum, and one of the Secretaries to the English Section of the Archæological Institute at Rome, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

James Dearden, Esq., F.S.A., presented two impressions of a representation of an ancient British ornament, described as a collar, discovered in Lancashire in 1831. It measures in diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., the weight is 1 lb., $4\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; one half is of square form, enriched with zigzag lines, the other is formed of a number of twisted and engraved ornaments, separated from each other by small rings, precisely similar in construction and design to the bronze ornament found in Worcestershire, and exhibited by Jabez Allies, Esq., F.S.A., on December 14, 1843. This last is evidently the half of an ornament identical in design and purpose with that discovered in Lancashire. A representation will be given in the forthcoming volume of the *Archæologia*.

The Lord Stanley of Alderley, F.S.A., exhibited an ancient ornament, apparently intended as a kind of necklace, formed of several pieces of jet or cannel coal, discovered near Holyhead Mountain, in Anglesea, in 1828. It is formed of several pieces, gradually narrowing towards the two extremities, attached together by means of numerous small holes drilled through the inner edges, and entirely through the breadth of some pieces. The portions of greatest width, towards the centre of the necklace, measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. by about five-eighths in breadth, and two-fifths in thickness. A representation of a similar ornament, formed of amber, and found in a barrow at Kington Deverill in Wiltshire, is given by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wilts.*, vol. I. pl. 3, p. 46. The necklace now exhibited was accompanied by another, formed of oblong beads, of a form slightly tapering from the middle, and measuring in length from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; also a small conical button, similar in form to some of bone which are represented in Sir Richard Hoare's work, vol. I. pl. 12, p. 103; and a small triangular ornament, all formed of the same light and slightly inflammable substance, either coal or jet. Some portions of these neck-ornaments appear to be deficient, and the entire length cannot be ascertained. They were deposited in a cavity of the rock, probably sepulchral, in which two urns were found, which on exposure to the air fell quickly to pieces.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a jug, communicated by Thomas Neale, Esq., being a specimen of Flemish ware, of a greyish white colour, stamped with ornamental designs, and of elegant fashion. It was found at Butley Priory, Norfolk, and is now preserved in the Chelmsford and Essex Museum. Its date is of the close of the XVIth century. A representation drawn by John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., accompanied this exhibition.

Mr. B. Hertz, of Great Marlborough-street, exhibited a series of ancient keys formed of bronze, some of which bear a remarkable resemblance to the ring-keys and patented inventions of modern times.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited a variety of antiquities communicated by Mr. W. G. Rogers, of Great Newport Street, consisting

of German carvings in oak, forming various groups illustrative of the "Via Crucis;" an Italian holy-water vessel of bronze; and a candlestick of copper, elaborately enriched with silver ornaments, described as having been brought from the Alhambra, and similar to one which was formerly at Strawberry Hill.

Notice was given from the Chair, that, the usual time for auditing the accounts of the Society approaching, the President has nominated as Auditors for the year terminating December 31, 1843, the following gentlemen :—

Charles Frederick Barnwell, Esq., M.A.

Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P.

Richard, Lord Braybrooke.

The Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, M.A.

Notice was also given that, in pursuance of the Statutes, the Anniversary Election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society, will take place on St. George's Day, April 23, 1844; the ballot to open at two o'clock; also that, by an order of Council, no Fellow shall be capable of giving a vote at such Election who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution.

The Society then adjourned over the Easter recess, to meet again on April 18.

Thursday, April 18, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

John Barrow, Esq., of the Admiralty, author of *Travels in Norway and Iceland, &c.*, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society. By the Minister of Public Instruction in France, *Bulletin Archéologique*, published by the Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments, being a detailed account of its proceedings, vol. II., No. 1—9, Paris, 1842, 8vo. Instructions published by the order of the King, forming part of the *Collection de Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France*, and issued to the members and correspondents of the Comité des Arts et Monuments, *Architecture Militaire*, drawn up by MM. Mérimée and Albert Lenoir; *Iconographie Chrétienne, Histoire de Dieu*, by M. Didron, Paris, 1843, 4to. The last work forms the commencement of an elaborate treatise illustrative of the Symbolism of Christian Art, and exhibits the varieties of distinctive conventional representation adopted by the artists of the middle ages, in regard to each of the three persons of the Trinity. These Instructions are profusely illustrated with wood-cuts. By Albert Way, Esq., Director, *The Archæological Journal*, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association for the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages; No. 1, March, 1844, 8vo., to be continued quarterly. By the Rev. Robert Willis, Jacksonian Professor in the University of Cambridge, *Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages*, being No. IX. of the publications of the Cambridge

Antiquarian Society; 1844, 4to. By Monsieur Anatole Chabouillet, of the Department of Antiquities in the King's Library at Paris, Honorary Fellow, Observations on two Medals of Commodus; Notice of Coins of Cugnon in the Duchy of Luxembourg; Notices of unpublished Coins of the Counts of Desana, and of a piece struck in Piedmont under the French dominion; 8vo. By Dr. J. G. Flügel, *Literarische Sympathien*, 8vo. 1843. By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, April, 1844. By the Royal Irish Academy, *Proceedings*, No. 36, 8vo., 1842. By the Numismatic Society, *The Numismatic Chronicle*, No. 24, 8vo. 1844. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, part 195. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, vol. II. part 3, fol. By the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. III. part 3, 4to. 1844. By James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F.S.A., *Tarlton's Jests, and News out of Purgatory*, 8vo., 1844, edited for the Shakespeare Society. Charles J. Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., presented an impression of a lithographic drawing representing an old English Charter Horn, which belonged to a family named Pickard, and is now in the possession of Thomas Baylis, Esq., F.S.A., Prior's Bank, Fulham. By Monsieur J. B. Leclerc, *Archeologie Celto-Romaine de l'Arrondissement de Chatillon-sur-Seine*, part 1, 4to. 1843.

The Lord Stanley of Alderley, F.S.A., exhibited a British Sepulchral Urn, containing fragments of burned bones, found in digging for gravel, in the township of Over Alderley, Cheshire, near the Macclesfield road, and adjacent to a supposed ancient line of communication. The form is remarkable, on account of the small perforated handles or ears, which are placed at intervals around the upper part, as if for suspension. Another urn, found near the same spot, is represented in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited various Roman remains, communicated by the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association. They were found on an elevated spot, about three miles south of Chesterford, and submitted for examination by Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Saffron Walden. They consist of pateræ and small vessels of red ware, some of which are plain, and others ornamented with foliage; the potter's mark appears upon one of them, OF · VERI · (*officind Veri.*) Also a remarkable vessel of thin glass, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ wide, which holds about half a pint, and is embossed on the surface, so as to resemble the cone of the fir; a glass lachrymatory; ornaments of bronze, fashioned like lions' faces, and apparently intended as the heads of nails; portions of various glass vessels, and of a very large amphora; with a coin of Trajan. Numerous fragments of pottery and glass were found in different parts of the hill.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a circular leaden fibula, purchased in London by Mr. B. Nightingale, and resembling at first sight the Roman medallions which occasionally are found mounted in gold borders. It measures in diameter two inches; a bust with a rudely shaped and crested helmet appears on the obverse, and the remains of fastenings on the inner side shew that it was destined to be used as a brooch. Adjoining the bust are seen certain letters, explained by Mr. Smith as indicating the name of Vitalianus, the Gothic chieftain, who

at the head of 60,000 barbarians waged war during six years with Anastasius.

Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., F.S.A., communicated, in a letter to the President, observations on the identity of the Fitz-Robert, one of the Barons who compelled King John to sign Magna Charta, suggesting that, according to the practice of adopting a surname formed by prefixing Fitz to the Christian name of the father, he was probably the John Fitz-Robert, son of Robert Fitz-Roger, whose chief seat was at Clavering, in Essex. A pedigree was annexed, shewing the descent, drawn from the Close Rolls, and Baker's History of Northamptonshire, parish of Aynhoe.

Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P., communicated, by the hands of Sir Frederic Madden, F.S.A., a charter of the XIIth century, preserved amongst the muniments of the Lechmere family, being a confirmation from Ralph de Mortuo Mari of a grant of land in Wribbenhall, co. Worcester. The peculiarities consist in its being signed with a cross by each of the persons who make and confirm the grant, a practice of rare occurrence, and in the mode of appending the seal by a thin label, not from the foot, as usual, but from the middle of the charter. No similar instance of this mode of attaching the seal has hitherto been noticed in England; an example in some degree similar occurs in the collection of charters at the Hotel de Soubise, Paris.

John Bidwell, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a curious signet ring of fine gold, found at Thetford, in Suffolk, in 1823, accompanied by some observations in a letter from Albert Way, Esq., Director. The ring bears, as the chief device, an eagle displayed; on the inner side is engraved a bird, with the wings closed, and intended, as Mr. Hudson Gurney supposed, to represent a raven; a conjecture which, with various other considerations, led him to appropriate the ring to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, the adherent of Henry VII. This device may however represent a falcon; a ducal crown is placed over the head of the bird, and, from the design of this ornament, and general fashion of the ring, Mr. Way is disposed to consider it a relic of the earlier part of the XVth century. It is very similar to inscribed signet rings discovered on the field of Cressy. No satisfactory appropriation of these devices, which appear to be heraldic, has been hitherto proposed. The ring was evidently a love-token, as appears by the legend inscribed externally and on the inner side, *DEUS ME OUROYE DE VOUS SEUIR A GREE — COM MOUN COUER DESIRE*, God work for me to make my suit welcome to you, as my heart desires. *Ovroye* is the optative either of *overer*, corrupted from *operari*, or of *ouvrir*, *aperire*; the word occurs often in either sense in early tales of romance. The verb *sevir*, written by Joinville *sivre*, signifies to follow, as in Anglo-Norman *sever* or *sevyr*, to sue; but it may also imply to render service. This interesting ring weighs 5 dwt., 10 gr., and appears to have been partially enamelled.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, communicated a letter from Charles Tucker, Esq., of Harpford, Devon, descriptive of the curious cathedral of Albi, department of Tarn, in the south of France, according to observations made during a recent journey. This noble structure is little known; it lies remote from any great route, about 9 posts north of Toulouse. It is constructed with brick; the first stone was laid by Bp.

Bernard, August 15, 1282, and the church was consecrated in 1480. The tower at the west end was elevated by Louis d'Amboise, in 1475, to the height of 290 feet, and its construction is remarkable. In the interior of the church the elaborate screen and enclosure of the choir are richly sculptured, but the most striking feature of interest consists in the profusion of paintings in fresco, which decorate the walls of the cathedral, and by their freshness of colouring afford a striking proof of the durability of that kind of decoration. The earliest are of the XIVth century. The stone-work of the choir, constructed under Cardinal Louis d'Amboise, by a company of itinerant masons from Strasburg, is most elaborate, and enriched with a profusion of statues and delicate tabernacle work. This cathedral was condemned by the Directory, and preserved by stratagem, being one of the few existing monuments of architecture which escaped with comparatively little injury, although the painted glass, the numerous and splendid sepulchral brasses, the rich screens of iron-work, and other decorations, were destroyed.

Edward Blore, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some observations in illustration of his sketches of the Ancient Refectory of Great Malvern Priory, now wholly demolished. These sketches were made in 1837. The exterior had been much disguised by recent repairs, and the building, on account of its unattractive external aspect, had been little noticed; it had the ordinary appearance of a barn, and was usually filled with the produce of the farm to which it was attached. The chief feature of interest was the beautiful roof, as shewn in the interior view, which formed a very interesting illustration of the domestic architecture of the XIVth century. Two years subsequently the whole building was wantonly destroyed, merely to make way for a poultry-yard and some out-buildings; and these sketches are now, perhaps, the only memorials of its curious construction. It consisted of a hall, with the usual partition and two doors at one extremity, adjoining the butteries; the general character of the construction and ornaments shewed that it was built in the early part of the reign of Edward III. It was constructed entirely of timber, which appeared in a very sound state; the hall was divided into four bays, by three principals, with intermediate subordinate principals to give support to the purlins. In each bay, except in that which contained a plain door of entrance, were two tiers of square-headed traceried windows, the pattern of the tracery being varied, as usual in works of that period. Mr. Blore took occasion to remark that the loss of this interesting specimen by needless demolition, in wanton disregard and ignorance of its value, is another evidence of the urgent necessity of prompt and judicious measures to rescue, as far as possible, ancient remains from injury; and the exertions of intelligent antiquaries should be zealously directed to the diffusion of a more intelligent taste for such objects, as the best means of securing their preservation, whilst they keep a vigilant eye upon any act which may threaten their existence.

The notices given at the previous meeting, respecting the nomination of Auditors, and the anniversary Election of the President, Council, and Officers, on April 23, were then announced a second time from the chair.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1844.

No. 3.

Tuesday, April 23, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The usual meeting of the Society took place on this day, being the Festival of St. George, in order to elect the President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing, in accordance with the Statutes, and Charter of Incorporation. The names of Fellows deceased during the previous year, twenty-two in number, as also of sixteen ordinary and three honorary Fellows elected, and of those who had withdrawn from the Society, during the same period, were announced; the Treasurer, in the Chair, then proceeded to draw lots. William Horton Lloyd, Esq., and William John Thoms, Esq., having thus been appointed Scrutators, the Fellows proceeded to the election by ballot. The following result was formally announced:

GEORGE, EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., F.R.S., PRESIDENT.

Thomas Amyot, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., TREASURER.

Charles Frederick Barnwell, Esq., F.R.S.

Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

Richard, Lord Braybrooke.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D.

Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., SECRETARY.

Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, K.C.H.

Sir Henry Ellis, Knt., K.H., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., SECRETARY.

Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., M.P.

Hudson Gurney, Esq., F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT.

Henry Hallam, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT.

William Richard Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT.

Thomas William King, Esq., Rouge-Dragon Pursuivant.

Philip, Viscount Mahon, VICE-PRESIDENT.

Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, F.R.S.

Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq.

Capt. William H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S.

Thomas Stapleton, Esq.

Albert Way, Esq., M.A., DIRECTOR.

It was announced that the second part of vol. XXX. of the *Archæologia* would shortly be ready for delivery to the Fellows.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again on May 2. The customary Festival of the Society took place on this day, according to annual usage, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street. The chair was taken by the Viscount Mahon, Vice-President.

Thursday, May 2, 1844.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were directed to be returned for the same. By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1844. By Barron Field, Esq., *The true Tragedy of Richard III.*, 8vo. 1844. By John Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A., *The Ghost of Richard III.*, 8vo. 1844. By Thomas Willement, Esq., F.S.A., *An Account of the recent restorations of the Collegiate Chapel of St. George, Windsor*, 4to. 1844. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, Vol. II. Part IV. fol. 1844. By John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, geographically arranged and described*, No. I. 8vo. 1844. By the Institute of France, *Mémoires présentés à l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres de l'Institut de France; deuxième Série: Tome I., deuxième partie*, 4to. 1843. *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi, &c. Tome XIV. première partie*, 4to. 1843.

Thomas William King, Esq., F.S.A., *Rouge-dragon Pursuivant*, communicated Remarks on some of the armorial Stall-plates of the Knights of the Garter, which are, or have been, affixed to their stalls in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Statutes of the Order, in the time of Henry V., decreed that after the decease of each Knight an escocheon of his arms should be affixed to the stall which he had occupied, and subsequently it became usual to place the plate of arms at the time of installation, or shortly afterwards. It is very doubtful whether any of the existing plates are of earlier date than the reign of Henry VI. Of these memorials many have been destroyed or stolen, especially during the civil wars, and some have been put up or restored at a later period than the lifetime of the personages thus commemorated, and are not to be regarded as authentic contemporary evidence.* They serve to determine the period when the Garter was introduced, as surrounding the escocheon, as also when certain other heraldic distinctions and ornaments were adopted. The earliest instance of the arms within the Garter is supplied by the plate of Charles, Duke of Burgundy, who was invested 1469, and died 1477; and the first examples, in the case of the

* In the Library of the College of Arms a valuable collection of tracings from the Stall-plates is preserved: it was formed under the direction of Anstis, in order to illustrate his *History of the Order*, and was purchased by Stephen M. Leake, Esq., Garter, 1757, whose collections have served as the authority for Mr. King's observations.

arms of a Knight subject, are the plates of Francis, Viscount Lovell, who died 1487, and Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, who died 1504; both of these Knights were elected 1 Richard III. During the reign of Henry VII. it appears that the usage of encircling the arms with the Garter became more prevalent, and it was constantly adopted from an early period in the succeeding reign. Instances, however, occur in which the Garter appears to have been subsequently added, and it may be conjectured that, at first, it was at the pleasure of the Knight whether this distinction should be introduced or not. The arms of the Sovereign are not surrounded by the Garter on the great seals previously to the reign of Henry VIII., but a record in the Queen's Remembrancer's office mentions streamers decorated with the quartered arms of the King within the Garter, as early as 1351. The arms of Thomas, Lord Camoys, K.G., on his sepulchral brass at Trotton, Sussex, are within a garter: he died 1419. The arms of Sir John Fastolf appear thus encircled, as sculptured at his Castle of Caistor, in Norfolk, in the time of Henry VI. Various other distinctions and exterior ornaments, which are to be observed on the stall-plates, deserve notice. The helmets on all the plates (those of princes of the blood and foreign princes excepted), till the close of the reign of Elizabeth, are in profile, having the visors close, like the helmet now used to designate an esquire. The latest instances of this close helmet on the garter-plates of Peers are those of William Stanley, Earl of Derby, installed 13 Elizabeth, and of the Earls of Southampton and Marr, both installed 1 James I. The barred helmet, in profile, appears on the plates of Peers in 1589, and soon after was constantly introduced on the stall-plates of the nobility above the degree of Barons. The first instance on the plate of a Baron is that of Lord Knolles, 1615. It appears, therefore, that the side-standing barred helmet came to be uniformly used, as denoting nobility, in the reign of James I., and no difference of helmet appears in these plates as marking different degrees of peerage. The crest and lambrequin, or mantling, appear to have been used at all times, but the wreath beneath the crest was a later introduction, for the "capeline mantling" was of one piece with the crest. Coronets were not commonly introduced until the reign of Elizabeth, but a few instances occur during that of Henry VIII. The earliest authentic example of supporters is supplied by the plate of John, Lord Dynham, 1 Henry VII. They occur also on some plates of the time of Henry VIII., during whose reign they appear to have become the distinguishing accessories of the heraldic achievements of Peers and Knights of the order.

Thursday, May 9, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the American Philosophical Society, Transactions, vol. IX. part 1, 4to. 1844. By the Editor, the

house on that occasion, should not depart empty-handed, considering his mother's well-known charity, and "for that my self doo releve twysse a weeke for the most part 200 att my gates, besydes comers, uppon other dayes, whiche custome, thoughe it beganne chefully in the dere yere, yett is it not leaffe, but is the more borne with because of the multitude of the power that goo abrode." Sir Thomas writes from Stretford, in Nottinghamshire, a dissolved monastery which had been granted by Henry VIII. to his father. The scarcity to which allusion is made occurred in the previous year, in consequence of many successive bad seasons, and had occasioned a Proclamation to be published by Elizabeth, and orders to the Justices for the relief of the poor.

Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., communicated Extracts from the Order-Book of Major-General Lambert, as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Northern Association, with the Proceedings of the Council of War, during a part of the year 1647. They relate to the decisions of the Council in regard to various crimes and misdemeanours committed by the soldiery, the reduction of the army in consequence of the Parliament's resolutions, January 1647, the orders set down and agreed upon by the Commander-in-Chief, and the Council, for repressing the disorders committed by the troops, and quartering them in equal proportion upon each town and part of the country, by a regular assessment. They also forbid the exaction of monies by the soldiers, in addition to the fixed rate of allowance, as set forth by the Council, in cases where towns or parishes should prefer to pay in money in lieu of providing quarters. These Extracts shew also the part taken by the army in the North in respect to the Remonstrance presented to the Parliament, concerning the state of affairs in the realm, and the Declaration made to General Fairfax by the officers of Lambert's Brigade, complaining of the proceedings of Parliament, and the critical position of the country.

Thursday, May 23, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books and prints were presented to the Society; and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Dr. John Lee, F.S.A., Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts, purchased in Turkey, 4to. 1840. By Monsieur P. C. Van der Meersch, *Récherches sur quelques Imprimeurs Belges*, 8vo, 1844. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., three proof impressions of the following engravings; A View of St. Olave's Church, Southwark, subsequently to the fire; A reduced copy of the original section of St. Olave's Church; A representation of a chair, formerly in Horace Walpole's collection, at Strawberry Hill.

Walter Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited to the Society a sword, now in his possession, which was discovered in the bed of the Thames in 1739, during the progress of excavations in order to form the piers of Westminster Bridge. It measures 5 ft. 6 in. and three quarters in length.

John Younge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a model of a circular

Norman font, decorated with remarkable sculptures in low relief, formerly in the church of Hampstead Norris, Berkshire. It has recently been placed, by Mr. Akerman, in the parish church of Stoue, Buckinghamshire. This model was made by the Rev. J. B. Reade, Vicar of Stone, by a ingenious adaptation of the process frequently employed for making impressions from coins with tin foil. A circular wooden box being formed, of the dimensions of the font, the leaves of tin, which, by means of pressure, had been made to represent the ornaments sculptured in relief, were fastened thereon. These sculptures are of somewhat unusual character, and consist of interlaced squares and circles, with various animals and devices introduced in the intervening spaces. Two human figures holding swords, represent, according to Mr. Reade's explanatory remarks, the principle of good, as triumphant over the evil principle, figured as a dragon. The ancient cup-shaped Norman font, formerly in the church of Stone, had been destroyed about 20 years since; the fabric has recently been restored, and the modern font which had been substituted has given place to the curious example of Norman sculpture preserved by Mr. Akerman, which has here found a suitable position.

The Rev. John Webb, F.S.A., Rector of Tretire, in Herefordshire, communicated notes upon a Preceptory of the Templars at Garway, in that county, with plans, copies of inscriptions, and illustrations of a building erected by the Hospitallers at that place. It is situated on the southern edge of the county, in a remote and romantic spot, nearly half a mile from the river Monnow, and about seven north-west of Monmouth. The history of the possessions of the Templars is very obscure; most of the transcripts even of their documents perished at the suppression of the Order. The compilation of John Stillingfleet, in 1433, after a great part of their possessions had passed to the Hospitallers, gives, amongst those which were granted by Henry II. to the Templars, "*totam terram de lange Carewey*," which, there can be little doubt, implies Llan Garway. It is not mentioned by Leland, or any other ancient writer; and Silas Taylor, who wrote his collections for a history of the county during the Protectorate, states that there were, at that time, stately ruins there of a religious house. Garway was always denominated a Preceptory, both under the Templars and Hospitallers; this term denoted a Cell to the principal house in London, and those of the latter Order were more commonly styled Commanderies. Each Preceptory had the management of several farms, and was the residence of at least one knight, who was the preceptor, and with him certain serving men: they had a chaplain who administered in sacramentals to the parishioners, the advowson being also in the possession of the Order. The last Preceptor of the Templars at Garway was Philip de Mewes, who figures in the tragic history of the Dissolution, in 1310. His signature immediately follows that of Thomas de la More, Master of the Temple, in the noble profession and appeal presented to the papal inquisitors; but he finally submitted, and was reconciled to the church. John de Stoke, chaplain of the order, and treasurer of the temple, was at Garway, when it was visited by James de Molay, grand master in England, about 1293.

Being put to the question, during the unjust proceedings which ended in the suppression of the Order, he calumniated de Molay, declaring that during his visit to Garway he had compelled him to abjure his Saviour. He made his recantation at the west door of St. Paul's, and was absolved. The order of Knights of the Temple having been finally suppressed in 1313, their lands were bestowed by Edward II. upon the Hospitallers, who appear, not many years after, to have been in possession of Garway, and probably restored those buildings which had fallen into decay, adding also such as were requisite for their establishment. About this period was erected the remarkable dovecote, of ample size and peculiar construction, which is still standing, and has been recently repaired by the proprietor, Lord Southwell. An inscription on the tympanum of the arched doorway, although much defaced by time and weather, may be read as follows : *Anno Domini Millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo sexto factum fuit istud columbare per fratrem Ricardum* The interior of this curious structure presents to view twenty rows of pigeon-holes, in number upwards of six hundred, ingeniously contrived so as to save space, and to be readily reached by the hand. It is arched over with stone, leaving a central aperture for the exit of the birds, and in the middle of the floor was formed a cistern. In a lease of Garway by the Hospitallers to Richard Mynors, Esq. dated 1512, amongst the various buildings which are enumerated occurs "columbare bene et sufficienter reparatum." Cott. MS. Claud. E. vi. f. 106, b.

The Society adjourned over the Whitsuntide recess, to meet again on Thursday, June 6.

Thursday, June 6, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

It was announced to the Society, that the second part of vol. XXX. of the *Archæologia* was ready for delivery to the Fellows. Price, to the public, £1 1s. Price of the whole volume, £2 2s.

The Rev. George Henry Dashwood, of Stow Bardolph, in Norfolk, Author of the work entitled "*Vice-Comites Norfolciæ*," was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books and prints were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, vol. II. part V. fol. 1844. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1844. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, part 197, 4to. 1844. By Miss Frances Lambert, *Needlework of the Fourteenth Century*: two impressions, fol. By Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A., *Guide to the Historian, towards the verification of Manuscripts*: specimen sheet, 8vo. By Alexander Watford, Esq., *A Roman Urn*, dug up at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire. By Monsieur Ballin, *Précis analytique des travaux de l'Académie Royale de Rouen*, pendant l'année 1843, 8vo. 1844.

The Rev. Richard E. Kerrich, F.S.A., presented to the Society two

original portraits. One of them represents William Paulet, Marquess of Winchester; it is painted on panel, and measures 16 inches by 12. This striking portrait is in excellent preservation, and bears the following inscription:—**SYR WILLIAM PAVLET OF THE HONORABLE ORDER OF THE GARTER KNIGHT MARQUES OF WYNCHESTER AND HIGH TREASORER OF ENGLAND.** He wears the flat round cap, a small forked beard, forming a peak from the chin, without moustaches, a small ruff-band, and the collar and jewel of the order of the garter around his neck. In the left hand he holds a white official wand, and a gold signet-ring is conspicuously shewn on his fore-finger, having an escoccheon of his arms with six quarterings, under a coronet, emblazoned (but incorrectly) in heraldic colours. Sir William Paulet, treasurer of the household to Henry VIII., was made by that monarch K.G., and Lord St. John of Basing. He was lord high treasurer, and master of the household to Edward VI., President of the Council, was created Earl of Wiltshire in 1550, and Marquess of Winchester in 1551. He retained the dignity of high treasurer under Mary and Elizabeth, and died at the age of 87, in 1571. This interesting portrait bears much resemblance, with the exception of certain minor details, to the original by Holbein, in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland. See Lodge's Portraits, vol. II. The second portrait presented by Mr. Kerrich is one of Lieut.-General Fleetwood, son-in-law of Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Commander in Chief, 1659. It may be attributed to Walker, and seems to be identical in design with the painting formerly "in the possession of Thomas Cook, Esq.," which was engraved by Houbraken amongst the Illustrious Heads. These two portraits have been suspended in the meeting-room of the Society, with the valuable collection of twenty-six ancient pictures bequeathed to the Society by Mr. Kerrich's father, the late Rev. Thomas Kerrich, F.S.A., Principal Librarian to the University of Cambridge, of which a Catalogue is given in *Archæologia*, XXII. 448.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, F.S.A., exhibited two episcopal rings of gold discovered during the recent restoration of Hereford Cathedral. One was found in the burial-place of Bishop Stanbury, beneath a beautiful alabaster tomb, the removal of which was requisite in order to remedy the defective foundation of the adjoining piers. Some remains of silken robes were exposed to view, with the ring, bearing the inscription *tu bon an*. Bishop Stanbury succeeded in 1453, and died about 1474. The other ring was found in the tomb of Bishop Mayo, a beautiful canopied monument under the first Norman arch on the south of the choir. It is set with an uncut ruby, on each side of which is engraved a *τ* with a small bell appended to it, and on the inside *aux matia*, the lines in both instances being filled up with a light green enamel. This ring was found at the side of the remains; very small portions of the bones were still to be seen, but fragments of the episcopal robes and of the orphrays were observable, and the leathern shoes remained in a perfect state, the stitches only having decayed. The wooden staff of the crosier lay in a diagonal direction from the left shoulder to the right foot; it terminated in a knob at the lower extremity; the pomel to which the head or crook had been attached was elegantly

formed, but the head itself, which, as it was conjectured, had been of bone or ivory, had disappeared. On the right side, nearer the wall which enclosed the grave, was a slender wand, apparently of hazel, a muscle and two oyster shells. Similar wands have been found in other places of interment in Hereford Cathedral, and were probably thus deposited in token of a pilgrimage performed. In the ancient Rule or Consuetudines of Hereford the rules respecting Pilgrimage are preserved: no member of the body was allowed to perform more than one beyond seas, but three were permitted within the realm of England. Richard Mayhew, or Mayo, was appointed Bishop in 1504, and died in 1516. He was employed by Henry VIII. in the mission to bring Katharine of Arragon to England, and, possibly, took occasion at that time to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James, at Compostella.

Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an ancient charter-horn, which formerly belonged to the Pickard family, and is now in the collection of Thomas Baylis, Esq., F.S.A., Prior's Bank, Fulham. A lithographic representation of this ancient relic had been presented to the Society by Charles J. Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., at a previous meeting (March 28).

John Arthur Cahusac, Esq., F.S.A., brought before the Society an account of the present state of Bradwell Priory, in Berkshire, by John Virtue, Esq. All writers who have mentioned this priory, with the exception of Browne Willis, concur in stating that no remains of it exist, the site being occupied by a farm-house. Browne Willis, indeed, affirms that the only ancient building here existing is a chapel built at the time of the Reformation, out of the materials of the suppressed Monastery, but his report seems to be erroneous. The little structure in question, measuring about 18 feet by 9, seems to be of Early English date, and it is very probable that it is the little chapel without the church which is mentioned in a survey, taken at the time of the Dissolution, in which chapel offerings were made to our Lady of Bradewell. A niche in the North side of the East wall, still existing, may have served formerly to receive the image. There is also a piscina. The ancient boundary walls still exist, and enclose about four acres; the Priory barn, the bake-house, and other buildings, are also to be seen, which formed part of the ancient monastic structure; the chapel has been turned into a stable.

John Nicholl, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some particulars relative to the early part of the life of Isaak Walton, extracted from the Records of the Ironmongers' Company. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his Life of Walton, states, that he was apprenticed, at an early age, to Henry Walton, a haberdasher in Whitechapel, and a distant relation. It appears that young Isaak was made free of the Ironmongers' Company in 1617-18, by Thomas Grinsell, to whom it is possible that he had been turned over for the completion of his time, and who in his last will, dated 1640, names Isaak Walton, citizen and ironmonger, as one of his overseers. In 1637 Isaak Walton was chosen Warden of the Yeomanry, or free-men of the Company, and in 1639 paid over the balance left after discharging the duties of that office. He is again mentioned in 1641, when a contribution was exacted by Act of Parliament, for the important

affairs of the kingdom; and his proportion is stated to have been £3, being described as of St. Dunstan's in the West.

Mr. Nicholl also exhibited a Pedigree of the Family of Lloyd, of Cownwy, Montgomeryshire, compiled by John Cain of Oswestry, in 1633, and preserved in the family of Lloyd until the present time.

John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., communicated Remarks on the Porches of Malmsbury Abbey Church, and the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and exhibited several drawings of these and other Porches.

Albert Way, Esq. Director, communicated a detailed account of Sepulchral Monuments of the Howard family, drawn up by Rev. George Munford. It supplied an accurate statement of the present condition of the Church of East Winch, Norfolk, as compared with the description given by Weever, in 1631. The ancient Howard Chapel, on the South side of the Chancel, had fallen into decay in Weever's time, but it was repaired by the Earl of Arundel; at a subsequent time, as described by Parkin, its ruin was complete, and it became an habitation for paupers. The memorials of the noble house have perished; the curiously carved and painted cover of the font, of which Weever has preserved a representation, is no more to be seen; the painted glass and sepulchral brasses have also been totally destroyed. The wood-cuts given in the Sepulchral Monuments, p. 842, orig. edit., appear to have been taken from the designs of Sir Henry Spelman.

Thursday, June 13, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

James Wallis Pycroft, Esq., of Great College Street, Westminster, and the Rev. David James, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Kirkdale, Liverpool, author of "The Patriarchal Religion of Britain; or, a complete Manual of ancient British Druidism," and of other works, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John Hogg, Esq., Letters from abroad, 8vo. 1844. By the Statistical Society of London, Journal of the Society, Vol. VII. part 2, 8vo. 1844. By Professor C. Molbech, Honorary Fellow, Historical Journal, published by the Danish Historical Society, 3 vols. 8vo. 1841, 1842, 1843. By William Wansey, Esq., F.S.A., The Fishmongers' Pageant, on Lord Mayor's Day, 1616, delineated from the original roll in the possession of the Company by Henry Shaw, F.S.A., and described by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., fol. 1844.

Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a collection of drawings, which represent various ancient objects in the Churches of Catfield, Cawston, Martham, Ling, and Ranworth, in Norfolk.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited an original document bearing the signature and seal of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, Knight, Privy Councillor to Henry VII., and favourite of Henry VIII., communicated by George Grant Francis, Esq., Keeper of the Medals, Royal Institution

of South Wales, at Swansea, in reference to the gold signet-ring recently exhibited to the Society by John Bidwell, Esq., F.S.A. It is a letter of quittance addressed by Sir Rhys to the tenants of his step-son and ward, Edward Stradling, Esq., in his estates of "St. Donett's, Est Orchard, Lanfey, and Merthyr Mawr," Glamorganshire, "Halsijwey and Cwm Hawey," in Somersetshire, which were brought to the Stradlings by marriage with the heiress of Sir Thomas Hawey, in the reign of Edward I. Sir Rhys directs them to "attorne tenn'ts to my seid son," and pay their rents to him, releasing all that appertained to himself in Edward Stradling's lands "by reson of his nowne age." Dated Kermerdyn, 6 Aug. 9 Henry VI. (1494.) The Seal is of red wax, the device being a raven, with the letter R over it; it is attached in an unusual manner, not being appended, but fastened to a slip of parchment formed by cutting two longitudinal slips at the foot of the deed, so that the slip is not cut or disunited at either of its ends; and the wax, being of soft consistency, was affixed by moulding it around this slip; by this means the seal might be folded up securely, and protected from injury.

The reading of the Extracts from the Order-Book of Major-General Lambert, communicated by Edward Hailstone, Esq., was then concluded.

Thursday, June 20, 1844.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Richard Yates, Esq., of St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books and prints were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Mrs. Stackhouse Acton, A lithographic representation of an ancient Manor House at Millichope, in Shropshire, and six views of Stoke Say Castle, in the same county. By George Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *The Religion of Ancient Britain*, 8vo., 1844. By William Herbert, Esq., "A Fac-simile of the original Shakespearian Relic, *The Bore's Hedde, Estchepe*, 1566."

By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., Proof impressions of the following plates: Exterior view of the Portal of Montague House; Interior view of the same: Interior view of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars: and a View of the entrance of Barber-Surgeons' Hall, next Monkwell street.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, exhibited an Italian Nautical Instrument, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, communicated by John Benjamin Heath, Esq., the Sardinian Consul General. It is of an oblong square form, like a small box, with a ring at the top by which it might be suspended; when it is opened, a mariner's compass appears, with a dial-plate below, and at one end is a moveable tongue, within which is a pendant. The tongue serves as a gnomon to the dial. Within the lid is inscribed *Fiatorium*—V.S.—1587. In its centre is another dial-plate, with the figures of the hours surrounding a Volvele; and in an inner

circle this inscription:—*Habetur Hora Italic(a) si æxiini ponas super Horam occasus*. On the outside of the lid is a table of latitudes, chiefly of places in Europe. *Fiatorium* seems to be a corruption of *viatorium*, an instrument which is noticed by Horman. He says, "there be jorney rynges, and instruments lyke an hangynge pyler, with a tunge lyllyng oute, to knowe what tyme of the day. Sunt Viatoria horologia, partim circularia, partim pensilia, cylindracea specie et lingua exetra." *Vulgaria*, ed. 1520. This little instrument has been deposited in the collection of Antiquities at the British Museum.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited sketches of Bodiam Castle, in Sussex, and of various objects of interest there, communicated by Mr. John Cullum. One of these drawings represents some ancient painted glass, which was removed from the church during the progress of repairs, and is now in the possession of the keeper of the castle.

John Brown, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small golden idol, formerly in the possession of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, which was found near the margin of the Lake Guatitivé, on the summit of a mountain ridge about eight leagues from Santa Fé de Bogota, in the Republic of Columbia. This lake had been accounted sacred by the Aborigines previously to the conquest by the Spaniards, and into it, at certain seasons, they were accustomed to throw treasures and offerings to their deities. Many precious objects have been found, and a company has been formed for the purpose of draining the lake.

Thomas Windus, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a cup, described as of Danish or Anglo-Saxon workmanship; and also an ivory tankard, which, as it has been conjectured by armorial bearings engraved upon it, formerly belonged to Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary, about the year 1457.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a coloured drawing, executed by Mr. John Alfred Barton, which represents a painting recently discovered on the walls of Godshill Church, in the Isle of Wight. The subject is the Crucifix, the cross being figured by a tree with three branches. Mr. Smith also exhibited a coloured drawing, communicated by Mr. Robert Elliott, and representing a mural painting recently brought to light in a house in Chichester, the property of Mr. Mason. A drawing by John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., was likewise brought before the Society, which represents an earthen vessel, found in digging the foundations of the Savings' Bank at Chelmsford. It appears to be of the manufacture of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Smith also submitted to the inspection of the Society a small Runic Almanac, formed of wood, the property of Mr. William Crafter, of the Royal Engineers' office, at Gravesend. It is formed of eleven thin slips apparently of hazel wood, which measure four inches and three quarters by two; they are numbered by notches at one end, and rudely bound together like a book by a thong, which passes through two holes in each leaf. It forms a calendar for the whole year, resembling the wooden almanac used in the Island of CEsel, of which a representation is given in *Gent. Mag.* 82, part 1, p. 625. In the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, a wooden almanac is preserved which is formed like this in small detached leaves, but the characters and symbols engraved upon it are wholly different.

Charles Spence, Esq., of the Navy Pay office, Devonport, exhibited a rubbing of the Sepulchral Brass of Margery Arundel, ancestress of Richard Carew, the author of the *Survey of Cornwall*. It is preserved in Anthony Church, near Devonport.

Alfred John Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., communicated Notes in illustration of the original Portrait of the Cardinal John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died 1453, formerly in the collection at Strawberry Hill, and now in that of the Duke of Sutherland. Mr. Kempe exhibited a copy of this curious painting, executed by Albin Martin, Esq. Walpole, in the *Description of his Collection*, states that this portrait, with three other paintings of like dimension, forming the doors which closed over an altar-piece, had originally been placed in the church of St. Edmund's Bury, and were purchased by him at the sale of Ives' collection. He caused the panels to be sawn in two, so as to form four subjects. The paintings on the outside panels were, according to Walpole's account, the portraits of Cardinals Kempe and Beaufort; those on the interior represented Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and a personage kneeling in adoration, possibly the donor of the altar-piece; and the arms of Tate, impaling Boleyn (?), appeared on an escoccheon above the figure. These arms have been attributed to Sir Robert Tate, Lord Mayor of London, 1488. Mr. Martin, having minutely examined these paintings, considers the portraits of the two Cardinals as the work of the same artist, but is of opinion that the other two panels are by a different hand, and do not correspond either in style of painting or fitting of the panels to each other; it is now difficult to ascertain what division was effected by the saw, according to Walpole's account. It seems probable that the subject of the principal composition was the Offering of the Magi; that the central group, consisting of the Blessed Virgin and the infant Saviour, is wanting, and that on the right-hand side was placed the representation of Joseph, being the panel marked with the bearings of Tate, and on the other the figure supposed to be the portrait of Duke Humphrey. The portrait which, according to Walpole's statement, represents Cardinal Kempe, exhibits a prelate, vested in the cope, wearing a mitre, and bearing a cross-staff in his right hand; he holds in the left an open book, and from the fore-finger depends a whip composed of three lashes. In the back-ground appears a landscape, with a church and other buildings. These remarkable paintings have been noticed, with some critical observations on the appropriation of the supposed portraits of Archbishop Kempe and Duke Humphrey, in *Gent. Mag. N.S. XVIII. pp. 17, 24, 156*. It has been suggested that these paintings may represent certain Saints, and are not portraits, according to Walpole's supposition. It is very probable that the figure which has been regarded as a portrait of Cardinal Kempe, may be a representation of St. Ambrose, who is recognised in ancient works of art by the conventional symbol of the scourge, in reference, as it is said, to the penance which he imposed on the Emperor Theodosius, on the occasion of the cruel massacre at Thessalonica.

The Society then adjourned over the Summer recess, to meet again on November 21.

Thursday, November 21, 1844.

WILLIAM RICHARD HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, one of the Auditors appointed March 28, 1844, to audit the Treasurer's Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1843, reported, that having examined and approved the said Accounts, they had prepared the following Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the information of the Society :

			£ s. d.				Disbursements in the Year 1843.			
Balance of the last year's account				1050	18	5½				
Receipts in the Year 1843.										
By Annual Subscriptions	1072	1	0	To Artists, and in Publications				1594	10	7
By Admission Fees	142	16	0	For Taxes				33	2	11
By Dividends on Stock	109	4	5	For Salaries				447	10	0
By Sale of Books and Prints	43	9	8	For Tradesmen's Bills				167	16	8½
By Stamp Duty on Bonds	12	0	0	For Insurance				22	11	0
By Dividends on Stock	101	18	9	For Advertisements, Postage, &c.				67	13	0
				For Bookbinding				16	10	0
By Sale of £500 Stock	482	13	6	For Catalogue of Prints and Drawings in the possession of the Society, and for repairing and arranging the same				35	8	6
By Compositions in lieu of Annual Subscriptions	836	0	0	For Collecting Subscriptions				52	16	3
				For Bond Stamps				9	0	0
				For Solicitor's Bill				1	6	8
								2448	0	7½
				Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, Jan. 1, 1844				910	16	2
								£3338	16	9½
				Stock in the 3 per Cent. Consols £7,000.						
				Witness our hands, July 16, 1844.				BERIAH BOTFIELD, S. R. MAITLAND, Auditors.		

The Treasurer reported to the Auditors that the payments made on the separate account for defraying the charges of Publication of Anglo-Saxon works, have amounted to the sum of £736. 2s. 1d., at the close of the year 1843, and that the produce of the sale of these works, during that year, had not exceeded £25. 3s. 11d. The actual balance, therefore, on December 31, 1843, after deducting the deficiency of the Anglo-Saxon fund, was reduced to £212. 12s. The account of disbursements thus made, under the direction of the Anglo-Saxon Committee, will be laid before that body at the close of the present year, and duly reported to the Society.

An enumeration of the publications which have appeared under the direction of the Anglo-Saxon Committee, may be found at page 5 of these Proceedings, with the prices of the same.

It was announced to the Society that the Index to the fifteen volumes of the *Archæologia*, from Vol. XVI. to Vol. XXX. inclusive, is now ready for delivery to the Fellows. Price to the public, 15s. The former part, being the Index of the first fifteen volumes, may also be purchased at the Society's rooms, price 15s.

The following recommendation of the Council to the Society was then read from the Chair :

At a Council holden on Tuesday, November 19, 1844,

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Ordered,

On the motion of Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq., seconded by Albert Way, Esq., That it be recommended by the Council to the Society, according to the precedent of 1809, when the former Index to the *Archæologia* was prepared, that their Treasurer should be directed to pay to Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., Resident Secretary, the sum of Three hundred pounds, as a remuneration for the great labour he has had in making another Index to the second series of fifteen volumes of the *Archæologia*; and also, for his trouble in superintending the press, in the publication of the same.

Ordered,

That the above recommendation be suspended in the Meeting-Room, according to the Statutes; and that it be put to the Ballot, on Thursday, the 28th inst.

The Rev. John William Mackie, M.A., Student of Christ-church, Oxford, of Siddons House, Upper Baker Street, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, July to November, inclusive, 1844. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Parts 198—202; 1844. By William Chappell, Esq., F.S.A., *The first Book of Songs*, composed by John Dowland; scored from the first edition, printed in 1597; with a life of the composer, fol. 1844: printed for the Members of the Musical Antiquarian Society. By the Council of the United Service Museum, *Quarterly Reports of Donations to the Museum and Library*, Nos. 1—7, 8vo. 1843—4. By the Zoological Society of London, *Transactions*, Vol. III. Parts 2 and 3, 4to. 1843—4. *Proceedings*, Nos. 120—130, 8vo. 1843. By the Numismatic Society, *The Numismatic Chronicle*, No. 25, 8vo. 1844. By the Statistical Society of London, *Journal*, Vol. VII. Part 3, 8vo. 1844. By the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, *Journal*, No. 15, Part 1, 8vo. 1844. By the Royal Geographical Society of London, *Journal*, Vol. XIV. 8vo. 1844. By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, *Proceedings*, Vol. IV. Nos. 28, 29, 8vo. 1843—4. By Thomas Stephens Davies, Esq., F.S.A., *An Analytical Discussion of Dr. Matthew Stewart's General Theorems*, 4to. 1844. By W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., *Seven Letters written by Sterne and his Friends*, hitherto unpublished, 8vo. 1844, printed for private circulation. By the Council of the Shakespeare Society, *The Shakespeare Society's Papers*, Vol. I. 8vo. 1844. *Sir Thomas More, a Play*, edited by the Rev. A. Dyce, 8vo. 1844. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., *Anecdota Literaria*, a collection of Short Poems in English, Latin, and French,

illustrative of the Literature and History of England in the thirteenth Century, 8vo. 1844. By Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *Collectanea Antiqua*, No. V. 8vo. 1844. By M. le Comte de Clarac, Honorary Fellow, *Catalogue des Artistes de l'Antiquité*, 12mo. Paris, 1844. By l'Académie d'Archéologie de Belgique, *Bulletin et Annales*, Tome I. livraison 1, 8vo. 1843.

The Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, F.S.A., exhibited twenty plans of Caernarvon Castle, two of Beaumaris Castle, and one of Harlech Castle, illustrative of the peculiar features of military architecture during the reign of Edward I.

Alan Gardner Cornwall, Esq., exhibited drawings of paintings, described as executed in fresco, recently discovered on the walls of the Church of Beverstone, Gloucestershire. One of them exhibits the literal transubstantiation of the wafer into the body of Christ, which appears on the altar, in place of the host. The figure of the Roman Pontiff, represented as kneeling before the altar, seems to be intended to portray Pope Gregory the Great; it is related that the miracle thus depicted was wrought by his prayers, in order to remove the disbelief of a Roman matron in Transubstantiation. Joh. Diacon. *Vita S. Gregorii*, P.P. c. 4. A representation of this miracle exists in the Savage Chapel, Macclesfield, over the sepulchral brass of Roger Leghe, 1506.

A selection of extracts from the Municipal Archives of Canterbury were then read, with observations by Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., communicated to the Society by the Council of the British Archæological Association. This paper was read in the Historical Section, at the recent meeting of the Association at Canterbury, on Sept. 13. The valuable municipal records in that city, although carefully preserved, are unarranged. Besides the charters from the Crown, the books of accounts of the chamberlains, which are preserved in regular succession from the year 1393, present a mass of information on manners and customs: the judicial records of the courts of sessions, and the registers of wills, are scarcely less valuable. Amongst the numerous curious entries noticed by Mr. Wright, are several which relate to the pageant of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, to minstrels and players, local customs, and events of public interest. The name of an artist, "Floraunce the paynter," occurs in these extracts: he received in 1521, for his labour bestowed on the decoration of the market cross, 58s. 8d. The municipal records of Canterbury have recently been removed from a damp cellar to a place of security in the upper part of the town-hall, where they may freely be consulted by all intelligent inquirers.

Thursday, November 28, 1844.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The recommendation of the Council to the Society, regarding the remuneration of the Resident Secretary, for making the Index to the

second Series of fifteen volumes of the *Archæologia*, was read a second time from the Chair. Whereupon a ballot being taken, it passed in the affirmative.

The Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society presented to the Society their Twenty-Fourth Report, for 1843-4, 8vo. Thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

Thomas J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of a Bilingual inscription, taken from a vase in the Treasury at St. Mark's, Venice. The inscription is expressed in the arrow-headed and the Egyptian hieroglyphic characters, and the latter gives the name of Artaxerxes, reading phonetically Ard-kho-scho. Its importance is to be found in the assistance which a name so satisfactorily gives in the interpretation of the cuneiform characters. One other bilingual inscription of the kind only is known, in which the late M. Champollion read the name of Xerxes (Khschearscha). In both the inscriptions the name is followed by hieroglyphics, which Mr. Pettigrew reads Erfer (Great). Some observations on this inscribed Vase were also communicated by Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum. Mr. Birch agrees with Mr. Pettigrew in regard to the importance of the inscription as decyphering the cuneiform character, and as illustrative of the influence which the conquest of Egypt exercised over its Persian rulers. Upon the vase of Xerxes Mr. Birch reads phonetically Kha-sha-irsha, and upon that of Artaxerxes, Art-kh-sh-sha, or Artekshsesha.

Thursday, December 5, 1844.

No meeting.

In consequence of the decease of Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, the meetings of the Society were adjourned until after the Funeral of Her Royal Highness.

Thursday, December 12, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1844. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, part 203, 4to. 1844. By the Antiquarian Society of Glasgow, and the West of Scotland, recently established, *Proposed Statutes and Regulations*, 1844. By the Rev. Richard Hart, *The Antiquities of Norfolk*, a Lecture delivered at the Norfolk and Norwich Museum, 8vo., Norwich, 1844. By the Government of the Netherlands, by the hands of Dr. C. Leemans, Honorary Fellow of the Society, and Director of the Museum of Antiquities at Leyden, *Aegyptische Monumenten van het Nederlandsche Museum, &c., Egyptian Antiquities preserved in the*

Museum at Leyden ; engraved and published by the order of the Government, part VI. consisting of 12 plates, folio. By the Council of the Shakespeare Society, *The old Taming of a Shrew*, edited by Thomas Amyot, Esq., Treas. S.A., 8vo. 1844. By the Committee of the Art-Union of London, *Eighth Annual Report*, 8vo. 1844. By the Trustees of the British Museum, *Select Papyri in the Hieratic Character*, part III. plates 99—168, folio. By the Chevalier Octave Delapierre, *Précis Analytique des Documents que renferme le dépôt des Archives de la Flandre Occidentale à Bruges*, four parts, 1840—43, 8vo.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of a leaden coffin, recently discovered by some workmen in the employ of Mr. Forster, near the old ford over the river at Stratford le Bow, illustrated by a coloured drawing executed by Mr. E. Stock, of Poplar. The coffin, in form a parallelogram, is made of a sheet of lead, 5 ft. 6 inches in length, bent upwards, with a square piece soldered on at each end. The lid, which in parts is much decomposed, laps over the sides about 2 inches, and is ornamented with a sort of cable moulding down the sides, and across the centre in diamonds. The coffin contained the remains of a skeleton of a young person, and a large quantity of lime : its construction resembles that of some which are without doubt of the Romano-British period, as for example two which were discovered at Southfleet, and are described in *Archæologia*, XIV. p. 38. Another analogous specimen was found during the last year in Mansell Street, Whitechapel, on the site of an extensive burial-ground of the Romans, and on the same level with Roman urns, coins, and ornaments. Several leaden coffins, apparently Roman, have been found in Normandy, and in the burial-place near Boulogne. *Memoirs of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy*, IV. 236 : and of that of *Antiqu. de l'Ouest*, II. 177. The spot where the coffin, described by Mr. Smith, was found, is adjacent to the village of Old-ford, where several Roman urns were found some years since, and Roman coins and other remains have been discovered in profusion in the vicinity. Mr. Smith supposes that this locality was the site of a Romano-British burial-place, and thinks it probable that the coffin may be assigned to the fourth or fifth century.

Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum, communicated a description, accompanied by a drawing, of a vase of red Roman ware, discovered in September last, in digging a potato trench at Chester Field, near Sandy, nine miles from Bedford. It is now in the British Museum. It is a deep calix or poculum, ornamented with a broad architectural moulding, formed of antefixal ornaments and helices, having a bird in each pattern ; above, is an egg and tongue moulding below a running corded pattern. The vase had been anciently fractured, and repaired by means of leaden rivets. Other specimens exist which have been thus repaired. This peculiar red ware, commonly termed Samian, is found in abundance in all places occupied by the Romans. Fabroni, in his *History of the ancient Aretine vases*, has lately sought to prove that this was the kind of ware which was fabricated at Aretium, and of which mention is made by Virgil,

Persius, Martial and Pliny. Isidore of Seville, who wrote in the seventh century, speaks of the red ware as being the manufacture of Aretium, and cites Sedulius, a poet who flourished before the Christian era, in confirmation of the statement. Vases of this description have been found in abundance near Arezzo, and Francesco Rossi, who formed a collection of this kind of ware, and made careful researches respecting the manufacture, discovered, in the neighbourhood of that town, the furnaces and implements of the potter's art. Numerous potters' marks are to be noticed upon the specimens there found; these marks differ in certain particularities from those which occur on specimens found in England: the style of these Aretine vases seems to be more delicate, and is probably the original which subsequently served as a model for the fictile manufactures of the Provinces.

Mr. Birch also communicated Observations on the figure of Anacreon, which is to be seen on some fictile Greek vases, preserved in the British Museum. The Græco-Italian vases are decorated with subjects, the interest of which is chiefly mythological, and if the legends of the *Iliad*, and the traditions of the Poets of the Epic Cycle be placed without the pale of History, there are few vases which represent subjects of an historical character. Such representations are highly to be valued, and may be regarded as supplying fixed points in the history of Art, as having been executed at a time when the persons who are portrayed were in the meridian of their fame. Such are the Phœnician vase, made by Taleides, which represents Arcesilaus III., who flourished B.C., 590, and the vases upon which are to be seen the figures of Alcæus, Sappho, and Anacreon, who lived about the same period. The Poet appears with a harp in his hands, probably the barbitos, of which he is supposed to have been the inventor. On one of the vases, noticed by Mr. Birch, a little dog is seen following the poet, a circumstance which has led to the appropriation of the subject, which appears to bear an allusion to the history of Anacreon's faithful dog, given by Tzetzes. This dog having followed the poet, and a slave who accompanied him, to the market, died after watching for several days near a purse which the slave had dropped. Two of these vases were formerly in the Durand Collection; the other two form part of the series of one hundred, which were acquired from the Princess of Canino, by the instrumentality of the Marquess of Northampton.

Thursday, December 19, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

William Roots, Esq., M.D., of Kingston-upon-Thames, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, *Journal*, No. XV., Part 2, 8vo. 1844. By

Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq., F.S.A. *The History of Surrey*, Vol. III. Part 1, and Vol. IV. Part 1, 4to. 1844. By the Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève, *Mémoires et Documents*, Tome III. 8vo. 1844. By the Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, *Mémoires*, 2^e Series, Vol. III. 4to. 1844.

Thomas Lott, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of some vaulted chambers and architectural remains which exist under the houses on the western side of the church-yard of St. Mary-le-Bow. The buildings, of which these are the vestiges, appear to have extended as far as Cheap-side; Stowe mentions a Grammar School which was built in Bow Church-yard, by order of Henry VI., but Mr. Lott thinks that these remains formed part of some other building; possibly they may indicate the site of the fair stone building, which, according to Stowe's account, was built by Edward III., as a place from whence he might, with his court, conveniently behold the joustings and other shows, and it continued to be used for that purpose, even at as late a period as the reign of Henry VIII. It was strongly built of stone, and is described by Stowe as a lofty erection, which darkened the windows of Bow Church on that side. This building was termed *silda*, a shed, or the crown *silde*. Mr. Lott also exhibited two Grants from Henry VIII., by Letters Patent, with the Great Seals attached, which were communicated to him by Mr. Naylor, the Steward of a large portion of the property adjacent to St. Mary-le-Bow. One of these, dated 29 Hen. VIII., 1537, in consideration of good service rendered "*per dilectum servientem nostrum Willielmum Lok, unum generosorum hostiariorum camere nostre*," grants to him a tenement in "*hosityar lane, alias Bowe lane — nuper Hospitali Beate Marie de Elsyng infra Crepulgate, vulgariter nuncupato Elsyng Spyttelle — pertinens*." A drawing with the pen in the initial letter represents Henry, enthroned under a cloth of estate; the seal is in good preservation, the legend is in Roman Capitals, but there are some traces of Gothic character in the style of the decorations. Sandford describes this as the first of the Great Seals of Henry VIII., which had come to his knowledge; the style FIDEI DEFENSOR, which occurs in the legend, shews that the seal was not in use before 1521, and the design is an early evidence of the decline of the Gothic style of ornamentation, towards that period. The second document is a grant to Thomas Nortone, citizen and grocer, of a messuage called the Sonne, in the parish of St. Mary Wolnothe, in Lumbarde Strete, lately part of the possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Stradforthe Langthorne, in Essex; also of the Rectory and Church of Stretley, alias Stretely, in Bedfordshire, which had belonged to the Monastery of Markeate, in that county. This grant, dated 24 Sept. 36 Hen. VIII., 1544, is attested by Queen Katharine, as Regent during the King's absence in France, a few days only before his return on the surrender of Boulogne. In the initial letter is a curious limning in colours and gold, which represents the King attended by his court. The Great Seal is the same of which the design is to be seen in Sandford's plate, p. 457, and which

was used by Henry subsequently to 1541, when he was proclaimed King of Ireland.

Mr. Lott exhibited, at the same time, the silver matrix of the Parochial Seal of Bow Church, which is thus inscribed, SIGILLUM ECCL'IE BEATÆ MARIE DE ARCVBVS LONDINI 1580. It represents the upper part of the tower of the church, as it anciently appeared, with the singularly constructed arches by which it was surmounted. An engraving of this seal is given in the *Gent. Mag.* for April 1823, vol. XCIII. i. 305.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited two ancient rings, communicated by the Rev. Thomas Haslam, of St. Perran-zabuloe, in Cornwall. One of these is of silver, and seems to be a rude representation of a serpent: it was found on a skeleton which had been interred almost on a level with the ancient church of St. Piran, near Truro, as related by Mr. Haslam in his recently published account of Perran-zabuloe, p. 146. The other is of gold, partially enamelled, of very elegant workmanship, and it is set with a ruby. This ring, which appears to be of the time of Elizabeth, was found near the site of the Friary in Kenwyn Street, Truro.

Mr. Way also exhibited several drawings, executed by Thomas Oldham, Esq., of Dublin, which represent the remarkable sculptured cross existing at Arboe, on the western shore of Lough Neagh, in the county of Tyrone. It is ornamented on all sides with representations of various incidents in Scriptural History sculptured in low relief.

An account of Roman Potteries, recently discovered in Northamptonshire, by Edmund T. Artis, Esq., F.S.A., was then read: this paper was brought before the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury, in September last, and has been communicated to the Society by the Council of the Association. The formation of a drain, in the progress of the works connected with the Railway, at Sibson near Wansford, brought to light three mutilated statues of large dimension, supposed to represent Hercules, Apollo, and Minerva. The material, of which they are formed, appears to have been taken from a neighbouring quarry. Mr. Artis, having made excavations with the hope of recovering the heads and other portions of these curious figures, met with the remains of some kilns of the Roman period, one of which had apparently been used for firing the blue or slate-coloured vases for domestic and other uses, which are found commonly in the vicinity. Mr. Artis had previously formed the opinion that this colour had been given by suffocating the fire of the kiln, at the time when the ware within it had been sufficiently heated; and the supposition appears to him to be confirmed by this discovery. He notices the peculiar quality of the bricks employed in the construction of this kiln; they were made of clay mixed with a third part of rye in the chaff, and the grain having been consumed, the bricks were left exceedingly porous, and full of cavities. A detailed account was given of the construction of the kilns, and the mode in which they appear to have been packed with the ware previously to firing.

Various experiments have been made by Mr. Artis, in order to ascertain the mode by which the peculiar blue colour was given to the ware: none of the clays found in the neighbourhood assume that colour when fired in the usual manner, and the blue colour of the ancient ware disappears if re-burnt in the common kiln. It is also to be observed that the colour appeared, in the case of the "Smother kiln" discovered at Sibson, to have been imparted to the bricks which had served in its formation, as also to the wrappers or coatings of clay which had been used in packing the ware. Mr. Artis exhibited specimens of the blue ware, and the glazed ware with ornaments laid on in relief; models of furnaces, and portions of the furnace-bricks and clay coatings coloured by the smothering process, with samples of various substances found near the kilns, which had, as it is supposed, served for the processes of the manufacture. Portions of the ordinary kind of ware found in the neighbourhood were exhibited by Mr. Artis, upon which are seen ornaments laid on in relief after the vessel had been formed in the lathe, and, in some instances, subsequently to its receiving the superficial glaze. These ornaments represent human figures, field-sports, or animals, laid on in slip of thick consistency, so as to give a high degree of relief. Mr. Artis has given further information on the peculiarities of the ancient fictile manufactures of this locality, in his work entitled, *Durobrivæ identified*.

The Society then adjourned over the Christmas recess, to meet again on Thursday, January 9, 1845.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1845.

No. 4.

Thursday, January 9, 1845.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Newenham Travers, of Medstead, Alresford, Hampshire, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1845. By the Committee of the Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis, their First Annual Report, 8vo., 1844. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 204, 4to. 1844. By the Oxford Architectural Society, *Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford*, Part III, Deanery of Cuddesden, 8vo., 1844: *Elevations, Sections, and Details of St. Peter's Church, Wilcote, Oxfordshire, of the Chapel of St. Bartholomew, near Oxford, and of St. John the Baptist's Church, at Shottesbrook, Berkshire*; three Parts, fol., 1844. By John Henry Parker, Esq., *Design for a Church in the Decorated Style*, by Stephen Lewin, Architect, forming Part I. of *Designs for Churches and Chapels in the Norman and Gothic Styles*, fol. 1844. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., *The Archaeological Album*, No. I, 4to. 1845. By Dr. J. H. Schröder, *Initia Monetæ Suecane*, 4to. 1844.

The Secretary read a translation of a letter addressed to him by Monsieur de Caumont, of Caen, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and Honorary F.S.A., announcing that the inhabitants of Falaise are about to erect an Equestrian Statue to the memory of William the Conqueror, requesting Subscriptions from the Members of the Society, and authorising William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., to receive any Subscriptions which may be offered. Monsieur de Caumont also announced that the French Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments, of which he is the Director, would hold an Archaeological Congress during the second week of the month of June next, at Lille, and invited the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries to give their attendance on that occasion.

Albert Way, Esq. Director, exhibited two ancient embroidered hangings, probably the frontal and super-frontal of an altar. They are now preserved in the church of Steeple-Aston, Oxfordshire. The dimensions of the frontal are 9 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 6 inches; the subjects represented upon it are the martyrdoms of St. James, and St. James the less; of St. Barnabas, St. Thomas, St. Paul, and St. Katharine, each being

inclosed in a panel surrounded with a trailing foliated ornament; lions statant gardant are introduced in the intervening spaces. On either side is a border ornamented with figures of angels mounted upon horses, and playing on musical instruments. The dimensions of the other hanging are 6 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 3 inches; it is decorated with subjects arranged in like manner as those already described. At the lower part is seen the Saviour bearing the cross, and in the centre appears the crucifixion, with the Virgin Mary and St. John standing near the cross: over this appears the Intercession of the Blessed Virgin, who is represented enthroned at the right hand of the Saviour. The Holy Lamb, bearing the cross with a streamer appended to it, had been introduced between these figures subsequently to the original arrangement. The subjects on the dexter side consist of the martyrdoms of St. Andrew, St. Laurence, and St. Bartholomew; on the other side are represented the sufferings of St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. Margaret. This remarkable specimen of embroidery appears to be a work of the time of Edward III. or Richard II.

Edward Richardson, Esq., exhibited a series of drawings representing several curious coffins discovered during the excavations recently made in the ancient circular church at the Temple, in order to strengthen the foundations of the piers, which had become decayed by time and the objectionable practice of interring corpses under the pavement of the building. Mr. Richardson communicated also, in a letter to Albert Way, Esq., Director, a detailed account of this discovery, which had been in part announced to the Society on a previous occasion by L. N. Cottingham, Esq., F.S.A., at the period when the coffins were found, March 18, 1841; casts, taken from the elegant ornaments with which some of the coffin-lids were decorated, were exhibited at that time. Mr. Richardson's observations were illustrated by a ground-plan, exhibiting the arrangement and position of the various interments. Coffins both of stone and lead were found, the former being deposited a little beneath the level of the ancient pavement, whilst those which were formed of lead lay about a foot or eighteen inches deeper. The stone coffins had evidently been broken open at some previous time, but the leaden ones appeared to have been left uninjured, although surrounded by numerous coffins of later date which were wedged in above and around them. According to early fashion the breadth was found to be greater at the head than at the feet, and one of the leaden coffins was shaped to the general form of the head and shoulders. Ornamental bands disposed lengthwise and transversely appeared upon them, which seemed to represent the cross embroidered upon the pall. The dimensions were in length from six feet six inches to six feet ten inches; two of these leaden coffins were inclosed in small graves formed with masonry, and an interment was found on the north side in a grave formed in the solid rubble foundation. The bones which remained in the leaden coffins were sound; and wrapped in coarse brown linen cloth, but they soon fell to dust: eight interments were found arranged in a line from north to south across the area of the round church, several other coffins were also brought to light near the western door and in other parts of the fabric. The remains of the bishop, whose effigy is placed at the south-eastern angle of the church, were found

wrapped in a sheet of lead, placed within a cist of Purbeck marble, as described by Mr. Jekyll, in 1811. The elegant bands of trailing or foliated design which ornamented the leaden coffins were formed in the operation of casting the sheets of metal, and appeared to be of the style prevalent during the reign of Henry III. The stone coffins were possibly of rather earlier date.

W. H. Hatcher, Esq., communicated a Memoir on Old Sarum, in illustration of a model of that ancient fortress, formed on a scale of two chains to an inch, which had been exhibited at the Annual Meeting of the British Archaeological Association, at Canterbury, Sept. 11, 1844. The particulars contained in this communication were derived chiefly from the detailed researches of Mr. Hatcher's father, his "*History of Old and New Sarum*," and observations made during the drought in the autumn of the year 1834: at that time the foundations of the ancient Cathedral, erected by Bishop Osmund, and used for the services of the church until A.D. 1331, had been accurately surveyed.

The first portion of a dissertation was then read, entitled, *Observations on the succession to the Barony of William of Arques, during the period between the Conquest and the reign of John*; by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., F.S.A. This paper was brought before the meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Canterbury, in September last, and had been communicated to the Society by the Central Committee of the Association. It related to certain facts which had hitherto been left unnoticed by the historians of Kent. William of Arques, son of Godfridus, Vicomte of Arques, a Norman baron, who derived his appellation from the bourg and Vicomté of that name, near Dieppe, is named in Domesday as tenant of Fulchestan, in Kent, and of the manors of Clopton and Brandeston, in Suffolk. It may also be presumed that the William, son of Godfridus, named in Domesday as the tenant of certain messuages at Dovor, is identical with the William, baron of Folkstone. William de Arcis, according to the Norman historians, left an only daughter, Matildis, wife of William the Chamberlain, surnamed also de Tancarville, from his castle at that place. From contemporary evidence, however, it appears that he had a second daughter, Emma, who married, first, Nigel de Monville, and secondly, Manasses, Count of Guines, and that on the decease of William de Arcis, early in the reign of William Rufus, the honour of Folkstone, with all the lands of his fief in England, became the inheritance of Emma and her issue, whilst the Norman barony devolved on her sister, Matildis, and her descendants. In the year 1095, Nigel de Munevilla and his wife Emma, with consent of Archbishop Anselm, founded the Priory of Folkstone, as a cell to the Abbey of Lonlay in Normandy. At the period of the death of Rufus, A.D. 1100, Nigel was living; the precise time of his decease has not been ascertained, but in the brief addressed by Henry I. to the Bishop of Thetford (Herbert de Lozinga, 1091-1119), respecting the grant by Emma to the nuns of Radynghfield, she is styled "*Comitissa de Gennes*." From documents given by Duchesne, in the history of the Counts of Guines, it appears that Count Manasses and Emma his wife founded at Guines, about A.D. 1117, a monastery of nuns, in honor of St. Leonard, to which they gave the church of Newington, near

Hythe, with lands and tithes thereto belonging, having obtained the sanction of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, who succeeded A.D. 1123. This property appears in the taxation of Pope Nicolas (A.D. 1171) to have been still in the possession of the nuns of Guines. The manor of Newington had been comprised in the dower of Beatrix, wife of William de Arcis, a portion of whose lands, as it would appear, remained, after the death of Nigel de Munevilla, with Emma his relict, and in her right were held by her second husband during the reign of Henry I. The castle of Folkstone, and the daughter and heiress of Nigel, as a ward of the King, were kept in his custody. Manasses, Count of Guines, succeeded to Baldwin his father, A.D. 1091, and is named with Emma, and their daughter Rosa, in a grant to the church of St. Sauveur, at Andres, made by him before the year 1106. He died about A.D. 1139 in the monastery at Andres, according to the chronicle of that house, Emma his countess surviving him. Rosa, his only daughter, wife of Henry, Castellan of Bourbourg, had died in her father's life-time, after giving birth to a daughter, Beatrice, who espoused Alberic de Ver, eldest son of Alberic, the King's Chamberlain, termed by the French historians "Albertus Aper," and "Albericus Aper," probably because the Latin words *aper* and *verres*, a wild boar, were taken as synonymous. It may be supposed that it had been by the mediation of her grandmother, the Countess Emma, who dwelt much in England, that the heiress of the Count of Guines was thus married. Lambert of Ardes relates that, on the death of Count Manasses, Henry Castellan of Bourbourg sent to his son-in-law, Albertus Aper, intimating his apprehension that the lands of Guines might be treacherously seized, unless he should come over from England, and obtain investiture. Albert accordingly crossed the seas, and, rendering homage to Theodoric Count of Flanders, was invested with the Comté of Guines; upon which, leaving his wife with her father, he returned to England. Dugdale had erroneously supposed, that Alberic was created an Earl in England by the Empress Maud, because he was addressed by her *Comes*, in a charter, the date of which must be subsequent to 1141. In this document, the fact of his marriage at its date with the heiress of the Barony of Arques, as well as of the Comté of Guines, appears from the following clause:

"I give and grant to him all the land of William de Abrincis, without suit, for his service, together with the inheritance and right which he claims on the part of his wife, as William de Archis ever held the same.

Albert continued to use the title of Count of Guines, but never returned to that country; and Beatrice, thus deserted by her husband having obtained a divorce, re-married Baldwin, lord of Ardes, who claimed in her right the Comté of Guines, and was invested therewith by the Suzerain, the Count of Flanders. The claim of Baldwin was, however, contested by Arnold, the son of the Castellan of Gand, a nephew of the Count Manasses; but the decease of Beatrice, shortly after her second marriage, put an end to the dispute, and the sovereignty of Guines became the right of Arnold, upon whom, as heir-general, next of kin, the succession of Manasses both in France and in Flanders devolved. Arnold died at his manor of Newington, in Kent, and was found

son Baldwin, Count of Guines, held that place in the reign of Richard I., A.D. 1191. In that year Simon de Abrincis, baron of Folkstone, and right heir to the entire succession of William de Arcis in England, gave 100 marks to have trial at law for certain lands in Kent whereof he had been disseized by the Count of Guines; and so late as the third year of King John this Simon appears to have been a debtor for a palfrey, "pro habendo recto versus Comitem de Gines, de Niweton." Simon was the descendant of Rualon de Abrincis, supposed to be the same as Rualon, the Sheriff, to whom, as baron of Folkstone, 10s. are stated in the Pipe Roll of 31 Hen. I., 1130, to have been remitted. He appears to have espoused Matildis, who is designated in her grant to the church of St. Andrew, Northampton, in the reign of Stephen, as "de Mundevilla," heiress of Nigel de Monville, the first husband of Emma de Arcis, before mentioned, and he was succeeded in the barony of Folkstone by his son William de Abrincis, before A.D. 1141.

Thursday, January 16, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Frederick Lowry Barnwell, Esq., of Gray's Inn; George Grant Francis, Esq., of Swansea, Glamorganshire, Honorary Librarian of the Royal Institution of South Wales, and Keeper of the Coins and Medals; John Kitto, Esq. of Woking, Surrey; and William Cobham, jun., Esq., of Ware, Hertfordshire, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The Council of the Art-Union of London presented to the Society their Almanack for the year 1845. Thanks were ordered to be returned the same.

William Roots, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a sepulchral urn, with an earthen vessel, recently found at a spot adjacent to the Roman monument on Kingston Hill, and a bronze celt which was discovered at Caesar's Camp, in the vicinity of Coombe Wood. The spot where remains were found was perfectly level, and no appearance of any could be perceived in the neighbourhood; several other urns discovered at the same time, ranged nearly in a row, about 2 ft. without the gravel, and embedded in a layer of black mould, which covered the gravelly soil. The workmen broke them, in the hope of finding money, but no coins were to be seen, and one or two of the urns contained charred wheat, the grains of which were perfectly preserved; several others were half-filled with ashes. The urn exhibited measured in height 5½ in., the circumference just below the neck, which was somewhat contracted, 13½ in. and the mouth 3 in. and five-eighths in diameter. It was formed of coarse brown gritty clay, rudely shaped, without any ornament, and was half-filled with ashes. The smaller vessel was shaped like a straight-sided cup, and measured only one inch and seven-eighths in height; the diameter at top was one inch and seven-eighths, being considerably less at the bottom. Eight little knobs were placed around it at irregular intervals, and it appeared to have been placed either on the top of the larger urn or within it. Several small

vessels, termed by Sir Richard Hoare *thuribles*, and destined, as he supposed, to be suspended over the funeral pile as receptacles for unguents, have been found in barrows in Wiltshire and other parts of England. They vary much in form, and none appears to have been found precisely similar to the cup exhibited by Dr. Roots. Representations of such cups may be seen in the *Ancient Wiltshire*, Vol. I., pl. 11, 12, 13, 22, 24, 25, and 30; as also in the *Archæologia*, Vol. VIII. pl. i., and IX. pl. ix. The celt was discovered in the gravel near to the spot where the urns were found; it resembled closely in form the specimens discovered in the north of England, of which Mr. Lort has given representations in the *Archæologia*, Vol. V. pl. viii. figs. 4, 6, and those preserved in the Goodrich Court Armoury, considered by Sir Samuel Meyrick as battle-axes formed on an improved principle. Skelton has given representations of these weapons, and of the mode whereby, according to Sir Samuel Meyrick's supposition, they were adjusted to wooden hafts, in the *Illustrations of Arms and Armour at Goodrich Court*, Vol. I. pl. 47, figs. 2, 3.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited fac-similes (rubblings made with heel-ball upon calico) of two sepulchral brasses preserved in the church of Trotton, near Midhurst, Sussex, and communicated by Edward Richardson, Esq. The more ancient of these memorials represents Margaret, wife of Sir John Camoys, who died 5 Edw. I., and daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Gatesden. She was formally released by her husband to Sir William Paynel, with whom she went to live, and subsequently married him. She died, as Dugdale states, 4 Edward II., 1310. The figure measures in length 5 ft. 3 in., the robe was curiously adorned with small escutcheons, *parsemés*, or arranged in diagonal rows. These were probably enamelled, and, being formed of separate pieces of metal, have been picked out, and the casements only are now to be seen which were made in the brass to receive them. Another illustration of this fashion is supplied by the effigy of a lady now placed under Prince Arthur's chantry in Worcester Cathedral; representations have been given by Upton (*de studio militari*) and Hollis. It seems to have been more prevalent in France than in our country. An interesting example of the armorial surcoat *somé* with escutcheons in a similar manner, exists in Westminster Abbey; it is the effigy of William de Valence, who died A.D. 1296. The following inscription, in large uncial characters, runs round the slab, MARGARETE : DE : CAMOYS : GIST : ICI : DEVS : DE : SA : ALME : EIT : MERCI : AMEN. The second brass commemorated Sir Thomas Camoys, K.G., who died 28 March, 1419, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and relict of Sir Henry Percy, called Hotspur. Dugdale states, however, that she was daughter and heiress of William de Lonches; her arms, as here seen impaled, appear to have been those of Mortimer. A good engraving of this fine brass has been given in Dallaway's *Rape of Chichester*, p. 224. The knight and his lady are represented with their hands united; he wears the garter, and it also encircles the escutcheon of his arms, being an early example of the use of the garter in that manner.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a fac-simile taken from an incised coffin slab found at Helaugh Priory, Yorkshire, and now

placed, with other remains, in the front wall of a farm house recently erected on the site. The slab presents the outline of a large sword, and a fleur de lys below its point; it is supposed to have been the memorial of Sir Robert de Cockfield, who was buried at Helaugh during the reign of Edward I., and whose armorial bearings, according to Glover, were, gules, a fleur de lys ermines. He married, as Burton states, in his *Monasticon Eboracense*, the great grand-daughter of Bertram Haget, who founded Helaugh Priory, A.D. 1203.

Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, F.S.A. communicated observations on a cross-legged monumental effigy, supposed by him to represent Sir Robert de Mauley, formerly in the north aisle of the choir of York Minster. It had been broken to pieces by the fall of timbers during the fire in 1829, and the fragments, which were subsequently placed in a garden at York, have been removed to Goodrich Court. They suffice to show a remarkable peculiarity in the mode of representing mail; proving that a defence *à double maille*, or double-chain mail, differed from single mail. The armour in this instance consists of the coiffe de mailles, camail, hauberk, and chausses, with genouillères and a long surcoat. The coiffe, and upper portion of the camail, which would have been covered by the heaume, supplying an additional protection, is represented as composed of mail in rows of single rings. The lower portion of the camail, from the chin downwards, the hauberk, and the chausses are of double mail, the rings being represented as interlaced in pairs, thus rendering the armour a more sure defence where it was most required, whilst the inconvenience which would have arisen from the weight of mail upon the scull was obviated. No similar example has been noticed in the sculptured details of monumental effigies; on the figure of a knight of the De Lisle family in Rampton Church, Cambridgeshire, of which Stothard has given representations, one row of such interlaced double rings may be seen in the camail, at the right side of the head. In this instance the details were expressed by painting, of which a few portions still remain. Armour "*à maille double*" is mentioned in the *Tournoiement d'Antechrist*, as also in the *Chron. of Flanders*. The tomb of Sir Robert de Mauley was formerly in the nave, near one of the southern piers which support the tower, as marked in Drake's plan, given in the *Eboracum*: a drawing of the effigy is preserved in Dugdale's collection of Yorkshire monuments, at the College of Arms. Upon the shield which covers the left arm appears the bearing of Mauley (de Malo loco, or lacu), a bend charged with three eagles displayed, and on the cushions beneath the head of the knight were escutcheons of the arms of Fossard; those of Mulgrave (or, a bend sable), assumed by Mauley on marriage with the heiress of Mulgrave, and the same with various differences. Sir Samuel, on examination of Vincent's pedigree, in his collections at the College of Arms, compared with the facts recorded concerning the family of Mauley, concludes that the effigy was intended to represent Sir Robert, one of the sons of Sir Peter de Mauley, who died 7 Edw. I., and brother of Sir Edmund, seneschal of the household of Edward II., and governor of the castles of Bridgnorth and Bristol, slain at Bannocksburn. Sir Robert was engaged in the Scottish wars during the time of Edward I., and appears to have held

the office of sheriff of Roxburgh in the 34th year of that reign; he died in the reign of Edward II. His arms are thus given in the Roll. t. Edw. II., edited by Sir H. Nicolas, "Sire Robert de Maulee, de or, à une bende de sable, en la bende iij. esgles de argent:" the bearing of Mauley, with the bend thus differenced, is attributed to Sir Robert in other heraldic collections. The true appropriation of this curious effigy appears thus to be clearly ascertained.

The Rev. J. Geary exhibited, by the hands of W. H. Lloyd, Esq., F.S.A., a silver ring, found in digging a grave in the churchyard at Bolnhurst, Bedfordshire, in 1844. Two figures, supposed to represent St. Peter and St. Paul, appeared upon it, and a spiral ornament was wrought upon the hoop, a small trace of black enamel being apparent. Its date may be assigned to the fifteenth century.

Thursday, January 23, 1845.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were offered to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., A Chinese plan of the City of Pekin; on four sheets. By Merrik Hoare, Esq., The History of Modern Wiltshire; two parts, containing the Hundreds of Alderbury and Frustfield; fol 1845.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited a sepulchral Brass, from the Church of Banwell, Somerset, communicated by Mr. John G. Waller. It represented an ecclesiastic, vested in a cope, and was singular in this respect that the clerical tonsure was omitted. By the inscription placed beneath the figure, it appeared to have been the memorial of Master John Martok, physician, who died A.D. 1503. Traces of colour appeared in the incised lines, and the plate appeared to have been cast, not rolled out.

Charles Stokes, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two singular figures sculptured in alabaster, of rude and grotesque design; one of them was discovered in an ancient tomb near the town of Naxos, with some marble saucers of various sizes, in diam. from 3 to 6 in., containing red paint, and an ivory muller. The other was found in a tomb, in the small island of Nusa, now called Skinousa, to the southward of Naxos. Figures of this kind have been sometimes designated by the term *sigillaria*, and a brief notice of them may be seen in Walpole's Memoirs relating to Turkey, 2d. edit. 1818, p. 324. They are supposed to have been symbolic of some deity revered by the early inhabitants; some are of very small size, suitable for being carried about as talismans. Walpole has given an engraved representation of a specimen discovered by Lord Aberdeen in a tomb in Attica, and observed that it appeared to belong to a period anterior to the times of Dædalus of Sicyon, about 600 B.C. The *sigillaria* exhibited were brought from Greece by Capt. Graves.

The reading of Mr. Stapleton's Memoir on the Succession of William of Arques was resumed.

The Vice-President then gave notice from the Chair, that Thursday ensuing, January 30, being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First, according to customary usage, no Meeting of the Society would be held on the evening of that day.

Thursday, February 6, 1845

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1845. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 205. By the Committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, *Transactions of the Society*, Vol. LV., 8vo. 1845.

Sir William Betham, F.S.A., exhibited several rubbings from Sepulchral Brasses preserved in the Churches of Yoxford and Theberton, Suffolk, being memorials of the following families: Tendring, Sydney, Hopton, Brooke, Fox, and Pays.

Charles R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a cast from a fragment of antique sculpture, supposed to be of Roman workmanship. It is a hand, somewhat larger than the natural size, grasping a patera; it was found at Sibson, near Wansford, Northamptonshire, where portions of several large statues of Roman sculpture have been recently discovered by Edmund T. Artis, Esq., F.S.A., as stated in his communication to the Society respecting the Roman potteries, of which remains have been brought to light in Northamptonshire, read at the meeting on December 19. (See page 60.) The fragment was found by Mr Artis in the possession of a clergyman resident near Caistor, and probably is portion of some other statue not yet discovered. It was formed of the stone which was quarried on the spot.

Richard Hollier, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bust of a bacchante, formed of lead, cased with bronze; it was of Roman workmanship, very elegantly designed, destined probably to be used as the weight of a steel-yard, and was discovered recently at Nursling, near Southampton. The weight was exactly 83 oz. or eight Roman pounds; the eyes were of silver, the lips and nipples of copper.

The Rev. S. Isaacson communicated an account of discoveries of Roman urns and other remains, at Dymchurch, in Romney Marsh, Kent, during the spring of the year 1844; illustrated by numerous sketches. This paper was read at the meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Canterbury, Sept. 9, 1844. These remains afford the first indication of the existence of any permanent Roman settlement in Romney Marsh, a fact which had not been noticed by the Kentish historians; there, however, as Mr. Isaacson conjectures, the descent of the Romans, according to the account given by Cæsar, may possibly have taken place, and the first Roman standard have been planted in Britain. The discovery occurred in consequence of certain changes in the direction of the sea-wall, which had become indispensable on account of the encroachments of the sea towards the western boundaries of Dymchurch. In digging soil for these purposes, large quantities of pottery were found, comprising beautiful specimens of the ware called "Samian." Objects of domestic use, such as querns, mortars, whetstones, and other remains, were likewise brought to light. With these occurred some articles of the workmanship of later times, especially the haft of a knife, curiously inlaid with silver, supposed to be of Saxon workmanship; and a small enamelled escutcheon,

(date, the twelfth or thirteenth century) intended probably to be appended to the trappings of horses. On this appeared the bearing Azure, a lion rampant billeté or; Mr. Isaacson stated that an escutcheon of rather larger size, and of similar workmanship, had recently been found at Postling: it was charged with a peacock displayed, the body being of white enamel. It appears probable that an ancient pottery existed at Dymchurch; masses of burnt clay, moulds, and articles apparently connected with the manufacture of earthenware, were found; the fine blue clay found in the neighbourhood was well adapted for such purpose. Within a short distance may be seen a bank in which coins were continually discovered during many years, and still known as "the Money bank." It is singular that amongst the Dymchurch remains have been found immense masses of clay pellets, similar to those noticed by Mr. Lukis in his Observations on the Primeval Antiquities of the Channel Islands. They are small rolls of clay, measuring in length from 3 in. to 6 in., fashioned with the hand, and flattened at the extremities. See *Archæol. Journal*, I. p. 149.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing taken from the incised slab of marble, now preserved at the Museum of Avignon, and originally placed as the sepulchral memorial of Raimond, Comte de Beaufort, called the "fléau de Provence:" he died A.D. 1420: Over the armour is represented the armorial tabard, the sword hanging diagonally behind the figure; and the dagger at the right side. The hands are crossed upon the breast, instead of being joined together in the gesture of supplication as usually seen in English monumental effigies.

The reading of Mr. Stapleton's Memoir on the Succession of William of Arques was then concluded.

Thursday, February 13, 1845.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books and prints were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By the Royal Academy of Sciences at Rouen, *Précis Analytique de ses travaux pendant l'année 1844*, 8vo. By Thomas Wladus, Esq., F.S.A., Four coloured representations of the Portland Vase. By George Graham, Esq., Registrar-General, *The Sixth Annual Report of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England*, fol. 1844.

Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a note on a vase of fine ware, with red figures upon a black ground, purchased from the Princess de Canino by the Trustees of the British Museum. On one side is represented a youth leading a horse in each hand; over the figure is inscribed, in Greek characters, Plexippus; and as the subject does not accord with any of the myths relative to the two Plexippi, Mr. Birch considers it to represent Pelops, with the epithet Plexippus, the driver, applied to him by Homer. The allusion, as Mr. Birch remarked, appears applicable to the contest of Pelops with Oenomaus; and although it is usually represented as having taken place with *quadriga*, there are several reasons for supposing that, according to another tradition, the

race was performed in a *bign*, and that the horses portrayed upon this vase may be regarded as the celebrated steeds bestowed upon Pelops by Poseidon.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, F.S.A., communicated a description of the remains of a Roman Villa discovered at Acton Scott, near Church Stretton, in Shropshire, by Mrs. Frances Staekhouse Acton, with a series of sketches and ground-plans designed by her, in illustration of her descriptive remarks. The spot is situated about three quarters of a mile eastward of the Watling-street, leading from Wroxeter to Leintwardine and Kenchester. Another line of Roman road is described by Mr. Hartshorne in the "*Salopia Antiqua*," as leading from Nurdy Bank to Wroxeter, which at Wall passes within four miles of Acton Scott to the westward. The nearest Roman station was at Norton Camp, adjoining to the Watling-street, about six miles to the south of Acton Scott. The first discovery of Roman remains took place in 1817, in changing the course of the parish road which led from the Watling-street to Wall; a floor formed of concrete, 2 feet in thickness, covered with flags, as also some foundations, were at that time brought to light. During the month of July, 1844, excavations were made which led to further discoveries, and several small chambers were traced, the floors of which had been formed with tiles laid upon brick piers, according to the usual mode of constructing a hypocaust. The arrangement of some parts of the flues was also ascertained. Portions of plaster were found, on which appeared traces of the decorative painting of the walls, the colours being red and dingy purple; fragments of pottery, bones, oyster shells, and a number of tiles were also discovered; some tiles had both sides recurved on one of their faces, similar to those which were noticed by Gen. Roy as having been found at Netherby. On some of the fragments of tile there appeared impressions from the feet of animals, and from *caligæ* thickly studded with nails. The foundation walls were formed of the sand-stone of the district, their height being about 20 in., the thickness from 18 in. to 2 ft. 3 in., and they were level at top. There were no indications to shew the nature of the superstructure; a large quantity of travertine, with mortar attached to it, and fragments of tile, was found in the soil. A key, spur, portion of a horse-shoe, and some trifling objects were brought to light, with the following small brass coins:—One of Neapolis, two of Smyrna, one of Andros in the Ægean Sea, an Egyptian coin of Antiochus VIII. and his mother Cleopatra, and one of Parium in Lycia. Great doubt has been entertained in regard to the fact of the discovery of such coins in England, but Mrs. Scott is persuaded that in this instance no imposition was practised.

An account of the Church of East Wickham, Kent, was then read, supplied by George B. Wollaston, Esq. It is a building of small dimensions, the earlier portions of which were erected, as Mr. Wollaston conjectured, by Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, who possessed the manor during the reign of Edward I. The whole of the interior had been elaborately decorated with mural paintings, of the period at which the erection is conjectured to have taken place, about the close of the thirteenth century. The subjects were taken chiefly from

the life of our Saviour, and were designed with considerable ability ; the colouring in many parts being still remarkably vivid. They comprised the Salutation, the Flight into Egypt, the Holy Family, Our Saviour before Caiaphas, St. Michael, and other subjects unknown, painted either on a red or a blue ground. The white-wash which concealed these curious paintings was removed by Mr. Wollaston, and careful drawings made, which were exhibited at the meeting of the Archæological Association at Canterbury, September 11, 1844. Endeavours were subsequently made for their preservation, and the Ven. Archdeacon Burney, having taken an interest in the matter, addressed a letter on the subject to the Bishop of Rochester, who in consequence visited the church, accompanied by the Archdeacon. The paintings, which were in a very imperfect state of preservation, were however ultimately destroyed ; the drawings executed by Mr. Wollaston, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on this occasion, form the only memorial of their design. There are a few sepulchral remains and brasses in East Wickham Church, amongst which a cross flory may deserve notice ; it encircles busts of a man and his wife, with the inscription **JOHAN DE BLADIGDONA ET MAVD SVA CONIVX.**

Thursday, February 20, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Jabez Allies, Esq. F.S.A., *The Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove*, 8vo. 1845. By Monsieur Ed. Lambert, *Essai sur la Numismatique Gauloise du Nord-Ouest de la France*, 4to. 1844.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a drawing of a remarkable Roman vessel of glass, recently discovered near Shefford, Bedfordshire, communicated by John Hervey, Esq. of Ickwell, with descriptive remarks by Mr. Thomas Inskip. The vase is of very elegant form, with a long narrow neck, a handle on one side, and is of the colour of pale port wine. It was discovered with two other glass vessels at the side of two skeletons, deposited in the church field, Northill, about one furlong from the residence of Mr. Hervey. Mr. Smith also exhibited four Saxon fibulæ of bronze, discovered at Badby, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. E. G. Walford, Rector of Chipping Warden. Several skeletons were disinterred at the spot where these ornaments were found ; they were placed north and south ; swords, spear-heads, bosses of shields and other small objects had been deposited with these remains, but search was made in vain for coins, to indicate their date. Some of these relics were subsequently in the collection of Northamptonshire Antiquities formed by George Baker, Esq.

Mr. Smith communicated also a letter from Mr. Joseph Fairless, of Hexham, in relation to a stone altar which still exists in the Abbey Church at that place ; it stands at the eastern end of an oratory ; the slab which forms the top of the altar is marked with five crosses ; the front is sculptured with a figure of St. James the less ; near this, in a cavity or

niche, appears on one side an ape, making a gesture of derision, and on the opposite side a hare. Over the altar are three painted panels, measuring 3 ft. 10 in. by 18 in.; the subjects of these decorations are, in the centre, St. Andrew, in whose honour the church was dedicated, St. Peter, and St. Paul. Beneath these is placed a long panel 5 ft. by 2 ft. divided into three compartments, in which are portrayed the Saviour, as the Man of Sorrows, and the symbols of the Passion. On the ceiling of the chantry, in which this altar is preserved, appears an escutcheon charged with a cross formed by the letters—*g* *i*.—a device which is to be seen in several parts of the Abbey church.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited rubbings of several sepulchral brasses preserved in the Abbey church at St. Alban's, which exhibit the monastic habits of the Benedictine Order. One of them appeared to have been the memorial of Robert Beauner, cook to the monastery.

Mr. W. G. Rogers sent for the inspection of the Society an elaborate specimen of English iron work: it had been attached to one of the doors at Hampton Court Palace, and was so contrived as to enable a person to see from within the person who demanded entrance. A mixture of Italianised ornament, or of the style termed of the *renaissance*, appears even in these minor decorations of the period when this structure was erected by Cardinal Wolsey, about the year 1515. Mr. Rogers sent also a small medallion of box wood exquisitely carved, representing the portrait of a German divine; date about A.D. 1510.

Samuel Birch, Esq., communicated some observations on the historical monument of Amenophis III., preserved in the Louvre at Paris. It is the pedestal of a monolith colossal statue, and is formed of rose-coloured or syenitic granate; the feet of the figure still remain upon the upper face of the block, and the inscription shows that it represented Amenophis, whose name and titles appear immediately before the feet. Around the pedestal are figures of several nations and tribes, twenty-six in number, inimical to the Egyptians, and inhabitants of the regions on the southern frontier. Their names differ from the monuments hitherto published recording the conquests of Amenophis. They appear to have been exclusively negroes, and are represented as captives, forming two files, each of which faces the centre of the pedestal. This monument supplies a considerable addition to the list of the tribes of Æthiopia, over which the conquests of that prince extended; it is during his reign that the first evidences are found relating to the princes of Kesh, or Æthiopia, the Cush of Scripture, appointed as viceroys, and possibly of native extraction.

Samuel Solly, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a coloured drawing of a sword, discovered in a barrow near Bere Regis, Dorsetshire.

It was then moved by John Lee, Esq., LL.D., and seconded by W. D. Saull, Esq., that "An ordinary meeting of the Antiquarian Society of London having been suspended on the evening of January 30 last, in consequence of the celebration of the Fast of the death of King Charles I. on that day, and as no statute or bye-law of the Society has reference to this subject, no meeting of the Antiquarian Society of London be suspended in future, on January 30, out of deference to the

above-mentioned event." This motion having been formally read from the Chair, it was ordered that the ballot thereupon be taken on Thursday, 27th instant.

Thursday, February 27, 1845.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Treasurer read for the second time (visitors not being admitted) the motion of which notice had been given at the previous meeting by John Lee, Esq., LL.D.; whereupon after some discussion the said motion was ultimately withdrawn by Dr. Lee, and recommended by him to the consideration of the Council. It was subsequently determined by the Council, in consideration that the Royal Society no longer observe the custom of holding no meeting on January 30, when that day falls on a Thursday, that henceforth the ordinary meetings of the Society of Antiquaries shall not be interrupted on that occasion.

The following books were presented to the Society; and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By Sir John Herschel, Bart., *Memoirs of Francis Baily, Esq.*, 8vo. 1845. By C. H. Cooper, Esq., *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*; Parts 16—24; 8vo. By Mons. Lecoindre-Dupont, *Memoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*, 8vo. 1842; 1843. *Essai sur les Monnaies du Poitou*; 8vo. 1840. By the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie*, No. 1, 8vo. 1844. By the Royal Agricultural Society of England, their *Journal*, Vol. V., Part 2, 8vo., 1845. By John Evan Thomas, Esq., *Pedigree and Arms of Sir Peter Gunter*; Printed for private distribution. By Edward Vernon Uttersson, Esq., F.S.A., eleven volumes, consisting of reprints of rare pieces of old English poetry, several of them being from unique copies; *Zepheria*, 4to. 1594; *Cynthia*, and the *Legend of Cassandra*, 8vo. 1595; *Chrestoleros*, *Seven Books of Epigrams*, written by T. B., 8vo. 1598; *Looke to it, for Ile stabbe ye*, 4to. 1604; *A Knave of Clubbs*, 4to. 1611; *The Knave of Hearts*, 4to. 1613; *The Melancholie Knight*, 4to. 1615; *Certain Elegies, done by sundrie excellent Wits, with Satyrs and Epigrams*, 8vo. 1620; *The Night Raven*, by S. R., 4to. 1620; *Good Newes and Bad Newes*, by S. R., 4to. 1622; *More Knaves yet? The Knaves of Spades and Diamonds*, 4to.

Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A., exhibited a curiously ornamented gun-lock recently purchased by him. There was a device introduced amongst the decorations which bore a close resemblance to the *givre* of the Visconti family, as displayed on the surcoat of the equestrian statue of Bernabo Visconti, at Milan, of which a representation is given in *Archæologia*, Vol. XVIII.

George Bowyer, Esq., F.S.A., sent for exhibition a sculptured stone hand, recently discovered in the course of excavations for sewerage in Chancery Lane. It appears to grasp the hilt of a sword, and probably was part of some colossal figure. It is now in the possession of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Thursday, March 6, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Henry Vint, Esq., of St. Mary's Lodge, Colchester, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 206. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, Vol. III. Part 2, fol. 1845. By George Stephens, Esq., *The Legend of St. George and the Dragon*, in old Swedish verse, composed about A. D. 1430; 8vo. 1844.

Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A., presented a rubbing from a brass in the Church of Lordsborough, Yorkshire, commemorative of Margaret, daughter and heiress of Henry Lord Bromfiel and Vescy, widow of John the "black faced," or "butcher," Lord Clifford, who slaughtered the Yorkists, and stabbed, as it is said, the young Earl of Rutland after the battle of Wakefield. She re-married Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, and from her, through the Cliffords and Boyles, the Duke of Devonshire, to whom Lordsborough now belongs, is descended.

The Rev. Thomas Peyton Slapp, of Attleburgh, Norfolk, presented a lithographic representation of celts and implements of bronze found at Carlton Rode, Norfolk, March 12, 1844. The discovery was remarkable on this account, that with the implements usually termed celts, were found, in this instance, bronze chisels, pointed tools, gouges, and instruments evidently formed for mechanical use. A few fragments of celts cut into pieces, as if for greater facility in melting the metal, were discovered at the same time.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited a fac-simile representation of an incised slab, existing in the chancel of the church of Avenbury, near Bromyard, Worcestershire. It represents a warrior armed in the hauberk and chausses of mail, with a plain shield on his left arm, and cross-legged. The slab is of gritty sandstone, and the design is in consequence rudely expressed. Possibly this effigy may commemorate Walter de Avenbury, who held a fee in the manor, under the Earl of Hereford, as stated in the Testa de Nevill. No other cross-legged effigy incised on a slab of stone had hitherto been noticed, with the exception of the memorial discovered in 1826 at Bitton, near Bath, which is partially sculptured in low relief. Sepulchral memorials of this nature have been scarcely noticed, although numerous examples of various periods exist in England; and the Avenbury figure deserves notice as an early specimen of incised tombs, especially on account of the cross-legged attitude of the figure. Cross-legged effigies of wood or stone sculptured in high relief are common in England, although in Scotland and on the Continent no such figure has been noticed: In Ireland two crossed-legged effigies are known to exist, as likewise three at Cashel which represent females. A cross-legged female figure was also formerly preserved in a chapel adjoining the Church of Howden, Yorkshire. Six sepulchral Brasses, representing knights in the cross-legged attitude, have been noticed as still existing, and six more were formerly to be seen in Norfolk and the neighbouring

counties. The curious cross-legged figure at Bitton, discovered by the Rev. H. Ellacombe, F.S.A., is supposed by him to be the portraiture of Sir Walter de Bitton, who died 12 Hen. III. (1227-8) father of Thomas de Bitton, Bishop of Exeter. The head, shield, and portions of the upper part of this effigy, are in very low relief, the lower limbs being expressed by incised lines. The shield is charged with the bearing of Bitton, a plain fess, and is laid upon the body of the figure, the right hand being brought over it. Mr. Way noticed numerous other incised slabs which are to be found in various parts of England, forming a series from the thirteenth century, coeval with the introduction of Sepulchral Brasses, until the time when tombs of that description ceased to be in fashion. Incised memorials, both of metal or stone, were probably executed by the same artificers, and examples of either kind exhibit much similarity in the general style of design and decoration.

Robert Porrett, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a series of specimens illustrative of progressive improvements in the construction of gun-locks, accompanied by explanatory observations. The earliest portable fire-arms, or hand-cannon, mounted on rude stocks, were invented about A.D. 1430, and discharged by a burning match held in the hand; some of these primitive pieces are preserved in the armouries at the Tower and Goodrich Court. The inconveniences arising from this method occasioned the invention of the match-lock, about fifty years subsequently; this contrivance consisted of a curved lock, or serpentine, in which the burning match was held, and by means of a trigger brought into contact with the priming. It was not until the close of the reign of Charles II. that the use of the match-lock was partially superseded by any improved invention, in the English Infantry; during the reign of William III. the change was completed. Match-locks are still used by the Chinese and some of the native Indian troops. About A.D. 1520 the wheel-lock was invented, and brought into use in England: this contrivance dispensed with the lighted match, producing fire by the friction of a grooved wheel of steel against a piece of pyrites, which was held in place by a cock or dog. On account of the more costly and complicated nature of the mechanism it appears that the wheel-lock was never generally used in the army; it was universally adopted by sportsmen, by the gentry, and afterwards by Cavalry Troopers. Occasionally locks thus contrived were made with two cocks, so as to bring a second piece of pyrites into action, in case of the failure of the first. The gun-lock exhibited by Lord Albert Conyngham at the previous meeting was of this construction. To the wheel-lock succeeded the snaphance, or flint-lock, about the year 1630, an invention illustrated by a numerous series of specimens exhibited by Mr. Porrett: in some of these the pan was covered by a slide, a contrivance superseded by the more modern invention which needs no description; occasionally the snaphance and match-lock are found united, as in a specimen exhibited, of the times of James II. The percussion lock, used at the present time for naval service, closed the interesting series exhibited by Mr. Porrett.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., exhibited rubbings from Sepulchral Brasses, illustrative of armour worn during the sixteenth century; and one from a memorial of the same kind existing in the Abbey Church at St. Alban's.

Richard H. Allnatt, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited an ancient sword, recently found, as it was stated, at Wallingford, Berks. The back of this weapon is serrated, the point two-edged, the blade bears the date A.D. 1603, and it was probably a pioneer's foraging sword of the times of Charles I. No serrated swords of this kind, and of so early a date, exist in the Tower Armoury, and Mr. Porrett stated that he was not aware of the existence of weapons of this nature at that period. Dr. Allnatt exhibited also a weapon discovered at Pangbourn, Berks, during the progress of the cuttings for the railway. It was found in a grave containing human bones, pottery, and Roman coins; and was contrived, as he conjectured, for cutting the reins of the British charioteers.

Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., F.S.A., communicated an account of numerous Roman remains discovered at Kirkby Thore, near Appleby, Westmoreland, and exhibited several objects of curiosity found at that place. Few particulars of the military transactions of the Romans in Cumberland and Westmoreland are known; those parts of Britain were occupied by the Brigantes, a tribe which was the last to submit to the invaders, and the Roman power was not established in that district until the Brigantes were subdued by Petilius Cerealis, in the time of Vespasian, about A.D. 71. In order to promote civilization in the conquered country, one of the first means employed by the Romans was the formation of lines of communication; and on that which extended from Carlisle to Appleby, the station situated at Kirkby Thore was a post of great importance. At that place the ancient track called the Maiden Way commenced, crossing the Fells towards Carvorran; its name, as it is supposed, was derived from a temple dedicated to Thor there situated. Camden supposed Kirkby Thore to have been the ancient Gallagum, but Horsley has shewn good evidence for believing it to have been Brovonnacæ. The station was placed on an eminence near the river Eden, admirably selected, and commanding a ferry; it appears to have been capable of containing from 800 to 1000 men. On the side sloping towards the stream was a village, on the site of which have been discovered many remains, such as altars, inscriptions, pavements, coins, and pottery. Mr. Machell communicated to the Royal Society some discoveries made there in 1684, as detailed in their Transactions, No. 158. In 1838 the ill-constructed bridge over the Troutbeck at Kirkby Thore was removed, and in its foundations was discovered a compact mass of Roman coins, lares, fibulæ, and various ornaments, in large quantities, so that the notion has been entertained that this singular conglomerate had been formed of the contents of a magazine of such objects, or of an artisan's workshop. The coins were mostly of the period between Vespasian and Alexander Severus, comprising the Britannias of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, and some other coins of great interest. Several of the lares were of superior workmanship, and the ornaments exhibited great variety of form. Of these some specimens were exhibited to the Society by Capt. Smyth, especially a fibula in the form of a mounted warrior, decorated with enamel. These objects were found in masses of conglomerate, firmly compacted by the oxidation of iron tools and weapons which happened to have been intermixed with them. They are now chiefly

in the possession of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., Miss Atkinson of Temple Sowerby, and Mr. Crosby.

William J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some Observations on the White Horse of Berkshire, which he proved, by an extract from the Chartulary of Abingdon, to have been in existence as early as the reign of Henry the First. Mr. Thoms endeavoured to establish that this monument, instead of being, as Mr. Wise supposed, a memorial of a great victory obtained by Alfred over the Danes in A.D. 871, was rather commemorative of the ancient religion of the county, and of the worship of the horse formerly common to the Celtic, Germanic, and Slavonic tribes. In his opinion it is a Saxon monument; and this he sought to prove by reference to the mythological poems of the North, and to the well-known passage in the Germania, in which Tacitus describes the white horses kept by the Germans in their consecrated groves, an account which is fully confirmed by quotations from the Saga of Olaf Trygvesson, and a remarkable narrative given by Bede in his Church History. Mr. Thoms then showed that the extensive downs on which this figure is still to be seen were formerly remarkable for groves of ash trees with which they were covered, the ash being by the Saxons reckoned amongst sacred trees. From these circumstances he drew the conclusion that the figure in question was a memorial, formed by the Saxons at the time of their conversion to Christianity, of the sacred White Horse which there formerly depastured in the sacred grove of ashes.

This communication was accompanied by a letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., in which he forwarded to Mr. Thoms a very accurate drawing of the White Horse, and expressed his opinion, founded upon the frequent occurrence of a similar figure as a type on British and Gaulish coins; that it is of Celtic origin; and stated that the Marquis de Larcy has published a coin of the Belindi, a people of Aquitaine, on the reverse of which is a horse, not galloping as on the coins alluded to, but standing within a distyle temple, which the Marquis supposed to represent the goddess *Epona* mentioned by Apuleius; at all events it seems to prove that the Gauls worshipped some divinity under that form, a fact of which the coin in question is the sole authentic evidence.

Thursday, March 13, 1845.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

In consequence of the sudden death of John Frederick Daniell, Esq., Professor of Chemistry in King's College, and Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, whilst attending the Council of that Society, previously to the ordinary weekly meeting, no communications were read this evening, in testimony of respect to the Royal Society on the occasion of the melancholy loss of such a distinguished member.

James Cove Jones, Esq., of the Middle Temple, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were directed to be returned for the same: By the Statistical Society of Lon-

don, *Journal of the Society*, Vol. VIII., Part 1, 8vo., 1845. By Messrs. Madden and Co., *Miscellanea Egyptiaca*, anno 1842, 4to.

Notice was then given from the Chair, that the usual time for auditing the accounts of the Society approaching, the President had nominated as Auditors for the year terminating December 31, 1844, the following gentlemen :—

Edward, Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

Algernon, Lord Prudhoe.

Sir John Rennie, Knt.

Sydney Smirke, Esq.

The Society then adjourned over the Easter recess, to meet again on Thursday, April 3.

Thursday, April 3, 1845.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same : By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, April, 1845. By Albert Way, Esq., Director, *The Archæological Journal*, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association, No. 5, 8vo. 1845. By Mr. Alfred John Dunkin, *A Report of the substance of the several Speeches at the Special General Meeting of the Archæological Association, March 5*, 8vo. 1845. By C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *A verbatim Report of the Proceedings at the Special General Meeting of the Members of the Archæological Association, March 5*, 8vo. 1845. By Dr. Conrad Leemans, Honorary Fellow of the Society, Director of the Museum at Leyden, *Ägyptische Monumenten, representations of Egyptian Antiquities preserved in the Leyden Collection*, Livr. VII. fol. By W. D. Saull, Esq., F.S.A., *Notitia Britanniae*, 8vo., 1845. By the Rev. S. R. Maitland, F.S.A., *An Index of the English Books printed before the year 1600, now preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth*, 8vo., 1845. By John Adolphus, Esq., F.S.A., *The History of England, from the Accession to the death of George III.*, Vol. VII., 8vo. 1845. By the Royal Geographical Society of London, *Journal of the Society*, Vol. XIII., Part 2, and Vol. XIV., Part 2, 8vo. By the Rev. Richard Hart, *The Antiquities of Norfolk*, 8vo., 1844. By Thomas Wright, Esq., *The Archæological Album*, Part 2.

Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a letter addressed to him by Samuel Colls, Esq., relating to some early remains noticed in Yorkshire, during the progress of the Ordnance Survey; accompanied by a map of the locality, with illustrative plans and sketches of the antiquities discovered. This notice related to a range of hills on the north-western side of Bradford, which separates the valleys of the Wharfe and Aire, formerly peopled by the Brigantes. On these heights are found earth-works similar in their general character to those of southern Britain, but they differ in certain peculiarities of form, and deserve careful examination. A part of this tract of mountain country is known by the name of Romald's or Rombald's Moor, suitable by natural position either for a strong-hold, or high place of sacrifice. To the southward is

the isolated elevation of Baildon Common, in the name of which a tradition may possibly be traced of the Beltan fires: upon this hill and in the neighbourhood several earth-works are to be noticed, consisting of parallel lines of embankment, at intervals of from 50 to 80 feet, intersected by other similar banks. Here is also seen a circular work, the diameter being about 50 feet; near the centre of this Mr. Colls found, at a depth of 2 feet below the surface, a rudely fashioned urn filled with calcined bones, and a considerable deposit of peat-ashes covered by calliard boulders. He noticed also the remains of another similar circle, several cairns or heaps of stones, and entrenchments. In a second circle in this district, where excavations were made, similar discoveries of bones and urns occurred, clearly proving the sepulchral nature of these embankments. In one urn was found a flint arrow-head. Some larger circles were also described, measuring about 93 feet in diameter, and having an entrance on either side opposite to each other: an ancient line of road passes close to them. Numerous remains of this kind have been left unexamined in this part of Yorkshire, the careful investigation of which might supply valuable facts for the comparison of the usages of the primeval northern and southern tribes.

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an illuminated Roll, or Descent of the Sovereigns of England, embellished with medallion portraits from the time of the Conqueror to the reign of Elizabeth, and heraldic escutcheons. It measured in length 11 feet 6 inches by 16 inches, and is thus entitled, "The Geneology of the Kinges of England, Beginninge with William, sonne to Robert, Duke of Normandy." The whole is arranged as a rose-tree with twining branches; each portrait is elaborately executed on a blue ground, and the name of the limner or herald-painter appears at the foot of the roll, "John Johnson fecit."

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, laid before the Society a cast from a seal of Queen Elizabeth, hitherto undescribed, being the Judicial Seal for the Counties of Caermarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke, communicated by Mr. John Doubleday. It measures in diameter 2 inches and 8-10ths; on the obverse is represented a figure of the Queen on horseback, seated side-ways on a kind of pillion, so that her person faces the spectator. She holds the bridle with her right hand, and bears a sceptre in her left. Behind, in the field of the seal appears a portcullis crowned. The following inscription runs round the margin,—**ELIZABETHA : DEI : GRATIA : ANGLIE : FRANCIE : ET : HIBERNIE : REGINA : FIDEI : DEFENSOR.** On the reverse is a shield surmounted by an imperial crown, and charged with the bearings of France and England, quarterly, supported on the dexter side by a dragon, and on the sinister side by an animal with recurved horns like a goat. Beneath is seen the triple plume, with the motto **IC : DIEN.**, and this inscription surrounds the whole,—**S : IVDICIALE : DOMINE : REGINE : PRO : COMMITATIBVS : CAMERTHEN : GLAMORGAN : & : PEMBROK.**

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited rubbings of two sepulchral Brasses, existing in the church of Herne, near Canterbury, communicated by Mr. A. Green. One of them was the memorial of John Darley, curate of Herne, entitled "*inceptor*," which seems to imply the degree of a bachelor.

The other recorded the death of Elizabeth, wife of John Fyneux ; she died 22d August, 1539. These memorials were described as having been overlooked by the Topographers of Kent.

William H. Rosser, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an instrument contrived, as he conjectured, for protecting the touch-powder on the top of the gun-barrel, and having a sharp end to be fixed into the stock behind the breech. The guard or cover was secured by a powerful spring, and when this was removed, the match was applied by the hand. The earliest hand-guns had the touch-hole not at the side of the barrel, but placed as it is in cannon ; the iron hand-cannon, of the times of Henry VI., preserved in the Goodrich Court Armoury, is thus constructed. The powder thus placed was liable to be blown away or shaken out, and to obviate this inconvenience the touch-hole was formed at the side, with a small pan under it. This pan was at first unprotected by any cover. Mr. Rosser exhibited also a wheel-lock pistol, with three locks attached one before the other to one barrel, so that three charges must have been rammed into the barrel, separated only by the wadding.

Samuel Ware, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a notice of the recent discovery of nineteen bronze battle-axe heads, by some labourers employed in a stone pit on his property, at Postlingford Hall, near Clare, Suffolk ; they were of various sizes, the largest weighed 1½ lb., and the smallest rather less than 1 lb. Several of them were ornamented with engraved lines, punctures, and the zigzag pattern which frequently is seen on the more ancient sepulchral urns. In form they bore some resemblance to the specimen represented in *Archæol. V. pl. VIII. fig. 14*, and described by Mr. Lort, not being furnished with any socket or ring for the purpose of attachment to the haft, but formed at one extremity with a broad cutting edge, like an axe, and tapering off at the other extremity, which terminates in the shape of a round-edged chisel. Mr. Ware has subsequently presented several of these curious weapons to the British Museum.

Thursday, April 10, 1845.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Resolution of the Council was read by the Secretary.

At a Council holden on Thursday, April 10, 1845, at 3 p.m., Henry Hallam, Esq., V.P., in the Chair :—

The subject of the arrears due from several Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London having been taken into consideration, inasmuch as letters have been repeatedly written to the defaulters, which have either remained unanswered, or have been met by evasions or refusals of payment, so that the said arrears may be considered as irrecoverable,

Resolved,

That it be proposed, at the Ordinary Meeting of the Society this evening, that a ballot or ballots be taken next Thursday, April 17, for the expulsion of all those whose names have been suspended in the Meeting-Room since April 18, 1844, unless their arrears shall have been paid before that day.

Ordered,

That a copy of this Resolution be suspended in the Meeting-Room of the Society.

Lewis H. J. Tonna, Esq., Assistant Director of the United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 207. By the Archæological Institute at Rome, *Bulletino per l'anno 1843*, 8vo.; *Annali*, Vol. XV. 8vo.; *Monumenti Inediti*, per l'anno 1843, pl. 49+60, fol. completing the Third Volume. By the Society of Antiquaries of Zürich, *Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich*; zweiter Band, 4to. 1844; *Transactions of the Society*, with numerous plates. By M. Ferdinand Keller, *Bauriss des Klosters St. Gallen*, a fac-simile of the large ground-plan of the Monastery of St. Gall, taken in the year 820, with explanatory text by F. Keller, 4to. Zurich, 1844. By Charles Henry Cooper, Esq. *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*, Parts XXIII—XXV, 8vo. By W. W. Lloyd, Esq., *Xanthian Marbles, the Harpy Monument*, a disquisitional Essay, 8vo. 1844.

William Whincopp, Esq., of Woodbridge, Suffolk, exhibited numerous ornaments, formed of bronze and other materials, of early British and Roman workmanship, discovered in Colchester and various parts of the counties of Essex and Suffolk; also a series of coloured drawings, executed by Henry Aldrich, Esq., which represent urns and specimens of pottery of various periods, with implements, and ornaments, the whole of which are in Mr. Whincopp's possession.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing taken from an incised sepulchral slab, recently discovered in the Abbey Church of Selby, Yorkshire. It represents Abbot John Barwic, vested in pontificals, his hands united in supplication, and a crosier placed at his right side. Around the verge of the slab is the following inscription:

*Fato lugefero jacet hic: telhurs Johannes
Dompnus Barwicus opere valde bonus;
Bis binis annis pastor laudabile cunctis
Præbuit exemplum, sic penetratque polum.*

Qui obiit ij. kal. Aprilis, anno domini M.D. xxyj. cujus anime propicietur Deus.

The name of this Abbot is given by Dugdale as Bermich, and by Burton as Bedwick, on the authority of Cardinal Wolsey's Register.

John Virtue, Esq., sent for exhibition a wheel-lock gun, of German manufacture; the stock was elaborately carved, the barrel and lock inlaid with gold and silver.

W. W. Lloyd, Esq., communicated an Essay upon the Nereid Monument, one of the Xanthian Marbles recently brought into this country by Sir Charles Fellowes, a portion of which being read, the remainder was postponed to a future meeting.

Notice was given from the Chair, that, in pursuance of the Statutes, the Anniversary Election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society, would take place on St. George's Day, April 23, 1845, the ballot to open at two o'clock; also that, by order of Council, no Fellow should be capable of giving a vote at such Election who was in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution.

Thursday, April 17, 1845.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Charters of the Duchy of Lancaster, translated and edited by William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A., 8vo., 1845. By T. F. Triebner, Esq., F.S.A., A Letter on some Variations from the more ancient Liturgies, &c., 8vo., 1844. By J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.S.A., Illustrations of the Fairy Mythology of A Midsummer's Night's Dream, 8vo., 1845. Shakspeare's Play of King Henry the Fourth, printed from a contemporary Manuscript, 8vo. 1845. By John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., Examples of Encaustic Tiles, Part IV, completing the series, 4to. 1845. By Charles James Richardson, Esq. F.S.A., The Builder, Vol. III. Part 14, fol., 1845.

The Secretary then read, a second time, the Resolution of the Council, and the proposition of the same at the Meeting of the Society on Thursday Evening, April 10, 1845, relating to the expulsion of those Fellows whose names had been suspended in the Meeting Room as Defaulters, since April 18, 1844, and whose arrears did not appear to have been paid.

Whereupon the Ballot being taken, it passed in the affirmative, the name of the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, D.D., for whom a separate Ballot was demanded, not being included. Ayes 36, Noes 5.

The following list shewed the Names of the Defaulters so expelled, and the extent of their arrears of annual contribution due to the Society, when the said list had been first suspended in April, 1844.

	Years.		Years.
William J. A. Abington, Esq.	3	Rev. Robert R. Knott, M.A.	8
Robert Allen, Esq., M.A.	13	David Laing, Esq.	20
Samuel James Arnold, Esq.	12	George Landmann, Esq.	3
Rev. Francis V. J. Arundel	28	William W. Mansell, Esq.	7
Hervey Robert Addison, Esq.	8	John Murray, Esq.	19
Henry William Beechey, Esq.	17	James V. Millingen, Esq.	25
Charles Tilstone Beke, Esq.	9	George, Lord Nugent	13
Robert Bigsby, Esq.	7	Robert Pashley, Esq., M.A.	5
William Henry Brooke, Esq.	5	Rev. William Phelps	7
John Bayley, Esq.	16	Rev. Edward R. Poole	16
Col. John Blagrove	4	Peter Fred. Robinson, Esq.	9
Thomas Cooke, Esq.	6	Henry B. Richardson, Esq.	4
Dudley Costello, Esq.	7	Joseph J. Skelton, Esq., M.D.	17
John James F. Coindet, Esq.	14	George G. Sigmond, Esq., M.D.	7
Rev. John Allen Giles, LL.D.	5	James Sampson, Esq.	7
Sheffield Grace, Esq., LL.D.	13	Edmund Turton, Esq.	21
Thomas Havers, jun., Esq.	3	Major Richard H. Tolson	19
John Sympson Jessopp, Esq.	15	Rev. Thomas Valentine	30
Henry Wm. Inwood, Esq.	4	Willis John Webb, Esq.	14
William Jerdan, Esq.	16	Rev. Harry B. Wilson, D.D.	14
Christopher Irving, Esq., LL.D.	22	Benjamin Wyatt, Esq.	14

The question being then put, That the name of the Rev. Thomas

Frognall Dibdin, D.D., be added to the above List of Fellows expelled, a ballot was taken, when the Affirmatives were 32 ; Negatives 9.

Henry Vint, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small bronze figure of Jupiter Tonans, recently discovered near his residence, St. Mary's Lodge, Colchester. It was of very fine workmanship, and in excellent preservation. Mr. Vint exhibited also a drawing executed by Mr. A. Sprague, representing a richly ornamented arch, date the eleventh or twelfth century, discovered in pulling down the Old Moot Hall, the Burgh Court of judicature in Colchester, July, 1843.

John Nicholl, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a curious ancient Painting taken from a church in the Island of Zante. It is now in the possession of John Gardner, Esq., of Tollington Park, Hornsey.

Robert Cole, Esq., communicated an original Letter from Edward Duke of Somerset, Protector of the Realm, addressed to Sir Thomas Cheyne, of Thorley, Treasurer of the household, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, dated August 12, 1549. This letter gave information that the French King, Henry II., had declared war against Edward VI., and required the Warden to give order, with all possible speed, to all ports of the County of Kent, and other places of his jurisdiction, to keep good guard in all places where the enemy might land; also to lay hands on all merchandise and ships belonging to Frenchmen, and to keep their persons in safe custody. In a postscript he announced that his Majesty gave license to all his subjects to arm themselves and their vessels, "and to make pryse of any Frenchmens wares."

Hugh W. Diamond, Esq., F.S.A., sent for exhibition to the Society, by the permission of Messrs. Smith, of Lisle-street, several works by Maso Finiguerra, the inventor of the art of taking impressions from engraved plates. These specimens were formerly in the collection of Sir Mark Sykes. The most valuable of these productions was an original silver pax, representing the Virgin enthroned, holding the infant Saviour on her knees, and surrounded by angels and female saints. It is a choice example of the art termed *niello*, denoting the black composition with which the lines of engraved plates were filled up, and it was probably executed before A.D. 1450. Another pax, the work of Finiguerra, two years after that date, exists in the Church of San Giovanni, at Florence, and a sulphur impression from it is preserved in the British Museum. The silver pax now exhibited produced 300 guineas at the sale of Sir Mark Sykes's collection; no impression of it is known to exist, but a facsimile was executed and published under the direction of the late Mr. Ottley. With the pax were exhibited three sulphur impressions from silver plates engraved by Finiguerra, preserved in the chapel of the convent of the Camaldoli, at Florence; also an impression on paper, probably the earliest specimen in existence. Mr. Ottley, in whose collection this interesting work of art formerly was, considered it to have been taken off about A.D. 1440; it subsequently came into the possession of Sir Mark Sykes, and at his sale was purchased by Mr. Woodburn for 300 guineas.

The notices given at the previous meeting respecting the anniversary election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society on April 23, being St. George's day, were then announced a second time from the Chair.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

At a Council held April 22, 1845, Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the Chair, the Council having taken into consideration how large a number of the various Publications of the Society remain in Stock, it was resolved that each Fellow of the Society should be permitted to purchase one copy of each work published by the Society previously to his Election as a Fellow thereof, at the reduced price stated in the sub-joined Catalogue. The notice of the Fellows is therefore called to this reduction of price, and to the intention of the Council to give the benefit of that reduction only to the Fellows, enabling them to purchase at a moderate price all the Publications to which they shall not have been entitled as Members of the Society.

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26—32. Four Views of a Roman Helmet found near Tring, Hertfordshire; a gold Breast-plate, two gold Torques, and a gold Bracelet, found in Ireland; an ivory Diptych now in the British Museum; and four views of a gold Ornament found in Mexico.

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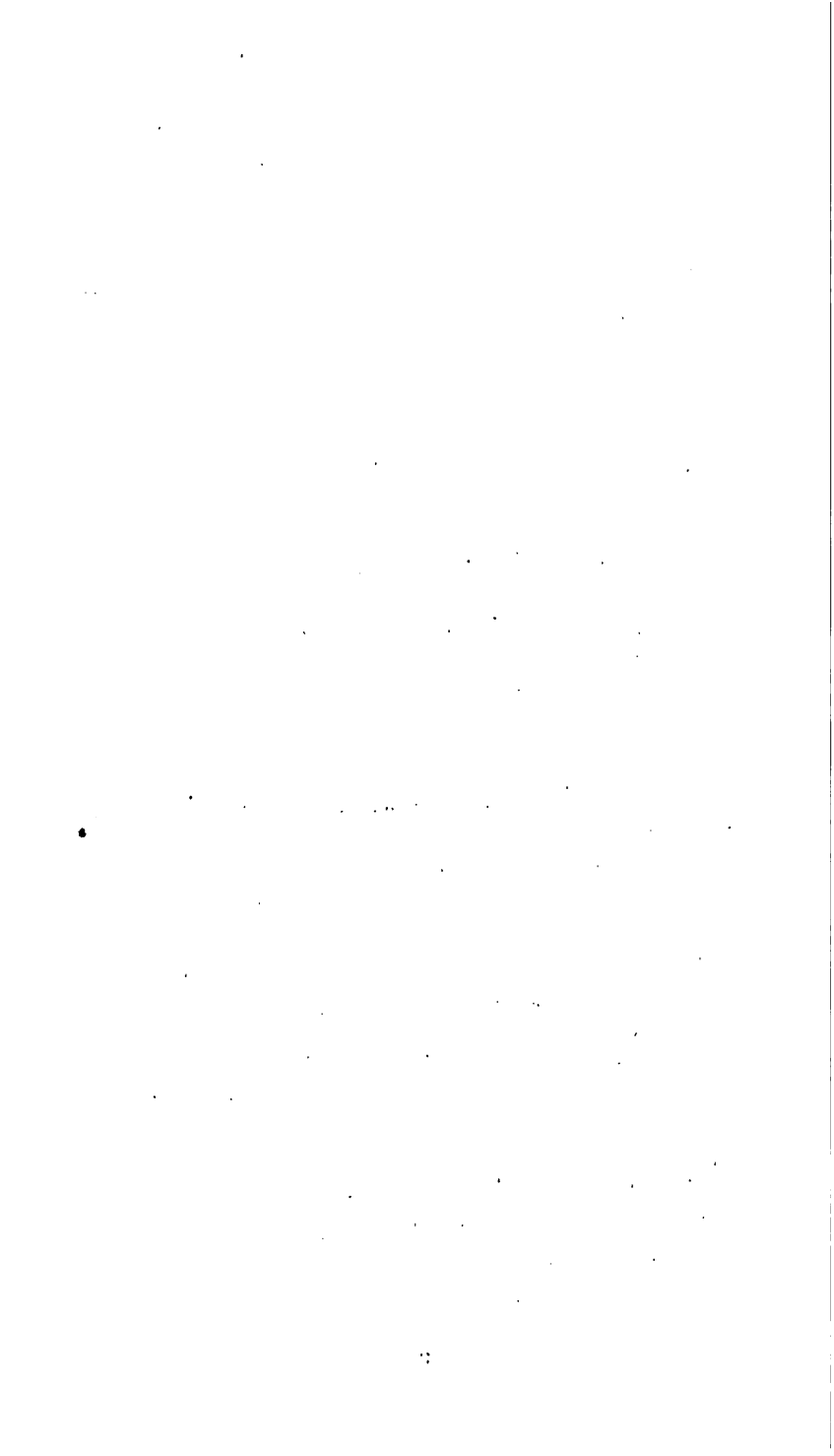
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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1845.

No. 5.

Wednesday, April 23, 1845.

THOMAS AMYOT, ESQ., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Society met on this day, being the Festival of St. George, in accordance with the statutes, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing. The names of the following Fellows, deceased during the previous year, twenty-four in number, were announced :—

Thos. Andrews, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law.
Alfred Bartholomew, Esq.
Rev. William Frederick Baylay.
Rev. Henry Card, D.D.
Gen. Robert Browne Clayton.
Henry Corbould, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. Samuel Dales.
James Dawkins, Esq.
Edward W. A. Drummond Hay, Esq.
Reinhold Thomas Forster, Esq.
Rev. Lawrence Gardner, D.D.
William Illingworth, Esq.

Henry William Inwood, Esq.
James Johnson, Esq.
Bertram Mitford, Esq.
George, Earl of Mountnorris.
Rt. Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.
Granville Penn, Esq.
Thomas Phillips, Esq., R.A.
Rev. Josiah Pratt, B.D.
Robert Smirke, Esq., R.A.
Reader Wainewright, Esq.
Sir Charles F. Williams, Knt.
George Woodfall, Esq.

The names of seventeen Fellows, elected in the course of the previous year, were then announced, and likewise those of eight Fellows who had withdrawn from the Society, during the same period :—

The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
Isaac D'Israeli, Esq.
Samuel Weller Singer, Esq.
Edward Polhill, Esq.

Charles Parker, Esq.
Matthew Davenport Hill, Esq.
Henry Charles Harford, Esq.
Rev. George C. Tomlinson.

The Treasurer, in the Chair, then proceeded to draw lots. John Noble, Esq. and William Wansey, Esq., having been thus appointed Scrutators, the Fellows proceeded to the election by ballot: after which the following result was formally announced :—

GEORGE, EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., F.R.S., PRESIDENT.

Thomas Amyot, Esq., TREASURER.

Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., SECRETARY.

John Payne Collier, Esq.

John Disney, Esq.

Sir Henry Ellis, Knt., F.R.S., **SECRETARY.**
 Hudson Gurney, Esq., F.R.S., **VICE-PRESIDENT.**
 Henry Hallam, Esq., F.R.S., **VICE-PRESIDENT.**
 William Richard Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S., **VICE-PRESIDENT.**
 John Lee, Esq., **L.L.D., F.R.S.**
 Robert Lemon, Esq.
 Edward, Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
 Philip, Viscount Mahon, **VICE-PRESIDENT.**
 Robert Porrett, Esq.
 Algernon, Lord Prudhoe, F.R.S.
 Sir John Rennie, Knt., F.R.S.
 Sydney Smirke, Esq.
 Capt. William Henry Smyth, R.N., **K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S.**
 Thomas Stapleton, Esq.
 Albert Way, Esq., **M.A., DIRECTOR.**
 Sir Richard Westmacott, Knt., **R.A.**

The Treasurer then announced that the first part of Vol. XXXI. of the *Archæologia* was ready for delivery.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again on Thursday, May 1. The Annual Festival of the Society took place on this day at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, according to custom. The chair was taken by Henry Hallam, Esq., Vice-President.

Thursday, May 1, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Monsieur Marion du Mersan, Joint Keeper of the Cabinet of Medals in the Bibliothèque Royale, at Paris, and Monsieur Octave Delepierre, of Brussels, attaché to the Belgian Legation at the Court of London, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Honorary Fellows of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, *Discourse in commemoration of their late President, Dr. Peter S. du Ponceau, by Dr. Duglison*, 8vo. 1844: *Proceedings of the Society*, vol. III., Nos. 30, 31, 8vo. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., *The Archæological Album*, No. III., 4to. By M. Fialin de Persigny, *De la Destination et de l'Utilité permanent des Pyramides d'Égypte et de Nubie*, 8vo. 1845. By the Committee of the Athenæum Club, *A Catalogue of the Library of the Athenæum*, 8vp. 1845. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, vol. III., part IV. fol. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1845. By Charles R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *The Journal of the British Archæological Association*, No. I. 8vo. 1845. By Lea Wilson, Esq., F.S.A., *Catalogue of his collection of Bibles, Testaments, Psalms, and other books of the Holy Scriptures in English*, 4to. 1845. George Knowles, Esq., presented a view of Athens and the Acropolis, from the Portæ Pirææ, for which thanks were likewise returned.

Mr. John Doubleday exhibited to the Society a coloured drawing of

the fragments of the Portland, or Barberini Vase, deposited in the British Museum, and broken on February 7, ult.

The Rev. Ferdinand Keller, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, communicated, in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, some remarks on an obscure passage in Shakspeare's *Hamlet*, Act V. Sc. 1. He observed, that in almost all accounts of the opening of Pagan sepulchres and tumuli, mention is made of the discovery of fragments of pottery strewn in the soil, which appear to be portions of vessels similar to such as are often found by the side of the human remains interred in these tombs, and consist of earthen ware not baked in a kiln, but imperfectly hardened by a fire. These potsherds are found in sepulchres where there are no urns, and are almost always fragments of several different vessels. Archæologists have considered them to be the relics of the lyke-wake held at the funeral. Kleeman observes that it was customary to bring the corpse to the place of burial clad in festive garments, and to show it to the friends; a banquet then commenced, and a share was offered to the deceased. The revelry must have been of a very lively character, from the quantity of broken pottery which is found in these tombs. See the *Hand Book of German Antiquities*, Dresden, 1836, p. 94. Another remarkable circumstance in connexion with Pagan places of burial, is the discovery of flints, which are found in all parts of the tumulus, but chiefly over the skeleton, varying considerably in size. This fact has been little noticed by antiquaries, who do not appear to have recognised the observance of a heathen custom; and have not ascertained whether it may be regarded as characteristic of the customs of Celtic or Germanic tribes. These traces of ancient usages appear to throw light on a passage in *Hamlet*, hitherto unexplained. At the burial of Ophelia, Hamlet, remarking that the usual rites were not observed, supposes that the deceased had perished by her own hand. Upon this Laertes inquires with what rites the corpse is to be interred, and the priest replies that her death had been doubtful; that but for the command that her obsequies should be otherwise ordered, the corpse should have rested in unconsecrated soil, and "for charitable prayers, shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her." Mr. Keller supposed that Shakspeare had in view some ancient usage, retained possibly in some parts of England, in accordance with which those, who like Pagans had laid violent hands upon themselves, were buried with ceremonies peculiar to the heathens. Amongst such sepulchral usages, that of scattering flints and pot-sherds over the corpse, as shown by the examination of tumuli in Switzerland and Southern Germany, appears to have been observed. Mr. Keller remarked, that if English Archæologists succeed in determining to which of the two ancient races of their Island the customs recorded in this passage of Shakspeare may be ascribed, some light might thereby be thrown on the origin of these sepulchral remains on the continent which had given rise to so much dispute.

Mr. Keller communicated also observations on the symbol of the cock, represented on Gallic coins discovered at Zurich. French antiquaries have occupied themselves in the endeavour to ascertain what had been the special symbol of the Gallic nation; some decided on the cock, others preferred the boar (*sus Gallicus*). De la Saussaye states, however, that the cock is never

found on the medals of Gaul, but that the symbol of the boar is represented in every epoch of her coinage in the provinces of Gaul, and all those countries where she had maintained permanent establishments (Revue Numismatique, 1840, p. 246). Another writer, J. Lelewel, who has devoted much attention to the Gallic coinage, has in no instance discovered the symbol of the cock. Mr. Keller announced the discovery of Gallic coins in large quantities at Zurich and in the neighbourhood bearing this device; they had frequently been found for more than a century past in the canton, part of the territory of the ancient Helvetii, who are described by Cæsar as the most valiant tribe of the Gauls; but these coins had been disregarded, and classed amongst the *nummi barbari*. They are of pale-coloured gold; on one side appears a head encircled by a diadem, and resembling the heads seen on Grecian coins, on the other appears a mounted warrior, beneath are five Greek letters, ΠΤΠΟ, and between the horse and this inscription is seen a cock. Such a coin was recently found in a Celtic tomb, with bracelets, rings, clasps, and other ornaments of gold, silver, and bronze, including a gem, on which was cut the device of a boar. It seems probable that these coins may have been Gaulish imitations of those of Philip of Macedon, and that the letters described by Mr. Keller may be regarded as a portion of the name ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ.

Thursday, May 8, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Charles R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *Collectanea Antiqua*, No. VI. 8vo. 1845. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 208. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, Vol. III. Part V. By Sharon Turner, Esq., F.S.A., *Richard the Third*, a Poem, 8vo. 1845.

Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a cope, formed of crimson velvet, richly ornamented with embroidery on the hood and bordures, representing apostles and saints in tabernacle work. Around the heads of some of the figures are *nimbi*, set with garnets or artificial gems. This ancient vestment appeared to be of Flemish workmanship, and to have been wrought in the later part of the fifteenth century.

Mr. John G. Waller sent for exhibition a facsimile of a singular "palimpsest" sepulchral brass, existing in Waterpery Church, Oxfordshire. It represents Walter Curzon, who died 1527, and his lady. The figure in armour was formed, with the exception of the head and shoulders, from an earlier brass, the chief features of distinction being pallets at the shoulders, cuffed gauntlets, and the long skirt of taces, which characterize the costume of the fifteenth century. To effect the requisite change, the engraver added a new-fashioned head, gave to the several overlapping plates of the armour scalloped edges, and converted the taces into tuilles, with a skirt of mail. The sharp toes were rounded off to suit the fashion of the later period. The upper portion of the female figure was new, the lower half being portion of an older memorial, and

worked over in parts in accordance with the style and fashions of the later period. It is said that on the reverse of the plates which form the inscription is engraved another legend of earlier date. The earlier figure, in the features of military costume, resembles closely the memorial of Sir John Harpenden, in Westminster Abbey, who died 1457; and the later work corresponds with that of Sir Thomas Brooke, in Cobham Church, Kent, who died 1529. Mr. Waller exhibited facsimiles of these two brasses, for the purpose of comparison; in several instances the practice of reversing the plate and engraving a new figure on the other side had been noticed, but no example similar to the sepulchral brass at Waterperry had hitherto been described. A representation of it has been given in illustration of the account of Waterperry Church, published by the Oxford Architectural Society; but the singular details, noticed by Mr. Waller, are not distinctly marked or described. (*Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford, Part III., p. 253.*)

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., communicated a copy of an Historical Document, being the articles of Capitulation of the Town of St. Jean d'Angely, dated August 5, 1351, preserved in the archives of that town, and transcribed by the Abbé Lacurie, Secretary of the Archæological Society at Saintes. This convention had been noticed very slightly by Froissart, who states that the English, after five years' occupation, delivered up the town in the month of September, for want of provisions. Holinshed gives a short account of the siege to the like effect. The treaty was concluded between Charles de la Cerda Comte d'Engolesme, Constable of France, and Raymond Guilhem, lord of Copanne, with certain Esquires, on the part of the King of England and the Garrison of St. Jean, covenanting to render up the town to the King of France, in default of succour before the close of the current month of August, and to abstain from all pillage or trespass during the intervening time. It was also stipulated that the besieged should neither depart from the town nor bring into it either men or provisions during that time, and should receive into the garrison two French knights, to whom the precise state thereof should be made known. Hostages were delivered to the constable, who pledged himself to conduct the garrison to Tours in safety, in the event of no succour arriving before sunset on August 30, when the town and castle were without fail to be rendered up.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., also called the attention of the meeting to a passage in the *Chronicon de Lanercost*, relating to the curious proposition, made A.D. 1340, by Edward III., during the siege of Tournai. He invited Philippe, King of France, to bring the quarrel which had arisen between them respecting the succession of the realm of France to an issue, either by single combat between themselves, or by selection of an hundred of the more valiant knights, amongst whom the two rival sovereigns should be numbered, for the sake of avoiding the sacrifice of Christian lives; or else to fix a certain day on which the contending forces might meet under the walls of Tournai, and engage in decisive conflict; so that Providence might show to which side the right belonged. The French king, however declined making choice of either of these alternatives, on the ground

that Edward had not addressed this letter to him as king of France; and he wrote to the king of England in reply, that, as he had unreasonably entered the French realm, and arisen against the sovereign to whom he had done homage, it was his resolution to expel him by force. In the mean time, however, by the mediation of the Papal legates, a truce was concluded for a year, and Edward hastened home to England. The Lanercost Chronicle forms one of the publications of the Bannatyne Club.

Mr. John Whichcord, Jun., communicated some observations on decorative colouring, employed as an accessory to architecture, during the middle ages, termed by some Polychromy. This mode of decoration appears to have been generally in use from the earliest period, and during all the styles which successively prevailed, even as late as the time of Charles I. Traces of its adoption may be found in the small village church as well as in the cathedral; the object being to give greater value to architectural forms, either by producing more complete subordination of parts than could be effected by light and shade alone, or by supplying certain deficiencies, and connecting the more ornamental with the less enriched portions of the design. During the prevalence of the Saxon and Norman styles, colouring was applied in a rude manner, being frequently limited to mere red and yellow washes, with red and black bands. A singular example is supplied by the colouring on the Norman arches in the north transept at Winchester Cathedral; and Mr. Whichcord remarked that the whole of the Norman work in that building had been coloured. During the former part of the early English period, little progress appears to have been made in the style of decorative painting: colours were used in masses, without distinction of details. The encouragement given to the arts during the reign of Henry III., and the introduction of foreign artists, contributed materially to the refinement of taste and increase of practical skill. The practice of adorning the walls of buildings with pictorial embellishments was extended to the decoration of rooms and galleries; colour was also applied both to heighten the effect of sculptured forms, and diapered or arabesque designs were employed to diversify plain surfaces. Bright colours were used in masses, the ground being covered with elegant compositions of foliage, combined with representations of birds, animals or human beings. Beautiful examples exist at Rochester, in the crypt of the cathedral, and the chapel of St. William. Occasionally medallions were introduced in such designs, as on the ceiling of Adam de Orleton's chantry, at Winchester. The perfection of polychromatic decoration may be ascribed to the fifteenth century; the designs of that period do not, indeed, present the striking and original character of earlier works, but exhibit art acting under the influence of settled laws, with greater certainty of effect, and they are marked by great advance in mechanical skill and elaborate variety. A striking difference is apparent in the forms of diaper, during the Perpendicular period; they become more geometrical in design than the forms of the previous times, and more minute in colouring. At no period does it appear to have been considered indispensable that the whole, or any particular part of a building, should be coloured. The colours were few and simple, and in pictorial

compositions only were compound and neutral tints employed. It is very doubtful whether the process of painting in fresco, properly so called, was ever used by mediæval artists: wax, with volatile oils and resins, appears to have been much used as a medium, and a considerable portion of mediæval painting was executed with turpentine and resin. The use of oil seems to have been general during the later part of the fourteenth, and in the succeeding century, and distemper painting was very commonly employed in buildings of minor importance. Mr. Whichcord exhibited, in illustration of his remarks, a representation of a portion of the canopy over the tomb of Prior Wotton, in Maidstone church, executed early in the fifteenth century. This tomb affords a striking example of the harmonious effect produced by contrasting colours, whilst no tint appears to have an undue preponderance.

The Society then adjourned over the Whitsuntide recess, to meet again on Thursday, May 22.

Thursday, May 22, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books, drawings, and ancient objects, were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Hudson Gurney, Esq., V.P.S.A., *History of the Religious Orders and Communities of Norwich*, compiled by John Kirkpatrick in 1725, 8vo. 1845. By Professor O. Gerhard, *Il Vaso dell' Archemoro*, Description of a Vase preserved in the Museo Borbonico. By the Royal Irish Academy, *Transactions*, vol. XX. 4to. 1845. By the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, *Annual Report*, 1845, 4to.; *Transactions*, vol. I. and vol. II., Part I. 4to. By Thomas Grissell, Esq., F.S.A., *Three Sketches of the Crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel*; a small capital of one of the columns, and an ancient key of singular shape.

William Roots, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., sent for the inspection of the Society several ancient spoons, formed of white metal, found in dredging gravel in the bed of the Thames, near Kingston, not far from the spot where several relics of early date have been discovered, some of which had been exhibited by him on a previous occasion. None of the objects now produced appeared to be of earlier date than the sixteenth century.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., then handed in to the chair the following draft of a new statute, viz.—

"The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at three o'clock, on the first Tuesday of every month, (except during the months of September and October;) and such meetings shall not be adjourned, unless by the votes of a majority of two-thirds of the Council present."

William Wansey, Esq., F.S.A., Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, exhibited a funeral pall of most beautiful and elaborate workmanship, formed of cloth of gold richly embroidered. This interesting relic has been preserved in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company, having doubtless been originally used at the interments of its more distinguished members. No account of the acquisition of this fine specimen of decoration, or of the precise period when it was executed, has been preserved, and the earlier records of the Company were

destroyed in the fire of London ; its date may be attributed to the earlier part of the sixteenth, or the close of the previous century. The designs which decorate the head and foot of the pall are precisely similar, and the two sides likewise correspond exactly in design. On the former is represented St. Peter, the patron of fishermen, receiving from the Saviour the keys of heaven and hell ; the embroideries on the two sides represent St. Peter enthroned, crowned with the tiara, with angels kneeling one on either side, throwing their censers towards him. On each side of this subject is introduced an escutcheon of the arms of the Company, with supporters. Nothing can exceed the delicacy of execution displayed in this remarkable specimen of needle-work ; the countenances are full of expression, and the colours are generally remarkable for freshness and brilliancy. Another funeral pall of great beauty is in the possession of the Saddlers' Company, and has been accurately represented in Mr. Shaw's Dresses and Decorations. Mr. Wansey exhibited also to the Society the dagger, preserved by the Fishmongers' Company, with the tradition that it had been presented by Sir William de Walworth, who was a member of the Company, and supposed to be the identical weapon with which he slew Wat Tyler. Knighton states that the valiant citizen, called by him John de Walworth, killed the rebel with a basillard.

John Barnett, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., communicated some account of the Cistercian Priory of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, accompanied by several sketches taken by Mr. Relton, of Tetbury, representing the remains, as supposed, of the conventual buildings. The monastery, founded by William de Berkeley, A.D. 1139, at Kingswood, had been supplied with monks from Tintern Abbey; but during the wars of the time of Stephen they had removed to Hasilden, near Rodmarton, where they had purchased a site from John de St. John, grantee of King Stephen's. At the close of the war the original owner, Reginald de St. Walery, resumed possession, and ejected the monks ; but finally, by injunction from the Pope, an adjustment of this difference was made, and the monks at length removed to Tetbury. That place, situated on the ridge of the Cotswold Hills, proved very inconvenient, owing to the deficiency of water and fuel ; and about A.D. 1170 the monks again removed to Mereford, near Kingswood, where they erected a new abbey. The ancient building, which Dr. Barnett considered to mark the original site of the monastery at Tetbury, is mentioned by Rudder as "an old building in the Chipping." Atkyns and Fosbroke do not allude to it, and Rudder supposed the original Priory to have stood at the Vicarage, or on the spot where a modern mansion stands now, called the Priory, which appears, however, to have been known formerly as the Manor House.

The Secretary read a portion of the Essay on the Nereid Monument, communicated by W. W. Lloyd, Esq., of which the reading had been commenced at a previous meeting.

Thursday, May 29, 1845.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Henry Ollard, of Didsbury College, near Manchester, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following drawings, pamphlet, and prints, were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By William P. Griffith, Esq., F.S.A., two lithographic representations of a design for the proposed restoration of the Gate of St. John's, Clerkenwell. By Thomas Willement, Esq., F.S.A., representations of an Obituary Window in Christ Church, Westminster, and of a Memorial Window in Trinity Chapel, Springfield, Essex. By the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, F.S.A., Correspondence relating to the British Archæological Association, 8vo. By Charles Stokes, Esq., F.S.A., three drawings representing the Sigillaria recently exhibited to the Society, which had been brought from Greece by Capt. Graves, and some other objects connected with them.

The draft of a new statute, proposed by William Bromet, Esq., M.D., at the previous meeting, was then read from the chair, and it was ordered, that a copy of this draft be suspended in the Society's Meeting Room; and that the ballot be taken on the same, on Thursday evening, June 5, 1845.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., communicated some remarks on the letter from the Rev. Ferdinand Keller, of Zurich, which had been submitted to the Society at a previous meeting, relating to a passage in Shakspeare's description of the rites observed at the burial of Ophelia. He stated, that after careful investigation of the accounts of the contents of British sepulchral tumuli, as recorded by Douglas, Gough, Sir Richard Hoare, and other writers, he had found no record of the discovery of "shards," or fragments of earthen vessels, or of flints of various sizes, described by the learned antiquary of Zurich as found strewn immediately over the remains of the deceased, in certain barrows in Switzerland and Germany. Dr. Bromet observed that no account had been given by Olaus Magnus, Wormius, or other writers on Danish antiquities, of the custom to which M. Keller had alluded, in regard to the interment of the bodies of persons who had committed suicide. He had found no trace of any such usage in England, and was disposed to conclude that no heathen ceremonies had been observed on an occasion of this nature during primeval times; still less could he suppose that they had been retained, so as to have made Shakspeare's allusion (as M. Keller had conjectured) at all familiar to his audience.

The Secretary then resumed the reading of the Dissertation on the Xanthian Marbles, by Mr. Lloyd, which had been commenced on a previous occasion.

Thursday, June 5, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, read the case which had been submitted to the Solicitor-General and Sir Thomas Wilde, upon the construction of the first clause of the Statutes of the Society, as it bears

reference to their charter, and the opinion given upon the case in regard to the proposition of a new law at any one of the ordinary meetings of the Society. The opinion of counsel was to the effect that it is competent for any Fellow to propose a new law, or the alteration of any existing law, without previously submitting the proposition to the President and Council; the power of making bye-laws being vested in the majority of the Fellows, at a meeting consisting of more than twenty-one Fellows, the President, or his deputy, being present.

The Vice-President then read the following minute of a resolution of the Council of the Society:—

“It was moved, and unanimously resolved, that the former custom of having regular monthly meetings of the Council during the session of the Society, from November to June, both inclusive, and so much oftener as may be required by the business of the Society, be forthwith resumed and strictly adhered to.”

The draft of a new statute, as proposed by William Bromet, Esq. M.D., at the meeting of May 22, was again read; and, the ballot being taken thereupon, it was negatived.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., The Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1845. By the Editor, The Athenæum, Part CCIX. By John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XXVII, 1845. By S. G. Drake, Esq., The Book of the Indians, ninth edition, 8vo. 1845. By the Statistical Society of London, Journal, Vol. VIII. Part II. 1845. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., The Builder, Vol. III. Part V. By Thomas J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.S.A., Letter to the Dean of Hereford relative to the affairs of the British Archaeological Association, 8vo. 1845.

Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited to the Society two specimens of the enamelled work of Limoges (*Opus de Limogid*), of two different periods: the more ancient being a crucifix, exhibiting some features of Byzantine design, an example of the *champ levé* process of enamelling, as practised during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the second, a work of the sixteenth century, the enamel wholly covering the metallic ground. The subject represented on this object, which had been used as a pax, was the crucifixion.

Hugh W. Diamond, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a description of the hieroglyphics which appeared on the cases of a mummy, opened by Mr. Birch and himself, in 1843, accompanied by drawings. The upper surfaces of both cases had been destroyed, but the other parts, as well as the mummy itself, were in remarkably good preservation. It was considered by Mr. Birch to be of the period of the Psammetici. Mr. Diamond remarked that the bandages had evidently been formed of new material, torn in widths of six inches in width, and measuring 21 feet in length, with the remarkable peculiarity of a blue border at one end, the other terminating with a well-made fringe, being evidently from a fabric manufactured for the purpose, and not, as generally asserted, of old materials. These bandages weighed upwards of 32 pounds. He stated his belief that the great secret of preservation, in the process of embalming, was siccation, and that by that means alone animal matter might

be preserved. The drawings exhibited by Mr. Diamond afforded interesting illustrations of the subjects selected for the decoration of every part of the cases, internally and externally; they represented the various deities of Egypt, whose protection was invoked in favor of the deceased.

The Rev. William J. Rees sent for the inspection of the Society a facsimile of an inscription which exists in the church-yard at Llanavan Vawr, Brecknockshire. It had been noticed by Mr. Theophilus Jones, in his History of the county, but the description given by that author is inaccurate. The correct reading of the inscription appears to be *HIC IACET SANCTVS AVANVS EPISCOPVS*. The Rev. Rice Rees, in his Essay on the Welsh Saints, makes mention of this memorial, and considers it probable that St. Avanus was the third Bishop of Llanbadarn, at some time between the years A.D. 500 and A.D. 542. The church of Llanavan Vawr, and that of Llanavan-y-Trawagoed, in Cardiganshire, are situate in the district which may be assigned to the diocese of Llanbadarn.

Thursday, June 12, 1845.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Charles James Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., presented to the Society an engraving representing the interior of the great chamber, decorated with carvings, at Great Campden House, Kensington; thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

Sampson Hodgkinson, Esq., of East Acton, sent for exhibition to the Society a small coffer or reliquary formed of oak, ornamented with beautifully designed tracery. It was purchased at Eu, in Normandy, and is supposed to have belonged to the conventual church of St. Laurence in that town. Its date appeared to be about the commencement of the fourteenth century.

John Winter Jones, Esq., communicated, in a letter addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, a notice of two rare specimens of early typography preserved in the British Museum; the first entitled "*Meditacions sur les Sept Pseaulmes Penitenciaulx*," the other a French version of the "*Cordiale, sive de quatuor Novissimis*." A striking resemblance appears between the types with which they are printed and those used by Caxton, and Mr. Jones had been led to conclude that they were the production of his press. These tracts had been overlooked by bibliographers; their extreme rarity would render them objects of curiosity; and they become highly interesting when viewed as claiming a place among our own typographical antiquities. Mr. Jones considered the type used in printing the "*Meditacions*" to be identical with that of the French and English "*Recueil of the Histories of Troy*," and the first edition of "*The Game of Chess*." He stated the consideration which had induced him to include those works, contrary to the opinion of some bibliographers, amongst the productions of Caxton's press. In the introduction to the second edition, Caxton relates that having found the *Treatise on Chess* whilst he resided at Bruges, he had translated it and printed a certain number, which had quickly been sold; wherefore he

had determined to put it forth anew. The "Recueil" is printed in the same character, and Mr. Jones considered this evidence sufficient to warrant the inference that both these pieces, as likewise the "Meditacions," issued from Caxton's press. The second tract noticed by Mr. Jones is printed in the same type as the second edition of the "Game of Chess," and other works by Caxton. In addition to the remarks which he had found occasion to make during a careful comparison of these volumes, Mr. Jones gave a detailed description and collation of the two tracts which had led to the inquiry, accompanied by an account of the treatises, and the authors to whom they had been ascribed. He supposed that they were printed by Caxton before he established his press at Westminster, about the year 1474. The water-marks are those which occur in books printed in the Low Countries.

Another portion of Mr. Lloyd's Dissertation on the Xanthian Marbles was then read, and the continuation was reserved for a future occasion.

Thursday June 19, 1845.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Sydney Smirke, Esq., one of the Auditors appointed March 13, 1845, to examine the Accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1844, reported, that having examined and approved the said accounts, together with the vouchers relating thereto, the Auditors had prepared the following Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements, to be submitted to the Society:

	£	s.	d.				
Balance of the last year's account - - - -	910	16	2	<i>Disbursements in the year 1844.</i>			
<i>Receipts in the year 1844.</i>							
By Annual Subscriptions - - -	1034	5	0	To Artists, and in Publications	£	s.	d.
By Admission Fees	184	6	0	For Taxes - - - -	593	12	2
By Dividend on £7000 Stock - -	203	17	6	For Salaries, viz.:			
By Sale of Books and Prints - - -	78	9	4	Resident Secretary	200	0	0
By Stamp Duty on Bonds - - - -	19	10	0	Joint Secretary -	157	10	0
				Clerk - - - -	60	0	0
				Porter - - - -	30	0	0
By Compositions in lieu of Annual Payments - - -	378	0	0				
				For Tradesmen's Bills - -	147	5	
				For Insurance - - - -	22	11	0
				For Advertisements, &c. -	69	2	5
				For Bookbinding - - - -	16	10	0
				For Collecting Subscriptions	51	5	9
				For Bond Stamps - - - -	18	4	0
				For Anniversary Dinner -	26	2	0
				For Catalogue and Arrangement of Prints and Drawings -	33	12	0
					1439	7	2
				Balance in the Treasurer's hands on Jan. 1, 1845 - - -	1370	6	10
					£2809	14	0
				Stock in the 3 per Cent. Consols £7,000.			
				Witness our hands, June 5, 1845.			
				E. LLANDAFF,			
				SYDNEY SMIRKE,			
				Auditors,			

The Treasurer reported to the Auditors, that the payments made on the separate account, under the sanction of the vote of the Society, March 31, 1841, for defraying the charges of the publication of Anglo-Saxon works, amounted, at the end of the year 1844, to £1135 1s. 6d., and that the receipts from the sale of those works, up to that period, amounted only to £712 7s. 2d., leaving a deficiency on that account of £422 14s. 4d. The actual balance, therefore, in the Treasurer's hands, was reduced from £1370 6s. 10d. to £947 12s. 6d. As no further payments are intended or required to be made on the Anglo-Saxon accounts, there is good reason to expect that the balances of succeeding years will become considerably more favourable.

The thanks of the Society were then given to the Auditors for their kind attention on this occasion, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

The following presents were then made to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., an engraved representation of the New Church at Homerton. By the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France, *Mémoires sur les Antiquités*, Tome VII. 8vo. 1845.

The reading of Mr. Lloyd's Essay on one of the Xanthian Marbles, called the Nereid Monument, was then concluded.

The Society then adjourned over the Summer recess, to meet again on Thursday, November 20.

Thursday, November 20, 1845.

VISCOUNT MAISON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June to November, 1845. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Nos. 210—214. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., *The Archæological Album*, Part IV. By the Statistical Society of London, *Journal*, Vol. VIII., Part III. By Monsieur Mauduit, *Emploi de l'Airain à défaut du Fer*, 8vo. 1844; *Défense de feu le Chevalier, auteur du Voyage de la Troade*, 8vo. 1845. By John Lindsay, Esq., *a View of the Coinage of Scotland*, 4to. 1845. By the British Archæological Association, *Journal*, Nos. 2, 3, 8vo. 1845. By the Syro-Egyptian Society of London, *Hieroglyphic Inscriptions*, fol.; *Report of the Council and Auditors for 1844*, 8vo. By the Zoological Society of London, *Journal*, Vol. XV. Part VIII. 8vo. 1845. By the Royal Agricultural Society of England, *Journal*, Vol. VI. Part I. 8vo. 1845. By the Shakspeare Society, *Papers*, Vol. II. 8vo. 1845; *Diary of Philip Henslowe*, edited by J. P. Collier, Esq. 8vo. 1845. By the Royal Society of Emulation at Abbeville, *Mémoires*, 5 vols. 8vo. 1833—1843. By the Chevalier J. Boucher de Perthes, a complete collection of his works, 15 vols. 8vo. with a Portrait of the Author. By the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, *Mémoires*, Tome I.—VII. with plates and supplements, 8vo. 1838—1844; *Bulletins*, Tome I. 1841—1844, and

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1845, No. I. 8vo.; Notice sur une Feuille de Diptique d'Ivoire représentant le Baptême de Clovis, par M. J. Rigollot, 1832; Contumes locales du Bailliage d'Amiens, en 1507, Tome I. 4to. 1845; Catalogue descriptif et raisonné des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Communale de la Ville d'Amiens, par J. Garnier, 8vo.: with these printed works was presented also a silver medal, struck by the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. By the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, Transactions, Part IX. 4to. 1845. By John Edward Lee, Esq., Delineations of Roman Antiquities, found at Caerleon and its neighbourhood, 4to. 1845. By John Eisenberg, Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Foot, 4to. 1845. By the Board of Management of the Saffron Walden Museum, Catalogue of the Museum, 8vo. By Monsieur F. Von Leber, an Account of the Ancient Castles of Rauhenneck, Scharfeneck, and Rauhenstein, in the neighbourhood of Vienna, 8vo. 1844. By Dr. F. H. Schröder, Glossarii Latino-Suethici specimen vetustum, from a MS. in the Library at Upsala, 4to. 1845. By Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A., Ancient Documents in the possession of the Rev. D. Rolfe, 8vo. By Dr. C. T. Beke, F.S.A., Abyssinia, 8vo. 1845, The Language and Dialects of Abyssinia, and the Countries of the South, 8vo. 1840. By Robert R. Tighe, Esq., a Letter to the Earl of Lincoln, on the Parks and Thoroughfares of Windsor, fol. 1845, printed for presentation only. By Thomas Windus, Esq., F.S.A., a new Elucidation of the Portland Vase, fol. 1845. By William Petit Griffith, Esq. The Natural System of Architecture, as opposed to the artificial system of the present day, 4to. 1845. Thomas Lott, Esq., F.S.A., presented an early impression of a Medal, which he had directed to be struck for the City of London School, as a prize.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq., F.S.A., sent for the inspection of the Society representations of some decorative pavement tiles, which had been dug up at St. Margaret's, Stanstead, Hertfordshire, in a garden adjoining to the old chapel of the monastic establishment which existed at that place, now used as a parish church. The designs were chiefly heraldic, or monstrous animals, dragons, antelopes, &c. One of these examples resembled the tiles found at St. Alban's Abbey, to which the foundation at Stanstead had been subordinate. Mr. Shepherd exhibited also a facsimile of the inscription on the tomb of Shakspeare. He took occasion to allude to the labours of the Society of Antiquaries, which had now existed for more than 120 years, and numbered many distinguished names on the list of its Fellows, expressing the hope that the members of the Society at the present time might be induced to imitate the example of industry and zealous pursuit of science which had been shown in previous years. Mr. Shepherd earnestly solicited the co-operation of the junior Fellows of the Society, in carrying into effect the object for which it had been instituted—namely, the recording of all discoveries which, from time to time, may be made in Archæology, and by such efforts to augment both the interest of the proceedings and the value of the publications of the Society.

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., presented to the Society two impressions from a sepulchral brass, representing Matthew Johnes, who died 1623, and his wife. They were interred in the church of Llanga-

velach, Glamorganshire. Mention of this person occurs in the Glamorganshire Pedigrees, recently published by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., brought for the inspection of the Society two vessels of earthenware, communicated by the Rev. J. B. Reade. They were apparently of Oriental manufacture, but were described as having been recently dug up in Bonner's Fields, Hackney; and it was stated that the very curious matrix of the seal of Boxgrave Priory, in Sussex, described by Sir Frederick Madden in *Archæologia*, xxvii. p. 375, and discovered in the same locality, had been deposited in a similar earthen vessel. It had also been purchased by Mr. Reade from the same person who had sold to him the vessels now exhibited. Dr. Lee laid before the Society, at the same time, a fragment of an antique head, sculptured in marble, recently received by him from Egypt.

The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute, by permission of the proprietor, R. H. Sedgwick, Esq., communicated for the inspection of the Society a bronze collar, of British workmanship, discovered near Embsay, about three miles from Skipton, Yorkshire. It had been deposited between two upright slabs of stone, which supported a third slab laid upon them, like a transom. It was formed in two portions, connected together by means of pins, or tenons, so that the collar might readily be removed from the wearer's neck.

The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute communicated also, by permission of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., a contemporary account of the ceremonial observed at the nuptials of the Princess Margaret, A. D. 1468, from a MS. in his possession, and read by him at a meeting of the Historical Section, during the annual meeting of the Institute at Winchester, September 13. A portion of this narrative having been read, the remainder was postponed to a future occasion.

Thursday, November 27, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Monsieur Edouard le Hericher, Secretary of the Archæological Society of Avranches, *Avranchin Monumental et Historique*, 8vo. 1845. By Charles Henry Cooper, Esq., *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*, Parts XXVI. XXVII., 8vo. By the Trustees of the British Museum, *Ancient Marbles in the British Museum*, Part X., 4to. By Thomas Thomson, Esq., F.S.A., *Compota Camerariorum Scotiæ*, Tom. I. III. 4to. 1817.

Henry Vint, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited to the Society two antique bronze heads, and a small bronze pedestal for a bust or statue. They were found in the month of October last in digging a trench on the Eastern Counties Railway, about half a mile east of the Colchester terminus, and north of the town of Colchester. Fragments of red pottery, bronze, and lead, were dug up near the spot; and at about six feet distant were found a human skull and some horses' teeth. The discovery was made at the depth of about five feet.

A description of these remains by Mr. Charles Newton was read. He considered that one of these bronzes, an aged head bound with ivy, with pointed ears and a beard arranged in spiral curls, probably represented the type of Silenus. This head appears to have ornamented a large vase, the loop with which it is surmounted having formed the place of insertion of a handle attached. Though much mutilated, it is a beautiful example of ancient art, remarkable for the boldness of the design, and the sharpness and delicacy with which the hair and foliage are wrought. With this bronze was found a bust of the Emperor Caligula. In the features may be recognized an expression of cruelty, dissimulation, and fear, corresponding to the character of this Emperor and the description of his countenance as given by Suetonius. This bust is modelled with the greatest care and knowledge, and the original surface, where it remains, is of the most exquisite finish. The small bronze stand found with these heads is inlaid with a floral ornament in silver. Many of the bronzes found at Pompeii are placed on stands similarly decorated.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., laid before the Society an original letter, the autograph of Sir Harry Stradling, communicated by the Rev. John M. Traherne, Chancellor of Llandaff Cathedral, and accompanied by a modernised version and notes. It was addressed to his wife Elizabeth, sister of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, dated from Rome, the last day of March, the year not being stated. It appears, however, to have been written in 1456, as allusion is made to the fatal battle between the King of Hungary and the Turks at Belgrade, which occurred in that year. Sir Harry gives an account of the dangers encountered on his journey, by way of Calais, of his arrival at Rome on Good Friday, and the exhibition of the "vernicle," or handkerchief, on which the features of the Saviour were miraculously portrayed. He had been assailed by the Pope, and put to great cost to obtain absolution for his wife, under lead, namely, the Papal Bull, which he sent to her by a messenger. He announced his intended journey to Venice, having obtained his licence from the Pope. In the Stradling Pedigree, given in Meyrick's Glamorganshire Antiquities, 1578, printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., it is stated that Sir Harry went to Jerusalem in 16 Edward IV. (1476-77), and there received the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, as his father and grandfather had done; that he died in the Island of Cyprus, on his way home, and that his book is yet to be seen, with a letter which his man brought from him to his wife. This letter, evidently the same as the autograph communicated by Mr. Traherne, is again noticed in Lloyd's History of Cambria, 1584, p. 139. Possibly Sir Harry made two pilgrimages. It does not clearly appear, however, from the letter, that his projected journey at that time was to so great a distance as the Holy Land: he observes that if he found that he might proceed with safety, his return might be expected as soon as "All hallow tyde" (Nov. 1), and otherwise by Midsummer. In 1720 it appears that the MS. was in the possession of Sir Edward Stradling, and when the family became extinct in 1738 his library and papers were dispersed. This interesting document is now in the possession of George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., of Swansea.

Thursday, December 4, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books and prints were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1845. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part CCXV. By Patrick Chalmers, Esq., two Lithographic Drawings, representing a sculptured monument of early date, and an ancient font, existing at Auldbar, near Brechin.

The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland exhibited three matrices of ancient seals, one of which had recently been presented to the Institute, namely, the Seal of the Chantry founded by Thomas de Brembre, at Wimborne, Dorset; also the Seal of William Graindehorge (13th century), recently found at Flasby, near Gargrave, Yorkshire, where the family of Grain-dorge, or de Grano-hordei, were settled as early as the reign of Stephen; and that of the Sub-Dean of Chichester, found in Hampshire, near to the parish of Ampot, which is a living belonging to the Chapter of Chichester. It bears the legend S' SVBDECANI · CICESTRIE, and a figure of St. Peter, the patron Saint of the Cathedral. Date, 13th century. The Committee of the Institute communicated also for the inspection of the Society a large salver of pewter, ornamented in the centre with a roundel of enamelled work, being the Arms of King Charles I.

John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some specimens of "Kimmeridge coal money," found in Dorsetshire.

The Rev. John Gunn, Rector of Irstead, Norfolk, communicated for exhibition a series of drawings representing the rich decorations of the lower part of the screen in Tunstead Church, Norfolk. They consist of figures of Apostles and Saints, elaborately coloured, the backgrounds being diapered. On the southern side of the screen are portrayed St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James the Less, and St. John; on the northern side, St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, St. Matthew, St. Bartholomew, St. Simon, St. Jude, distinguished by the symbol of a ship, held in his hand, St. Thomas and St. Paul. These paintings appear to be productions of Flemish art, during the fifteenth century; several highly curious examples still exist in various churches in Norfolk, which might supply valuable materials for the history of the progress of art in England during the middle ages.

The reading of the narrative communicated by the Committee of the Archæological Institute, being an account of the circumstances which occurred on the marriage of the Duke of Burgundy with Margaret sister of Edward IV., as related by an eye witness, was then concluded. The Princess left London on June 18, 1468; having made her offering at St. Paul's, she mounted her horse, being seated on a pillion behind the Earl of Warwick, and thus rode through the city with a splendid retinue. The Mayor presented to her a pair of basons, containing one hundred pounds in gold. Thence she proceeded to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, accompanied by the King, and on Friday next after the Nativity of St. John Baptist, embarked at Margate, with the Duchess of

Norfolk, Lord Scales, her presenter, Lord Dacre and others. She landed next day at Sluys, in Flanders, and was received very honourably, with pageants representing subjects of scriptural history, and illuminations. On the morrow the old Duchess of Burgundy visited her; on the Monday following the Duke came privately to see his bride, and expressed great admiration at her beauty. They were then publicly affianced to one another by the Bishop of Salisbury. During the week she received repeated visits from the Duchess and other great estates, and on the Saturday removed to the Damme. The nuptials were solemnised between five and six o'clock on the Sunday morning, the Bishops of Salisbury and Tournay officiating on the occasion, and the bride then made her entry into Bruges in a litter, richly appparelled, and was received by the inhabitants, troops of various nations, and merchants, with solemn rejoicings. Divers singular pageants were exhibited, and a grand entertainment succeeded, of which and of the justs which ensued, continuing during nine successive days, a curious and minute description was given. The prize of the tournament was won by Sir John Widdville, brother to Elizabeth, Queen of England. The volume in which this relation is preserved, now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, formerly belonged to one of the Wriothesleys, afterwards Garter King of Arms, and was also in the Library of the late Sir George Nayler. It comprises historical and heraldic collections, written towards the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Thursday, December 11, 1845.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—By Mr. W. J. Taylor, a bronze medal, struck to commemorate the second annual congress of the British Archæological Association at Winchester. By the Statistical Society of London, Journal, Vol. VIII. Part II. 8vo. 1845. By the National Institute for the Promotion of Science, at Washington, third bulletin of their proceedings, 8vo. 1845. By the Royal Geographical Society of London, Journal, Vol. XV. Part II. 8vo. 1845.

Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., communicated some remarks on the discovery of the remains of the Earl Warren, with those of his wife Gundrada, and various ancient objects which have been found among the ruins of Lewes Priory. That splendid establishment was founded A.D. 1077, by the Earl William, whose place of sepulture has recently been brought to light during the formation of a railway, and its destruction quickly followed on the dissolution of the Religious Houses, as shown by the letter of Portmari to Cromwell, printed by Browne Willis, which at once conveys an idea of the magnificence of the original structure, and the pains taken in converting its materials to the greatest profit. Fifty years since, however, considerable portions of the Great Gateway, and walls of the Refectory, still remained: the curious Dovecote, built in the form of a cross, was demolished within Dr. Mantell's recollection. Representations of the ruins, as they appeared in 1780,

have been preserved by Watson, in his *Memoirs of the Earls Warren*. From time to time portions had been pulled down for the sake of the materials, and the remains of the gate, with its clustered columns of Sussex marble, was sacrificed, not many years since, in order to widen the road. The historical associations connected with this gate should have sufficed to secure it from destruction: thence had the gallant force under Henry III. and Prince Edward issued forth to meet the patriot forces assembled on Plumpton Plain by De Montfort; and thither had the defeated sovereign fled for refuge. Many attempts had been made by Dr. Mantell, and other persons, to ascertain the precise site of the Conventual Church, and Chapter House, but in vain. On October 18, the progress of the railway cuttings brought to light the vestiges of the church; at a depth of several feet beneath the turf, several compartments were found, formed by low walls, which had once supported a pavement, and two of these cells were covered over by large slabs. In these were found two leaden coffers, measuring about three feet by one foot in width, inscribed with the names WILLELM' and GUNDRADA, and containing the bones of the earl and his countess, in very perfect preservation. It is clear that these small coffers had been formed to receive their remains long after the first interment, in consequence of the decay of the original coffins; and Dr. Mantell conjectured that this disinterment had taken place during the reign of Henry II., when a new church was erected. The fine monumental slab, inscribed with the name of Gundrada, and discovered in Isfield Church, was probably sculptured about the same period; and its dimensions are too small to have been destined for a tomb of ordinary size. Besides the leaden cists, the recent excavations have brought to light remains of several skeletons, and a leaden vessel enclosing an earthen jar, in which had been deposited the viscera of a human being, possibly, as it has been conjectured, the remains of the third Earl William, who went to the Holy Land, A.D. 1147, and was there slain. Some sculptured fragments have also been found, but inferior in interest to those formerly in Dr. Mantell's possession, and now in the British Museum. The only monument of the labours of the monks of St. Pancras, now remaining, is the Mount Calvary, which has been left uninjured, the railway running close to its base. Amongst minor objects of interest discovered on the site of the Priory are numerous fragments of Decorative Tiles, which have been carefully preserved; many vestiges of pavements of such tiles had been dug up by Dr. Mantell several years since, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the spot where the leaden cists were found. Some specimens were sent for the inspection of the Society: a considerable number of curious tiles, brought to light during Dr. Mantell's researches at Lewes, are now preserved in the British Museum.

The Central Committee of the Archaeological Institute communicated, by permission of George Bowyer, Esq., F.S.A., notices of the Castillion family, settled in Berkshire, collected by him, and brought before the Historical Section at the recent annual meeting of the Institute at Winchester. The Castillion family was of Milanese origin, and derived their descent from Baldassar Castiglione, author of "*Il Cortegiano*," and eulogised by Tasso. The great actions of other distinguished mem-

bers of this noble race have been detailed in the "Elogi Historici," printed at Mantua, 1606. Baldassar, by Hippolyta his wife, daughter of Count Guido Torelli, left a son, Count Baldassar, who espoused Katherina, daughter of the Marquess of Malaspina; their son Peter was father of John Baptist Castillion of Benham Valence, in Berkshire, who was in the service of Henry VIII., and afterwards of the Privy Chamber in the reign of Elizabeth. He married Margaret, heiress of B. Campagne, by whom he had several children; Douglas, his fifth son, was father of John Castillion, who had one daughter, Mary, married to Herbert Randolph, Esq., Recorder of Rochester, from whom descended John Randolph, Bishop of London, who died in 1813. The monumental effigies of John Baptist de Castillion, and of Dame Elizabeth, wife of his son Sir Francis, exist in the church of Speen, Berkshire.

Thursday, December 18, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq., F.S.A. The History of Surrey, Vol. IV. Part II. 4to. By Messrs. Firmin Didot, Ancient and Modern Architecture, Parts XXXIX. XL. 4to, 1845. By George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., Some Account of Sir Hugh Johnys, 8vo. 1845.

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small volume, the binding of which was stamped with the Rose and Crown, and the initials M. T., being a MS. of a metrical paraphrase of the New Testament, apparently written early in the seventeenth century. Mr. Francis communicated also for the inspection of the Society several bronze celts, a stone axe of unusual form, with a bronze sword found in Glamorganshire, and preserved in the Museum of the Royal Institution of South Wales. Also a shoemaker's rule or measure, bearing the date 1664, one extremity being curiously carved in the form of the high-heeled shoe, according to the fashion introduced from France, during the reign of Charles I.

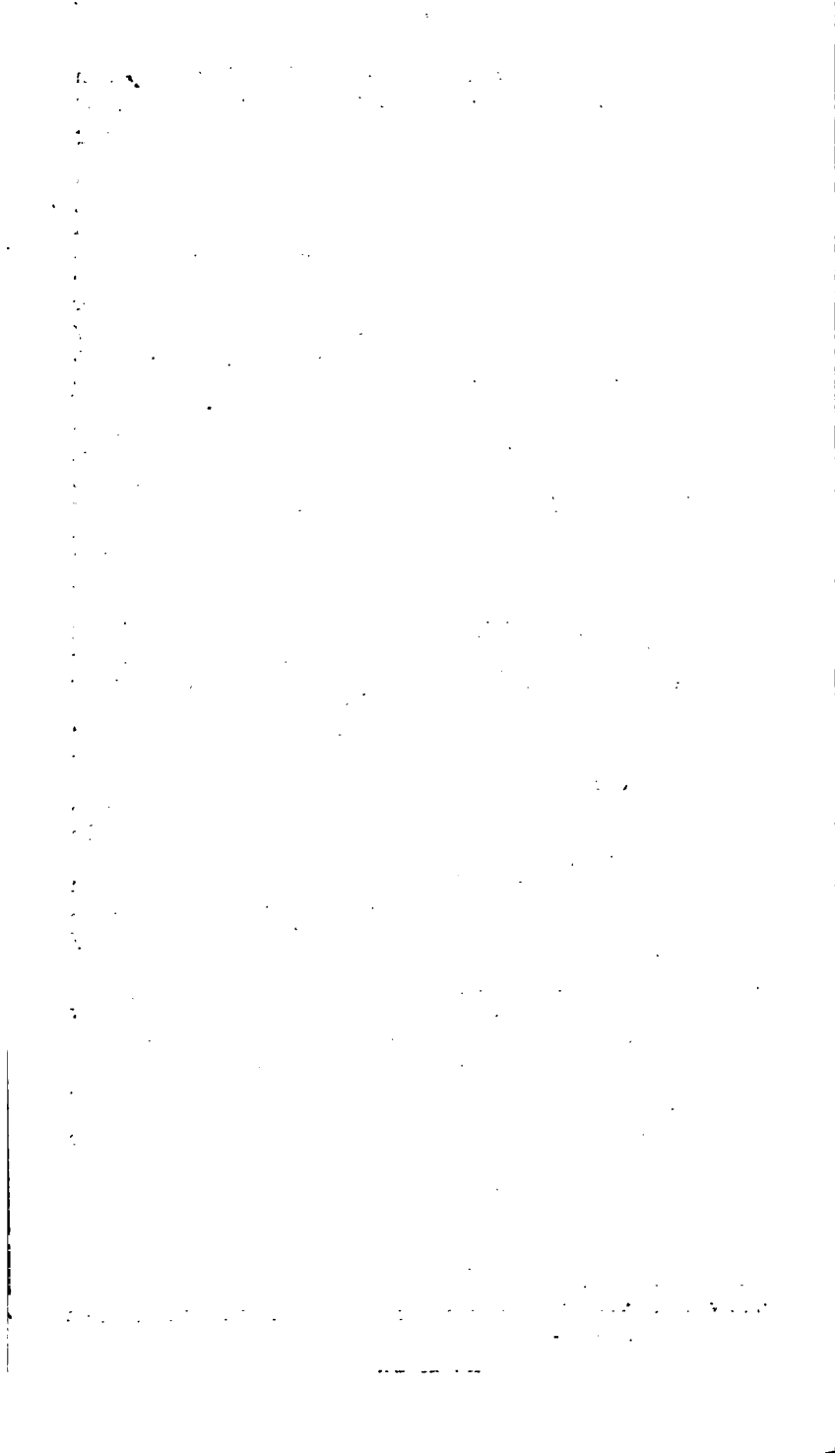
Gideon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., exhibited two small bronze vessels, or pyxes, supposed to have been intended to hold the chrism or consecrated oils; they were found amongst the remains of Lewes Priory.

Dr. Mantell communicated also a notice of the memorial of Sir Walter Mauntell, preserved in Lower Heyford Church, Northamptonshire, accompanied by a rubbing from the sepulchral brass which represents him and Elizabeth his wife. The name of Mantell occurs in the roll of Battle Abbey. The family were settled at Roade, in Northamptonshire, from the reign of Henry I., until that of Henry VIII. In the chancel at Lower Heyford two monuments exist, one bearing the arms of Mauntell and Heyford, and an inscription in the French language, being the memorial of John Mauntell and Elizabeth his wife, date about A.D. 1446. On the other are represented Sir Walter and his wife, co-heiress of John Abbott; their hands are conjoined, and the details of armour and costume are curious. Sir Walter died A.D. 1487.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated a Memoir preserved in Harl. M.S. 168, fol. 110, entitled, "An Advice of suche mennes as are considered to be fitte to putt the forces of the Realme of England in order to withstand an invation pretended by the King of Spain," dated 30 Elizabeth, 1587. It contains numerous comments upon the several points where it was supposed that the Spaniards might be able to land; the most proper arrangements for combating with them; the proportion of men to be prepared to serve to that end, especially as regarded the border towards Scotland. It appears to have been the result of the deliberation of Arthur Lord Gray, Sir Francis Knolles, Sir Walter Raleigh, and other experienced officers. The increase of the military force, and the holding of general assemblies for the purpose of training, were recommended; also that provision be made of bills, being weapons that the realm could furnish, complaint being made of the scarcity of armour, on which account it was considered fitting to unite with the armed men a certain number of bill-men not provided with armour. The letters to which reference is made as Original Despatches, in various accounts of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, were a fabrication by the authors of the Athenian Letters; many documents still remain in the public repositories which have not yet been examined, tending to explain the circumstances relating to the formation and defeat of the Armada.

The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute communicated a notice of various antiquities discovered at Woodpurty, Oxfordshire, by Rev. John Wilson, F.S.A., accompanied by the exhibition of a number of objects of curiosity, fragments of Samian ware, implements of bronze and iron, some of them of Roman workmanship, whilst others appeared to belong to the early British period. The neighbourhood of Woodpurty abounds in Roman remains. The line of the great Roman road between Eboracum and Clausentum ran at the distance of about half a mile; no Roman remains, however, had been discovered at Woodpurty, until the search was commenced with the view of ascertaining the site of a church and village, supposed to have existed there, and to have been destroyed by fire. The foundations of the church and numerous buildings were, in consequence, brought to light, amongst which were found many evidences of Roman occupation, and remains of Roman construction, which had been worked up as materials for buildings of a later period. The tradition of the existence of a town at this place is noticed by Hearne in one of his Diaries, dated 1732, and he states that a vase had been found there, in which was a silver piece, supposed by him to have been a denarius. An abundant variety of fragments of pottery has been subsequently disinterred, but scarcely any perfect specimens, and at a distance of a mile from the site some similar remains were found by the late Sir Alexander Cooke, in a wood called the New Wood. Coins of Domitian, Hadrian, Maximianus, Constantine, and Claudius Gothicus have been found at Woodpurty; numerous remains of hypocausts have been noticed, and the slag refuse of an iron foundry is of frequent occurrence; this kind of slag may also be observed at Drunshill, near Woodeaton, in the neighbourhood.

The Society then adjourned over the Christmas recess, to meet again on Thursday, January 8, 1846.



ERRATA.

Page 77, lines 10 and 16, for Lordsborough, read Londsborough.

Page 81, lines 21 and 24, for Archæological, read British Archæological.

Page 85, in the list of Defaulters, the name of Charles Tilstone Beke, Esq., had been erroneously retained, the arrears of his annual contribution having been paid previously to the ballot on April 17.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1846.

No. 6.

Thursday, January 8, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

William Downing Bruce, Esq., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, residing at No. 18, Charles-street, St. James's, and John Hopton Russell Chichester, Esq., of Wimpole-street and Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By William D'Oyly Bayley, Esq., *History of the House of D'Oyly*, Part I. 8vo. By the Editors, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, a Record of the Antiquities, Historical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Architectural, of Wales and its Marches, Part I. 8vo. 1846. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 216. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1846.

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an original Charter from Oliver Cromwell, confirming the letters patent, dated 26 February, 1655, whereby it had been granted that the town of Swansea should be a free town and borough, and that the Portreeve, Aldermen, and Burgesses should form a body corporate. At their desire the Lord Protector, by the present document, ratified the said patent, and further granted to them one representative in Parliament. Dated, 3 May, 1658. Mr. Francis laid before the Society, at the same time, some documents preserved amongst the collections of the Royal Institution of South Wales; one of them, dated at Paris, June 1286, related to the title of Edward I. to certain possessions in Agenois; another, dated at Paris, June 1315, was a remission of exactions levied by royal mandate, in the times of Louis X. Another document, interesting on account of an unique impression of the Seal of St. David's Hospital at Swansea, appended to it, was a bond between Richard Rawlynges, Warden of the Hospital, and the burgesses and "comyns of the Towne of Sweynsey," concerning the title to certain lands in the neighbourhood of that town. On the seal, of pointed oval form, appeared a figure of an Archbishop, under a canopy of shrine-work, with the inscription SIGILLVM COE DO . . . REN . . . DAVID DE SWEYNESE. Dated, 3 September, 2 Edward VI.

John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited several portraits on panel.

the property of Ashurst Majendie, Esq., of Castle Hedingham, Essex, apparently copies executed, towards the close of the sixteenth century, from authentic originals. They represented the Emperor Maximilian; Albert, Archduke of Austria; Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and Marguerite, his Duchess; John, Sans-Peur, Duke of Burgundy, and Marguerite de Bourbon, his Duchess; Philip II. King of Spain, and Johanna, daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon, and wife of Philip le Bel.

Monsieur Octave Delepierre, Honorary F.S.A., Secretary of the Belgian Legation, communicated a document found by him in the course of researches amongst the Records of West Flanders, which comprise numerous evidences relating to the connexion of that country with England. It related to a dispute which had arisen at Bruges, in the year 1441, between a Scotch merchant, named William Carebis, John Crawford, a monk of Melrose Abbey, and Cornelius de Aeltre, citizen and master of the art of carpentry of Bruges, who had contracted to supply certain sedilia or stalls, and to erect them in the Abbey Church of Melrose, after the fashion of the stalls in the choir of the Abbey Church of Dunis in Flanders, with carving similar to those existing in the church of Thosan near Bruges. The stipulated price had been paid, and the master carpenter was called to account for delaying to complete the work; whereupon he pleaded various excuses, stating that the work had been impeded by popular commotions at Bruges, during which he had been deserted by his workmen, and suffered severe losses. It was finally agreed that the representatives of the Abbot of Melrose should pay to the Friars Minors of Bruges, in whose refectory the stall work in question had for some years been standing, to their inconvenience, four livres de gros; that they should bear the charge of its transport to the town of Sluys, and embarkation there for Scotland, and make some allowance to Cornelius, towards his journey to Melrose. That they should, moreover, give to him and his chief carver ("formiscissori") a safe-conduct for their journey and return. Dated 7th October, 1441.

An original relation, preserved amongst the Records of the Corporation of London, and communicated by Thomas Lott, Esq., F.S.A., was then read. It was entitled "the true order, conduyt, and cawse of the muster which was made before the most high, noble, and puyssant Prince, Kyng Henry the VIII. by the cytezens of London," the 8th May, in the 31st year of his reign, 1539. This muster was occasioned by information that the Pope had, by means of Reginald Pole, incited the Princes of Christendom to invade the realm, whereupon the King had in person visited the coasts, caused block-houses and fortifications to be made, put the navy in readiness at Portsmouth, under the Great Admiral of England, the Earl of Southampton, and issued commissions to all the realm for the muster of the people and view of harness and weapons. Amongst these a commission was directed to the Lord Mayor, Sir William Forman, and the Aldermen, requiring them to certify the names of all men within the city between the ages of 16 and 60, with the number and kinds of harness and weapons. Whereupon, after careful inspection in the several wards, and selection of the most able men, the Mayor was informed by Cromwell that Henry was disposed to inspect in person the muster of the citizens. This announcement greatly excited their zeal

and loyalty; consultations were held for ordering the array in the most becoming manner; those persons only who had white harness were permitted to take part, to the exclusion of such as were armed only with jacks, brigandines, or coats of fence. A kind of uniform of white coats, hats, and hose was prescribed, and every man of substance hastened to provide himself with a coat of silk, costly ornaments, arms, and armour; most of this sort had also chains of gold. A detailed description was given of the armour and apparel of the constables, the Mayor and aldermen, the "wyfflers," minstrels and standard-bearers, which had been fully abstracted by Hall in his *Chronicles*. Then followed a description of the assembly of the army, the divisions into "battayls," the disposition of the ordnance, the order observed on the march, the rich array of the Lord Mayor, his officials and attendants, as also of the Recorder, Sir Roger Cholmeley, the Sheriffs, and many curious details, only briefly noticed by Hall, or omitted altogether. The citizens assembled early on the morning of May 8, in the common field between Mile End and Whitechapel, and entering by Aldgate passed through the city in warlike fashion, till they came to Westminster, where the King and nobility stood to behold the muster. The great guns and hand guns fired very terribly; the loyal citizens moved forward through the Great Sanctuary at Westminster, and about St. James's Park, to a great field before the same, where Henry might conveniently inspect them from his Gate House, at Westminster. About five in the afternoon they reached Leadenhall, on their return, and the muster, which had commenced at nine in the forenoon, dispersed. The most perfect order was observed in this remarkable display of the alacrity with which the citizens responded to the call of the Sovereign, and evinced the prevalent feeling of the times in opposition to any Papal influence.

Thursday, January 15, 1846.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, *Bulletin* for the year 1845, No. 3, 8vo. By Monsieur Achille Deville, Honorary F.S.A., *Lettre à M. Auguste le Prevost sur le Cœur de St. Louis*. By the Ministre de l'Instruction Publique in France, *Collection de Documents Inédits sur l'Histoire de France*, publiés par ordre du Roi; Paris, 45 vols., 4to., with three large Atlases. By William D. Haggard, Esq., F.S.A., a medallion portrait of Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., executed in wax, by Mr. Archer, of Tavistock-street.

William Debonaire Haggard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver medal of the sixteenth century, of very rude execution. A letter was read, addressed to Sir Henry Ellis by Thomas Burgon, Esq., of the British Museum, who supposed that this piece was a blundered copy from a coin of Hadrian, with the mixture of Greek letters in the inscriptions. That which appeared on the obverse seemed to be a barbarous imitation of the usual legend on many large brass coins of that emperor—HADRIANVS. AVG. COS. III. P.P.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, F.S.A., presented to the Society a cast from the inscription carved on a piece of oak, formerly part of the rood-screen in the church of Llanvair-Waterdine, Radnorshire, which, as he observed, had excited considerable interest, and had not hitherto been satisfactorily deciphered. The late character of the mouldings, as shown by this cast, appeared to shew that this inscription is not more ancient than the latter part of the fifteenth century. The Dean, at the same time, informed the Society that a Committee had been formed for the restoration of the remarkable Norman church of Kilpec, in Herefordshire, under Mr. Cottingham's direction, and requested information in regard to the construction of the original covering of the curious apse, which had been removed not many years since.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some observations on the ancient encampment situated at the south-western angle of Wimbledon Common; it was described by Lysons, and had been considered by Camden to be a vestige of the battle between Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, which occurred, according to the Saxon Chronicle, at a place called Wibbandun, A.D. 568. Mr. Kempe, however, was disposed to think that the work had been constructed by the Britons; he observed, that places, the names of which contained the Celtic term *Dinas*, or *Dunum*—often changed into *ton*, or *tune*—had generally a British origin. In the Itineraries many such names are found, as *Londonium*, *Sobiordunum*, *Camalodunum*, &c. The British dunes were the *oppida* described by Cæsar; they were placed on elevated spots, often surrounded by woods, and commonly near springs of water. Such was the position of the camp at Wimbledon. The prefix was, perhaps, derived from some Saxon proprietor, *Wimbald*, into whose possession the British dune had, at length, passed. The entrenchment is of circular form, and has an inner vallum, foss, and outer vallum, forming a covered way which runs round the exterior line of the foss; by this arrangement an assaulting force would be met by a double line of defenders, and be exposed to a double discharge of missiles.

A portion of a communication from Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., was then read, being a Memoir on a fictile cylix found at Vulci, now preserved in the British Museum.

Thursday, January 22, 1846.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Monsieur Edouard le Héricher, *Suite du Premier Volume sur l'Avranchin*, pp. 401—653, 8vo. By the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles-Lettres of Brussels, *Nouveaux Mémoires*, tom. X.—XVIII., 4to.; *Mémoires Couronnés par l'Académie Royale*, tom. XII.—XV., 4to.; *Mémoires Couronnés, et Mémoires des Savants étrangers*, tom. XVI.—XVIII., 4to.; *Bulletins*, tom. XI., XII., 8vo.; *Des Moyens de soustraire l'exploitation des*

Mines de Houille aux chances d'explosion, 8vo.; Annuaire, 1844, 1845, 8vo.

Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A., exhibited the original inscribed rail of oak, formerly portion of a screen in the church of Llanvair-Waterdine, near Knighton, of which a cast had been presented to the Society at the previous meeting by the Dean of Hereford. He referred to the supposition of Sir Samuel Meyrick, that the characters belong to a system of musical notation, as stated in a paper previously communicated to the Society.

George Godwin, Esq., Jun., F.S.A., exhibited an ancient spear-head of bronze, found recently during excavations in the Fulham road, nearly opposite to the gate of the West London Cemetery. It was of unusually large dimensions, measuring in length 16 inches, and the width of the blade, in the broadest part, was 2 inches. The central rib was hollow throughout nearly the whole length of the blade. It was found about four feet and a half beneath the surface, embedded in the solid clay.

The reading of Mr. Birch's Memoir on a vase from Vulci, being one of the hundred vases selected from the Prince of Canino's collection, and purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, was then concluded. This vase is of the most flourishing period of Hellenic fictile art; the figures are red upon a black ground, and are designed with the utmost delicacy. In the interior of the cylix is represented Peleus leading Thetis, after her capture, to Chiron. On the outer sides of the vase are portrayed a subject, explained by Mr. Birch as the quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon; and a second group, which he considered to be of the highest interest as an illustration of the Attic dramatists, representing the judgment of Orestes before the Areopagus. Mr. Birch described various remarkable representations of this myth, occurring upon other vases, and exhibited tracings from two, which had been found likewise at Vulci.

Thursday, January 29, 1846.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

John Comport, Esq., of Rochester, Solicitor, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England presented their Journal, Vol. VI. Part II. The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A., exhibited four vessels of terra cotta, recently brought from South America. Their forms were of singularly grotesque character.

W. Whincopp, Esq., exhibited a remarkable object, supposed to be of Roman workmanship, discovered in the neighbourhood of the Roman remains at Breteuil, near Beauvais, and subsequently in the collection of M. Mansard, of that place. It was a circular piece of jasper, measuring in diameter two inches and three-eighths, in form precisely similar to the flat pommel of a medieval sword, with bevelled edges, and perforated as if for adjustment to the upper end of the blade of such a weapon,

On one side was cut a laureated imperial head, apparently antique, and around the edge of the stone, the legend ANTOOINVS AVS PIVS PP TR P COS III, which seemed to be a more modern addition. A similar pomel, found near Athens, but without any ornament, is in Lord Strangford's possession, and a third exists amongst Payne Knight's collections in the British Museum. Mr. Whincopp also exhibited a stone maul or battle-axe, of unusual size and form, found at Shropham, in Norfolk.

Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some supplementary remarks on the account of the sepulchral memorial of Robert Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury, given by Mr. Pearsall, and published in the thirtieth volume of the *Archæologia*, with a plate representing the Monumental Brass still to be seen in Constance Cathedral. Mr. Pearsall had cited the relation given in a work, entitled "*Concilium von Costnitz*," and noticed, as a singular circumstance, that no offering was made in the Cathedral at the funeral of the Bishop. Mr. Hailstone, however, on comparing the account thus quoted, with that given in an edition of the same History of the Proceedings at the Council of Constance, printed at Augsburg by Heinrich Steyner, in 1536, and entitled "*Das Concilium zu Constantz*," remarked certain circumstances, which had escaped the notice of Mr. Pearsall. It appeared that the usual custom of making an offering had not been wholly omitted, but had been deferred on the occasion of the interment of the Bishop, which took place on September 5, being the day after his decease; on September 13, however, the offering and funeral obsequies were celebrated with suitable state, and all the princes and dignitaries, temporal and spiritual, were present on the occasion. A detailed recital of the circumstances attending this ceremony is found in the Augsburg edition, consulted by Mr. Hailstone. A full account is also given of the arrival of Bishop Hallum at the Council, of his suite, and the discourse delivered by him in the Cathedral on some solemn occasion, when he selected as his text, Luke i. 15. The armorial bearings of the prelate, which had been wholly defaced on his sepulchral brass, occur twice amongst the curious woodcuts which illustrate the volume. The bearing is an engrailed cross ermines, with a crescent in the dexter chief. The escutcheon is surmounted by a mitre, placed between a cross-staff and a crosier, the former being probably in allusion to his dignity of Cardinal.

The first portion of a communication from Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, entitled, *Observations on the Origin and History of the Badge of Edward Prince of Wales*, was read, and the sequel reserved for a future occasion.

Thursday, February 5, 1846.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned. By the British Archæological Association, *Journal*, No. IV. 1846. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part CCXVII. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1846. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, Vol. IV. Part I.

W. Whincopp, Esq., exhibited a gold ornament, supposed to have

been an ear-ring, discovered in Suffolk, and a silver ear-ring, found in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's, both supposed to be of Saxon workmanship. The gold ring was formed with several round wires curiously twisted, like a rope tapering towards the extremities, which were united together, forming a sort of loop, to which a smaller ring or hook might be adjusted, for suspension to the ear. The weight of this ornament, however, (12 dwt. 14 gr.) appeared too great to have allowed of its being thus worn. This curious ornament presents some analogy in its character to that of the torques discovered, with coins of Caante, on Halton Moor, Lancashire. *Archæologia*, XVIII. pl. 18.

Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., exhibited another gold ornament, similar in its general fashion to the ring found in Suffolk, but formed of two massive square wires twisted together, and decreasing gradually in size towards the extremities, which were connected together so as to form a ring, measuring in diameter about an inch and a quarter. It was ploughed up on the Sussex downs, near Falmer, and was presented to Dr. Mantell by the late Earl of Chichester.

The reading of the *Observations on the Origin of the Badge of Edward Prince of Wales*, by Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, was then resumed. The popular account of the adoption of the ostrich feathers and motto by the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy is first mentioned by Camden in his "*Remains*;" the first edition erroneously giving Poitiers, instead of Cressy, as the field where those insignia were won. Sandford repeats the statement that they were taken from the King of Bohemia, who fell at Cressy, citing Walsingham, who, however, makes no allusion either to the feathers or motto; and no contemporary authority for the popular history is known to exist. In a careful examination of the *Wardrobe Accounts*, made for the *History of the Order of the Garter*, the attention of Sir Harris Nicolas had been constantly directed to these and other badges or mottoes. The first mention of the feathers which had been found in any record, is in an indenture, not hitherto known, relating to a delivery of plate by the keeper of the King's wardrobe, subsequently to 43 Edward III. 1369. In the enumeration of the Queen's plate, every article of which, if marked, bore her arms or initial, a large dish for alms is described, enamelled at the bottom with a black escutcheon with ostrich feathers; there is no mention of its having been a gift to her from the Black Prince, or any other person, and Sir Harris was led to the inference that the feathers in a sable field belonged to Philippa, either as a badge of her family, or as arms borne in right of some territory appertaining to her house. The next notice of the feathers is in the will of the Black Prince, dated 1376; they are described as his badge, and it is manifest that they were never used as his crest. In further refutation of the tradition regarding the King of Bohemia, it is material to observe that his crest was two wings of a vulture, and not an ostrich plume, as shown on his seals, given by Oliver Vredius. The only other contemporary evidences of the usage of the feathers are supplied by seals. They do not occur upon the great seals of Edward III. or of his consort, but are introduced on a seal of that monarch, "*pro lanis et coreis liberandis*," of which a cast exists in the British Museum. Sir

Harris described eight different seals of the Black Prince, on some of which the feathers are omitted; they may be seen on his great seal for the Duchy of Aquitaine, represented in Sandford's History. It appears that some of the other sons of Edward III., if not all of them, bore the same badge, with a slight difference, as proved by their seals and other authentic evidences. It was likewise borne by Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI. An ostrich feather was the badge of the younger sons of Henry IV.; it was also used by the House of York. On the seal of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward V., it occurs in a novel manner, being fixed on his horse's head, as well as introduced in the diapering. After the reign of Henry VII., the feathers seem to have been considered to belong exclusively to the Sovereign's eldest son; they were used by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI., with the label and motto, and surmounted by a coronet. Subsequently to the reign of James I. they have usually been borne as a plume encircled by a coronet; and, from ignorance of the real character of this ancient and beautiful badge, it has sometimes been considered as the crest of the Princes of Wales. Sir Harris concluded by stating his opinion that there is no truth in the tradition which assigns the origin of the ostrich feathers to Cressy or Poitiers; and that it was derived, as well as the mottoes, from the house of Hainault, possibly from the Comté of Ostrevant, which formed the appanage of the eldest sons of the counts of that province.

Thursday, February 12, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Nathaniel Gould, Esq., of Tavistock-square, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Numismatic Society, the *Numismatic Chronicle*, No. XXIX. 1846. By Joseph Walter King Eyton, Esq., F.S.A., *Gardyne's Garden of Grave and Godlie Flowers*, 4to. 1845; printed for the Abbotsford Club. By the Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, *Mémoires*, Tom. I.—XIII., 8vo.; Poitiers, 1836-45; *Bulletins*, 1845. By the Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments, *Séances Générales tenues en 1845*, 8vo. Caen.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A. sent for the inspection of the Society a cast of a singular bronze collar, discovered at Wraxall in Somersetshire, near the residence of Mr. Coathupe, as noticed in the *Archæologia*, XXX. p. 521. It appeared to have been adorned with pearls or precious stones, and was formed in two portions, which were united, as it was supposed, by means of pins, fitting into sockets at the extremities of either moiety of this curious ornament.

Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., communicated three inedited letters from Henrietta Maria to Cardinal Mazarin and the Duke of York, and three from Oliver Cromwell to Mazarin, copied from the originals, which are preserved in the Archives of the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères at Paris. The letters of the Queen throw some light on the intentions of the exiled family during the time immediately following

the battle of Worcester, which seemed to have destroyed their hopes. It appears, however, from these documents that the eyes of the Stuarts were still fixed upon Scotland, and that as late as 1653 Charles II. had resolved to return to that country. The first of these letters, dated April 19, 1652, was a mere request to the Cardinal to give employment to the Duke of York in the service of the French King. In the next, addressed to the Duke from Chaillot, December 15, 1652, she expressed her grief at the determination of Charles II. to quit France; this appears to have been written on the occasion of the embassy of M. de Bordeaux to England, which was naturally regarded by the ex-queen as a virtual recognition of the Commonwealth. It seems, however, that her confidence in the good intentions of the French court was quickly restored; and in the third letter, addressed to Mazarin in 1653, she alludes to the intended departure of her son for Scotland, to raise a new insurrection against the Parliament, and solicits the Cardinal's assistance. No aid was, however, supplied, and Cromwell was in secret correspondence himself with Mazarin, as appears by a complimentary letter addressed to him from Westminster in June, 1653. In the following year, Monsieur de Baas was despatched by Mazarin to congratulate Cromwell on his elevation to the Protectorate, and Cromwell's letter in acknowledgment has been preserved. The envoy appears to have remained in England as the accredited agent of the French court, and having intrigued with the royalists, and engaged in a formidable plot, he was expelled from the country. The letter from Cromwell on this occasion, written in Latin, possibly, as Mr. Wright observed, by Milton, expresses the most friendly feelings both towards the French government and the Cardinal; the friendship between Mazarin and Cromwell appears indeed to have continued to the end of their lives without interruption.

Thursday, February 19, 1846.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

James Pilbrow, Esq., of No. 8, Bloomsbury-square, and of Tottenham, Middlesex, Civil Engineer, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, Transactions, Vol. IX. Part II. 1845; Proceedings, Nos. XXXII. XXXIII. 1845; Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee, Vol. III. Part I. By the Royal Asiatic Society, Journal, No. XVI. Part II. 1846.

William Henry Blaauw, Esq., exhibited the lid of the leaden cist, inscribed with the name of GVNDRADE, Countess de Warenne, recently found on the site of the Priory Church at Lewes, and various objects which had been brought to light during excavations at that place. Dr. Mantell had previously communicated to the Society some notices of these discoveries, at the meeting on 11th December last. It is obvious that the remains of William de Warenne and his wife had been trans-

ferred from their original sepulchres to these small cists ; the time when this occurred had not been recorded, but it was, probably, as Mr. Blaauw remarked, on the completion of the chapter-house, in which they were finally interred. William the second Earl Warenne, in his second charter, alluded to the gradual progress of the buildings, and dedication of the church, which appears to have taken place between the years 1091 and 1097. The chapter-house, mentioned by Orderic, must have been built within the next fifty years ; the church was not fully completed until nearly the close of that period, for the second dedication appears to have occurred between the years 1136 and 1147, as mentioned in a charter of the third Earl. Mr. Blaauw remarked, that in all the older documents the name of the Countess is invariably written Gundrada or Gondrada. He noticed the occurrence of fragments amongst the remains at Lewes, belonging to the period of early-English architecture. From this fact it appears that some buildings were erected there during the thirteenth century ; but whether these later works rendered the removal of the remains of the founders requisite must remain uncertain. Mr. Blaauw thought it most probable that their transfer to the leaden cists took place about the time of the second dedication, and about sixty years after the first interment.

A portion of a communication from the Rev. James Graves, of Borris in Ossory, relating to the Irish earth-works termed Rathes and Duns, was then read, and the remainder reserved for a future occasion.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, then announced to the meeting that the Council, at their last meeting, had come to the decision, that it might conduce to the prosperity of the Society, and be agreeable to the members, that the Chairman of the evening, at the termination of the reading of such communications as might be made to the Society at their weekly meetings, should invite the members present to make any observations which might occur to them on the subject of the papers which had been read, or the objects laid on the table for their inspection.

Thursday, February 26, 1846.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

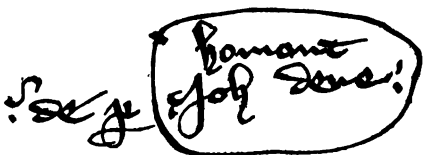
The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By William Downing Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., *Magna Carta*, and ancient statutes, 12mo., printed by Pynson, 1515 ; and a MS. entitled, *De rebus Physicis, secundum Cartesium*, consisting of extracts from Aristotle, Des Cartes, and other writers, formerly, as appeared by an inscription on the first page, in the possession of Peter le Neve, 1678. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., *Essays on subjects connected with the Literature of England in the Middle Ages* ; 2 vols. 8vo. 1846.

Edward Tyrrell Artis, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small bronze casket, described as having been found inclosed in an earthen vase, and containing various Roman coins, of early and late periods. It was brought to light in the course of excavations for the line of railway between Northampton and Peterborough ; but the exact site had not been ascertained. It is now in the possession of the Earl Fitzwilliam.

The Rev. George H. Dashwood submitted to the inspection of the Society a series of drawings, representing ancient seals attached to documents preserved in the muniment room of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., at Stow Hall, Norfolk, and relating chiefly to lands in the Hundred of Clackclose. These seals are mostly those of private persons, from the reign of Henry III. downwards, with some few Abbey seals. Mr. Dashwood noticed, especially, as an early instance of impalement, the seal used by Gilbert de Ethol, Rector of Westbrigge, 3 Edward III., and, as an example of dimidiation, the seal of Katharine de Essex, in the same reign. The seal of Bartholemew Elys, of Great Yarmouth, 17 Richard II., is remarkable as giving the family arms, with the substitution of his merchant's mark, in place of the cinquefoil in base. Amongst numerous seals of the Bardolphs, that of John Bardolph of Frettenham, t. Edward III., is singular, as exhibiting five cinquefoils, whereas the bearing of that family usually displays only three.

Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas communicated some further observations relating specially to the origin of the mottoes ICH DIEN, and HOUMOUT. It is particularly deserving of notice, that although the Black Prince does not mention the former in his will, expressly directing that HOUMOUT should be inscribed over all the escutcheons on his tomb at Canterbury, yet it is found only over those which contain his arms, and that over the shields with ostrich feathers ICH DIENE is placed, and repeated on an escroll upon the quill of each feather. A remarkable piece of evidence, preserved in the Tower, and hitherto unpublished, supplies the proof that the Prince actually used both mottoes; it is a warrant from the Black Prince, dated April 25, 1370, with the extraordinary signature, probably by his own hand, as here represented.

This is the more remarkable, as being the only known instance of a document signed by the Prince; and because no other example has been noticed of a motto thus used. Ich dien are German, and not,



as Camden suggests, old English words; the Prince appears to have attached more importance to his other motto, houmout, or homout, which has sometimes been erroneously printed houmont, and supposed to be French. Sir Harris, however, believed that it is formed of the two old German words, hoogh moed, hoo moed, or hoogh-moe, signifying magnanimous, high-spirited, and expressive of the predominant quality of the Prince's mind, as the motto Ich dien, I serve, indicated his position and sense of duty. That Queen Philippa used German mottoes is shewn by the record of presents given to her by Edward III., in 1361, ornamented with her motto, "Myn biddenye," and the words, "ich wrude much." Sir Harris was impressed with the belief that the mottoes used by Prince Edward were derived from his maternal house of Hainault, and that the popular notion of the origin of the motto Ich dien, as having been taken from the King of Bohemia, is unfounded.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A., communicated some remarks on the memorial of Gundrada, Countess Warren, at Lewes, and the discoveries

recently made there. The sculptured slab, inscribed in uncial character, now deposited in the church of St. Mary, Southover, in all probability covered the stone coffin wherein her remains had been first deposited, on her decease, A.D. 1085; the foliated ornaments carved upon it resemble various examples, assigned to the twelfth century, of which Mr. Kempe exhibited representations. The leaden cist, recently found, he was disposed to regard as having been fabricated about half a century after the demise of the Countess; and he considered the remarkable fretty ornament of corded work, which decorates it, as derived from the Roman times. It appears on a Roman sepulchral urn, discovered by Mr. Kempe, at Holwood Hill; on a Roman stone coffin found near the Watling-street Way, at Dartford, in Kent: it decorates the Roman mile-stone, which stood on the same ancient road, at Southfleet, and was preserved in the grounds of the rectory at that place; and is found on one of the ancient sepulchral stones in the church of Llanvihangel-aber-cowin, in Caermarthenshire, popularly known as "the Pilgrim's stones."

The reading of the Memoir on the Raths and Duns, in Ireland, by the Rev. James Graves, was then concluded. The earth-works designated by these appellations are to be seen in every part of that country. They vary in dimensions and shape, the majority being circular; but some are of elliptical, or rectangular form. In some districts they are known by the name *lis*, or moat, some descriptive epithet being frequently conjoined, as Rathmore, Lismore, Dunmore, all signifying the Great Fort; in many cases the name of some person distinguished in history forms part of the appellation, by which such a fortress, formerly his usual place of habitation, is still known. Some antiquaries, as Mr. Graves observed, had considered these remains as of Danish rather than Irish origin; and he entered into a critical discussion of the statements of the Abbé Mac-Geoghehan, Ware, Ledwich, and other authors who have written upon this subject. These fortresses occur in positions known to have been the sites of the dwellings of ancient Irish kings or chieftains: they are not found exclusively or in greater numbers in the neighbourhood of places where the Danes had settlements, and they may be seen in fastnesses into which it is probable that the Danes never penetrated. The greater number of these Rathes were undoubtedly erected for purposes of defence; but Mr. Graves considered that some of them had been connected with religious usages. He proposed to divide the military works of this nature into two classes—the residences of kings and toparchs; and those belonging to the petty chiefs of a district. The former appear to have consisted of one or more earthen ramparts, within which were erected buildings for various purposes, probably of a very rude and temporary construction: the second class seem to have been generally dwellings formed with wattles, or other simple materials; but they frequently had communication with subterranean chambers, some of which are still to be seen in various parts of the country. Mr. Graves described several of these remains, and cited numerous passages in the more ancient writers, which tend to throw light upon this curious subject.

Thursday, March 5, 1846.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, proposed for election the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., F.R.S., Lord Bishop of Oxford, who, as a Peer of the realm, was entitled to have the ballot for his election taken immediately; whereupon he balloted for, and was declared duly elected a fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By the Royal College of Physicians of London, Catalogue of the Fellows and Licentiates, 8vo. 1845. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., The Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1846.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited rubbings from an incised memorial in Bottesford Church, originally at Belvoir Priory, and a sepulchral brass in the chapel of Eton College. The first is a slab, commemorative of Robert de Roos, of Hamlake, who died 1285, and Isabella de Albini, his wife, heiress of Belvoir, who died 1301. It was removed to Bottesford at the dissolution of the neighbouring Priory. The inscription, into the text of which three armorial escutcheons are introduced in a singular manner, records the interment of the heart of de Roos; the heraldic peculiarities exhibited by these escutcheons are remarkable; the bearings are—1, de Roos impaling de Albini; 2, de Albini dimidiated with de Roos; 3, de Roos quartering Badlesmere, with a blank impalement. Robert de Roos left a son, William, who had livery of his father's lands, but, as Dr. Bromet was disposed to conclude, did not become possessed of the honours and lands of Belvoir until the death of his mother. He was succeeded, in 1316, by his son William, who received immediate livery of the whole inheritance, and married Margery, sister and co-heir of Giles de Badlesmere. Dr. Bromet supposed that their great-grandson, John de Roos, who succeeded in 1384 and died in 1393 without issue, caused this memorial to his ancestors to be placed in the church of Belvoir. He noticed the singular marshalling of the bearing of Isabella, on the dexter side of the second escutcheon, which may have arisen from her having retained possession of the honours of her parental barony of Belvoir, after the decease of her husband, as shewn by various documents cited by Dr. Bromet. That barony was also much more important than that of de Roos, and the bearing may on this account have been placed on the more honourable side of the escutcheon. The third escutcheon with the blank impalement may possibly be regarded as a shield of expectation (according to the term used in Spain), and attributed to John de Roos, who does not appear to have been married; it is obviously to be assigned to a date later than the demise of Margery de Badlesmere, in 1363, as until that event her arms could not with propriety have been quartered with those of de Roos.

The sepulchral brass at Eton is a figure of a young man in armour, representing, as appears by the inscription, "Richard Grey, Lord Grey Cotenore, Wylton, Ruthyn, and on of the heyrs apparant to Richard, Eril of Kent, sone of Edmond Lord Grey, broder and heyre to George

Lord Grey, and Thomas Lord Grey, and henchman to our Sovereign Lord King Henry the VIII." He died October 28, 1521. Dr. Bromet noticed this memorial as shewing the union of these titles, which are generally supposed to have been separate long previous to that date.

Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited drawings representing two heads, specimens of Assyrian sculpture, brought from Mossul, and now in the possession of Sir Robert Peel.

Richard Greene, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some particulars relating to the discovery of a tomb and effigy on the north side of the chancel in St. Michael's Church, Lichfield, supposed to be those of the founder. In the course of the recent restoration, a recessed tomb was brought to light; it had been walled up, concealed by plaister, and the recumbent figure, as well as the arch under which it lay, wilfully mutilated, the crocketed dripstone of the latter having been destroyed, even with the surface of the wall, and one side of the effigy cut away to the thickness of a brick, for the purpose of facing up the opening of the arch. On removing the figure, the tomb was found beneath; it had been constructed in the thickness of the foundation wall: the body was deposited therein in an oak coffin, and the remains appeared to be those of a person in the prime of life. The effigy is sculptured in fine grit stone, known in Staffordshire as Wharton stone, and exhibits some peculiar features of costume, from which Mr. Edward Richardson, to whom the restoration of this interesting figure has been entrusted, is disposed to consider it as a work of the time of Edward III., or Richard II. They consist chiefly of a close fitting skull-cap, covering the back of the head and ears, whilst the front hair and a roll of curls on each side are exposed, in a fashion similar to that exhibited by the effigy of De Ros, in the Temple Church; the hood and tippet, the long aleeves of the outer robe, and the close fitting sleeves of the under garment, buttoned on the arm. The building in which this memorial has been found is of early-English character, with plain lancet windows. Mr. Greene, regarding the costume as appropriate to a civilian of the classes inferior in rank to the aristocracy, conjectured that it might be the tomb of William de Waltone, who, by a document dated at Lichfield, 18 Edward III. 1344, gave certain lands to find a light to burn in the church of St. Michael, and provide for the celebration of a mass therein, for the benefit of his soul and that of his wife. These observations were accompanied by a letter from Sydney Smirke, Esq., F.S.A., under whose direction the disclosure of the tomb had taken place; he remarked that the remains appeared to have been disturbed at some earlier period; and that the walls of the chancel are of various dates, the original structure appearing to have been in the early pointed style, but there were windows of the fourteenth century, and portions of still later date. The arched recess appeared to be of Decorated character, which may corroborate Mr. Greene's conjecture in regard to the appropriation of the tomb.

William J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some observations on the custom of wearing a leek upon Saint David's day. It is singular that in Brand's Popular Antiquities, although the antiquity of this practice is strongly asserted, no authority is cited in proof, nor even any allusion to it quoted, which is of earlier date than the seventeenth century.

The well-known passage in Shakspeare's *Henry the Fifth*, Act V. scene 1, wherein this custom is designated as "an ancient tradition," appears to have been passed over without note or observation by commentators. This play, according to Mr. Collier, was produced in the summer of 1599, and no previous mention of the leek appears to have been noticed. In Owen's *Cambrian Biography*, indeed, it is asserted that the title by which St. David has been dignified as patron saint of Wales is scarcely known amongst the people of the Principality, having originated in the romances of the Middle Ages, which created the Seven Champions of Christendom, and that it had been received from England by the Welsh in comparatively modern times. The writer in that work states, even, that he had never heard of such a patron saint, nor of the leek as his symbol, until he became acquainted therewith in London. Mr. Thoms suggested that the custom still observed by the Welsh was probably derived from Scandinavia, and introduced into Britain by Saxon or Danish invaders. In corroboration of this view he cited passages from the *Edda* of Sæmund the Wise, and the *Volsunga Saga*, describing the return of the chief Sigmund from battle, when, meeting his infant son, he bore to him a noble gift, the leek, and therewith gave him the name of Helga. It is not clear whether the king thus bore a leek as a returning conqueror, or because it was a custom to wear it at a name-giving; but we learn from the *Edda* that it was regarded as a sacred plant, as it had been likewise amongst the Egyptians.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, then read two documents, the originals being preserved in the British Museum; the first was a letter from John Clerk, Bishop of Bath and Wells, addressed to Secretary Cromwell, in favour of Master Claxton, his chaplain, who had been summoned by Cromwell to make answer to certain charges, of which this was one, that when preaching he had neglected to exhort the people to pray for the King's Highness, the Queen's Grace, and the Lady Princess, by name. The second document was a memorial to Lord Burghley, respecting the decay of the walls of Chichester, in the year 1596.

Notice was then given from the Chair, that, the usual time for auditing the accounts of the Society approaching, the President had nominated as Auditors for the year terminating December 31, 1845, the following gentlemen:—

George Bowyer, Esq., D.C.L.

Richard Lord Braybrooke.

Peter Levesque, Esq.

Sir Charles George Young, Knt. Garter.

Thursday, March 12, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

William D'Oyly Bayley, Esq., of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Stockton-upon-Tees, Author of the *History of the House of D'Oyly*, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Statistical Society of London, Journal,

vol. IX. Part I., 8vo. 1846. By the Editor, the Athenæum, Part 218. By Jabez Allies, Esq., F.S.A., Essay on the Ignis Fatuus, or Will-o'-the-Wisp, and the Fairies, 8vo. 1846.

Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., exhibited a view of the ancient dovecote of Lewes Priory, now totally demolished. This building was remarkable on account of its large dimensions, and the cruciform plan of its construction. The material employed was the hard chalk of the Sussex Downs; the recesses for the pigeons were formed in like manner as in the circular dovecote at the Preceptory of Garway, described in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXXI. They were arranged in parallel rows, and extended over the whole interior surface of each wall of the building; the entrances for the birds were under the roof, in each of the four gables, and the number of pigeon-holes was reckoned by Dr. Mantell as between three and four thousand. No representation of this singular building, which existed until recent times, had been published. The date of its erection is uncertain.

The Rev. Edward Harries, Vicar of Llandysilio, Pembrokeshire, exhibited several ancient relics discovered in South Wales; one of them being described as a seal, in the form of a cross, with four faces; it was found in the parish of Llandewy, in an ancient entrenchment. Also a singular object, formed of bronze, a polyhedron, composed of twelve pentagons; it was hollow, and had a circular aperture on each side; the diameter measured about three inches. It was found in an old building near Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.

Mr. William Rogers submitted for inspection a small coffer of wood, beautifully carved, and exhibiting some curiously designed subjects and inscriptions. Date, the fifteenth century.

Arthur H. Holdsworth, Esq., communicated an account of a singular place of interment, found in Kingswear Church, Devon, according to the relation made to him by the Rev. John Smart, incumbent of the parish. This church belonged to Torr Abbey; and it has been supposed that the priest, who was appointed by that Monastery, made his abode in the church tower, as there is a fire-place in the chamber on the first story. The fabric having fallen into decay, the principal parts of the church had lately been rebuilt. During the demolition of the south wall a grave was found in the south-east corner of the chancel, adjoining to the wall; it measured seven feet by four, extending in depth a few feet below the foundation of the wall. Some bones of large size were found in it, and a piece of leather, large enough to give the impression that the remains had been wrapped in that material. When this grave had been cleared out, a passage, sufficiently large to allow a man to creep through, appeared in its side, leading into a cavity in the natural soil beneath the foundation wall. In this receptacle, measuring about three feet in diameter, were found the bones of ten or twelve infant children, which apparently had been buried in quick-lime. Access to this singular place of concealment could only be had through the grave first mentioned, and the interment of a corpse therein made might serve to preclude any suspicion of the deposit secreted within.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., communicated transcripts of several original letters, existing in her Majesty's State Paper Office, relating to the death

of the celebrated Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, at Padua, in the year 1556. After the attainder and execution of his father the Marquess of Exeter, he had been imprisoned in the Tower, and was liberated by Queen Mary, at the instance of Philip her husband. Courtenay resolved to travel in order to avert all suspicion that he was meddling with political intrigues. King Philip gave him an introduction to his father, Charles the Fifth, whose court was then at Brussels. Courtenay was graciously received by the Emperor; on quitting Brussels he proceeded to Venice, where he took up his residence; and the English ambassador, Mr. Peter Vannes, appears to have had instructions to watch his movements, and report to the Queen with great particularity. Vannes, however, soon had to relate to Mary the circumstances of the death of this unfortunate nobleman. He had gone to take the diversion of hawking on the island of Lio, about six miles from Venice, where he was surprised by a storm, and, in consequence of exposure to the rain, was seized with a burning ague. He repaired to Padua, in a "certain uneasy kind of waggon called a coche," and there died, according to Mr. Vannes' report, on September 18, 1556. Dugdale erroneously states that his death occurred in October. The Earl was interred in the church of St. Anthony, at Padua, where his monument still exists. A suspicion that he was poisoned had been entertained, which seems to be altogether removed by the correspondence now produced by Mr. Kempe, which affords an interesting illustration of the manners of the times in which Courtenay lived, and minutely records the circumstances of the close of his unfortunate life.

Thursday, March 19, 1846.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Samuel Solly, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a golden gorget, found on the estates of the Drapers' Company, in the county of Derry. These curious ornaments have been found almost exclusively in Ireland, and representations of several, varying slightly in form or ornament, may be found in *Archæologia*, Vol. II. pl. ii: Vol. XXX. pl. xii.; Gough's *Camden*, Vol. IV. pl. x.; a specimen also, discovered near Penzance, is represented in *Lysons's History of Cornwall*.

The Archæological Association exhibited two illuminated drawings, executed by Mr. H. F. Sprague.

Thomas W. King, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some observations on the monumental inscription to the memory of Richard Lord Grey de Wilton, in Eton College Chapel, accompanied by a pedigree, in illustration of the fac-simile exhibited by Dr. Bromet on March 5. Richard Grey died in 1521, a minor and without issue; it is not easy to explain why he should be styled "one of the heysr apparant to Richard Erll of Kent;" both were descended from John Lord Grey de Wilton, who died 17 Edward II., but the Earl had a brother living in 1521, who succeeded him. It is equally inexplicable why Richard Grey should be styled "Lord Grey Cotenore, Wylton, Ruthyn," as these baronies never merged in one individual. The barony of Grey de Codnor fell into abeyance in 1496, among the aunts of Henry, the last lord; and had

it been a barony limited to heirs male of the first baron, the Greys of Barton, a family existing at the time of Richard's death, would have had a prior claim. As regards the style of Ruthyn, Mr. King remarked that Richard's grandfather married the daughter of Edmund Lord Grey de Ruthyn; but his descent, thus deduced from that family, could in no wise have entitled him to the designation of that barony. Richard Earl of Kent died within three years after the decease of Richard Lord Grey de Wilton, and it seems probable, from the expression "one of the heys apparant," that the monument at Eton was erected soon after; the insertion of the style "Lord Grey Cotenore, Wylton, Ruthyn," may possibly have been intended merely to indicate his connexion with the other ennobled branches of his ancient family.

Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., communicated observations on two bas-reliefs of Assyrian sculpture, brought from Khorsabad, and in the possession of Sir Robert Peel.

The Secretary then read the following Resolutions of the Council, viz.:—

At a Council holden on Tuesday, March 17, 1846, at 3 P.M.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair:—

Resolved,

That, in consequence of the advanced time of life, and protracted illness of Mr. Carlisle, and the frequent recurrence of a state of indisposition, in which his infirmities render him unable adequately to discharge the duties of Secretary, the Council, whilst they are anxious to express their deep regret at this suspension of his long and valuable services, feel it indispensable to proceed forthwith to the nomination of some Fellow of the Society, to assist him in the execution of the duties of his office.

That such Fellow, on agreeing to accept this appointment, be paid at the rate of £150 a year, and that he be entitled Assistant Secretary.

That this appointment be valid only till the ensuing Anniversary of the Society, namely, the 23d of next month.

That Mr. William John Thoms, Fellow of the Society, be invited to accept the office of Assistant-Secretary, for the purpose and on the terms above specified.

That these Resolutions be communicated to the Society at the next ordinary meeting.

That Captain Smyth be requested to act as Provisional Secretary to the end of the present meeting of the Council.

Whereupon, after an address by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. tending to show that these Resolutions were contrary to the Charter, and not justified by the Bye-laws or Statutes, they were referred back to the Council.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter moved, That it be an instruction to the Council and Secretaries, that no list of persons to form the Council for the ensuing year be laid upon the table of the Society at the ensuing annual Meeting.

An amendment was moved by William Ayton, Esq., and seconded

by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., That the house list of Officers and Council for the ensuing year be printed and transmitted to each Fellow, along with the list of Fellows and usual summons for the Anniversary Meeting.

After which the Society adjourned, upon a motion made by the Marquis of Northampton, That the question be adjourned over to the next meeting.

Thursday, March 26, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following letter from the Earl of Aberdeen:—

“ Foreign Office, 24th March, 1846.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ For a considerable time past my various avocations have prevented me from attending to the general business of the Society of Antiquaries, and even from being present at the weekly meetings of the Society.

“ I should feel unwilling to resign a situation which I have filled for so many years, did I not perceive that the present state of the Society requires from its President a degree of personal attention much greater than it would be possible for me to afford; but under these circumstances I must hope that, at the approaching election on St. George's day, a choice will be made of some person as President, who may be more capable than myself of promoting the welfare of the Society, by devoting more of his time to its interests.

“ You will have the goodness to make this letter known to the members of the Society at their weekly meeting on Thursday next.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ My dear Sir,

“ Very truly yours,

“ Nicholas Carlisle, Esq.

“ ABERDEEN.”

Whereupon it was moved by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., seconded by Alfred J. Kempe, Esq. and unanimously Resolved,

That, in acknowledging the receipt of the Earl of Aberdeen's communication, desiring not to be put in nomination on St. George's day for the office of President of the Society of Antiquaries, the meeting cannot but express its deep regret, feeling most sensible of the advantages the Society has received for a great number of years by the attention of his lordship to its interests, and the influence derived from his high and distinguished name and character.

The Vice-President then read from the chair the following Resolutions of the Council, viz. :—

At a Special Council holden on Wednesday, March 25, 1846, at 2 P.M.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair :—

Resolved,

That the Council which met this day have, in accordance with the desire expressed at the last meeting of the Society, reconsidered their Resolutions passed on the 17th inst.

That it does not appear to them that in these Resolutions they have

in any degree exceeded their due authority of expenditure by the Statutes, since Chapter XIII. reserves to them powers of incurring expenses not "exceeding the sum of one hundred pounds," and since the salary proposed to be given to the Assistant Secretary, although at the rate of £150 per annum, was only proposed until the 23rd of next month, being the Anniversary Meeting, and would therefore have fallen far below the specified sum.

That, however, since the proposal appears to have encountered considerable objection at the last meeting, and since certain doubts have been expressed whether such Resolutions are in accordance with the Charter and Statutes of the Society, these Resolutions be withdrawn.

Resolved,

That for the present and ensuing years, the house list of Officers and Council be printed and transmitted to each Fellow, together with list of Fellows and usual summons for the Anniversary Meeting.

Notice was then given from the Chair, that, in pursuance of the Statutes, the anniversary election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would take place on Thursday, April 23, being St. George's day, the ballot to open at two o'clock: also that, by order of Council, no Fellow should be capable of giving a vote at such election who was in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution.

Thursday, April 2, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following letter from the Earl of Aberdeen:—

"Argyll House, 2 April, 1846.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I have had the honour to receive the Resolution of the Society of Antiquaries, as well as that of the Council, expressive of their regret, in consequence of my request not to be again put in nomination on St. George's day, for the office of President.

"I am sensible of the kind feelings which have dictated these Resolutions, and which I beg very sincerely to acknowledge. Having now filled the office of President of the Society for near five-and-thirty years, I cannot be indifferent to its future welfare and prosperity. It is my earnest desire that my successor, by his personal attention to the interests of the Society, may be enabled successfully to maintain its character and to preserve its peace.

"I have the honour to be,

"My dear Sir,

"Very truly yours,

"Nicholas Carlisle, Esq."

"ABERDEEN."

William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq., M.A., of the department of Antiquities in the British Museum, and of Balliol College, Oxford, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were

ordered to be returned for the same. By the Rev. J. M. Traherne, F.S.A., *Extracts from the Beaufort Progresses, 1684, 8vo.* By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1846.* By Monsieur Auguste le Prevost, Honorary Fellow, *Pouillés du Diocèse de Lizieux, 4to.* By Monsieur Ballin, *Précis Analytique des Travaux de l'Académie Royale de Rouen, pendant l'année 1845, 8vo.* By Monsieur Marion du Mersan, Honorary Fellow, *Description des Médailles Cistophores du Cabinet de France, 8vo.*

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited representations of two celts, preserved in the Museum at Douai, in France; one of them is formed of gneiss, and was found at Cantin, near Douai; it is deeply engraved with rude lines, portraying a human head with a conical cap, from each side of which hangs a broad label. The other is of a striated green jasper; it was found at Izel-les-Equerchin, near Arras, and bears a representation of a human head with a conical cap, sculptured in relief.

The reading of observations on two bas-reliefs of Assyrian sculpture, brought from Khorsabad, communicated by Samuel Birch, Esq., was then concluded. They represent heads of heroic size: they form a portion of the recent discoveries of M. Botta, at Khorsabad, and were sent by the British Consul at Mossul to Sir Stratford Canning, by whom they were presented to Sir Robert Peel. One of these sculptures represents a warrior, wearing a kind of turban; the adjustment of the hair much resembles that of Persian figures at Persepolis. The other is the head of one of the figures attendant upon the monarch; the hair is gathered up in undulating curls, and bound by a fillet, upon which appear traces of colour. In the ear appears an ear-ring, resembling the Egyptian symbol of life. Two complete figures, with heads of similar character, have been found by M. Botta. Mr. Birch related the circumstances under which M. Botta's discoveries have been made, at the village of Khorsabad, a short distance to the north-east of Mossul, after fruitless researches on the supposed site of the ancient Nineveh. He brought to light a pyramidal or conical structure, possibly a tomb, constructed upon a foundation formed of inscribed bricks. The interior walls were partly covered with glazed bricks, of white and yellow colour, disposed so as to form an architectural decoration, and other bricks bearing white cuneiform characters on a green ground; the cornice was also of terra-cotta. On the exterior were bold sculptures, apparently representing the capture of a city, and the triumph of an Assyrian monarch; these works throw a new light upon the arts of the Assyro-Chaldeans, which appear to have advanced to a high degree of perfection. Representations of these remarkable remains have been published in France, in the "*Journal Asiatique.*"

The Society then adjourned over the Easter recess, to meet again on Thursday, April 23, being St. George's day, and the Anniversary of the Society.

Thursday, April 23, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Society met on this day, being the festival of St. George, in accordance with the statutes, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing. The names of the following Fellows, deceased during the previous year, fifteen in number, were announced :—

David F. Atcherley, Esq., Serjt.-at-Law.
George Basevi, Junior, Esq.
George Henry, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Right Hon. John Hookham Frere.
Rev. William Stanley Goddard, D.D.
Richard Halliwell, Esq.
Joseph Hawker, Esq.

John Leonard Knapp, Esq.
Henry Gally Knight, Esq.
Sir Gregory A. Lewin, Knt.
Thomas Moore, Esq.
Robert Medcalf, Esq.
Charles Pilgrim, Esq.
George Shum Storey, Esq.
Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A.

The names of ten Ordinary and two Honorary Fellows, elected in the course of the previous year, were then announced, and likewise those of two Fellows who had withdrawn from the Society during the same period.

John Adamson, Esq.

| Sir Frederick Madden, Knight.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, then proceeded to draw lots. Thomas William King, Esq., and John Noble, Esq., having been thus appointed Scrutators, the Fellows proceeded to the election by ballot; and, on a return of the ballot being made,

PHILIP, VISCOUNT MAHON, was declared to be elected **PRESIDENT**; and the following noblemen and gentlemen were declared to be the Council and Officers for the year ensuing :—

Thomas Amyot, Esq., F.R.S., TREASURER.

John Barrow, Esq.

Samuel Birch, Esq.

Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L.

George Bowyer, Esq., D.C.L.

Richard, Lord Braybrooke.

Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., **SECRETARY.**

John Payne Collier, Esq.

Sir Henry Ellis, Knt., F.R.S., **SECRETARY.**

Henry Hallam, Esq., F.R.S.

William Richard Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S.

Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.

Robert Lemon, Esq.

Peter Levesque, Esq.

Spencer J. Alwyne, Marquis of Northampton, Pres. R.S.

William Salt, Esq.

Thomas Stapleton, Esq.

Albert Way, Esq., M.A., **DIRECTOR.**

Sir Richard Westmacott, Knt., R.A.

Sir Charles George Young, Knt. Garter.

The Vice-President then announced that the second part of Vol. XXXI. of the *Archæologia* would be ready for delivery to the Fellows in the course of the following fortnight.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again on Thursday, April 30.

The Annual Festival of the Society took place, according to custom, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street. The Chair was taken on this occasion by the President.

Thursday, April 30, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following document :—

" I, Philip, Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do, by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate Henry Hallam, Esq., William Richard Hamilton, Esq., Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., and Thomas Stapleton, Esq., being four of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be Deputies, and each and every of them severally to be a Deputy, to me, the President of the said Society; with full power and authority to them, each and every of them, in my absence to supply my place of President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I, by virtue of my office, might do, if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of his Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed)

" MAHON."

" Witnesses :

" HUGH STARK,

" C. IRVIN."

Sir Charles George Young, Garter, one of the Auditors appointed by the Society, on the 5th of March, 1846, to audit the Accounts of their Treasurer, for the year ending December 31, 1845, then reported, that having examined the said Accounts, together with the vouchers relating thereto, the Auditors had found the same to be just and true; and that they had prepared the following Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements, for the information of the Society :—

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON, for the year ending December 31, 1845:—

				£	s.	d.	<i>Disbursements in the year 1845.</i>				£	s.	d.
Balance of the last year's account				1370	6	10	To Artists, and in Publications				870	7	5
<i>Receipts in the year 1845.</i>							For Taxes				35	14	2
By Annual Subscriptions				1088	17	0	For Salaries, viz.:						
By Admission Fees				58	16	0	Resident Secretary				200	0	0
By Dividend on £7000 Stock				101	18	9	Joint Secretary				157	10	0
By Sale of Books and Prints				97	1	1	Clerk				60	0	0
By Stamp Duty on Bonds				9	0	0	Porter				30	0	0
By Dividend on £6500 Stock				94	13	2							
By Sale of £500 Stock				493	18	6							
											447	10	0
By Compositions in lieu of Annual Payments							For Tradesmen's Bills				114	10	5
							For Insurance				22	11	0
							For Advertisements, Postage, &c.				68	10	11
							For Bookbinding				12	15	0
							For Collecting Subscriptions				53	12	0
							For Bond Stamps				9	0	0
							For Anniversary Dinner				27	16	0
							For Catalogue and Arrangement of Prints and Drawings				19	19	0
							For making Index to Archæologia, vol. XV. to vol. XXX. inclusive				300	0	0
											2002	5	11
							Balance in the Treasurer's hands on Jan. 1, 1846				1396	5	5
											£3398	11	4

Stock in the 3 per Cent.
Consols £6,500.

Witness our hands, this 25th day of April, 1846.

BRAYBROOKE.
PETER LEVESQUE.
GEORGE BOWYER.
C. G. YOUNG.

The Auditors likewise reported that, having examined the subscription lists due from the Members of the Society, they find the arrears for the years 1844 and 1845 amount to £255 12s.

The thanks of the Society were then given to the Auditors for their kind attention and trouble upon this occasion, and also to the Treasurer, for his good and faithful services.

Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq., after some preliminary observations, delivered the following Minute to the President, by whom it was read to the Society, viz.:—

That whereas the balance of account in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1846, appears to be £1396 5s. 5d., but, as no notice is taken of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the Anglo-Saxon publications, the Council be requested to desire the Treasurer to furnish them with a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Anglo-Saxon publications, that the same may be communicated to the Society at large, for their information; and, more especially as, at the Audit on the 19th of June, 1845, the Treasurer reported to the Auditors that no further payments were intended or required to be made on the Anglo-Saxon Accounts.

Mr. Pettigrew also delivered the following Minute to the President, by whom it was read to the Society, and unanimously approved, viz.:—

That the thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby given, to Hudson Gurney, Esq., for the attention he has paid to the interests of the Society, during a period of twenty-four years, as one

of the Vice-Presidents. The Society cannot but embrace this opportunity of expressing their deep regret that the state of his health should have rendered his resignation of a seat in their Council necessary, and they hasten to record the estimation in which they hold his past services, always rendered with the greatest urbanity, and accompanied by distinguished liberality in the promotion of every object for which the Society was instituted.

The following books were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 219. By John Hubback, Esq., *A Treatise on the Evidence of Succession*, 8vo. 1844. By Messrs. Didot, *Ancient and Modern Architecture, views, plans, &c.*, chronologically arranged by Jules Gailhabaud; second series, 4to., 1846. By the Royal Academy of Brussels, *Bulletins*, tome XII. 2^{de} Partie, 8vo. 1845. *Annuaire*, 1846, 8vo. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1846. By G. Beaumont, Esq., *On the Selection of Projected Lines of Railway*, 8vo. By Nathaniel Gould, Esq., *Historical Notices of the Commercial Docks*, fol. 1844.

Thursday, May 7, 1846.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following Resolutions of the Council, viz.:—
At a Council holden on Thursday, May 7, 1846,

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair :

The President and Council Resolved, That, in future, the Report of the Auditors shall be laid on the table at least one week before the Anniversary of the Society, on St. George's Day, and be publicly read on that occasion.

To afford further time, if required, for the transaction of any financial or general business which may arise, it is intended, that the Anniversary Dinner shall, in future, take place at six o'clock, instead of half-past five.

It is also conceived by the Council, that much inconvenience and delay to the Fellows on St. George's Day may be avoided, by substituting one list for ballot, with three compartments, instead of three separate lists and three separate boxes. With this view an alteration of the Statutes, chapter vii., section 4, will be proposed at the next meeting, which proposed alteration will be, according to the rules of the Society, read at three following meetings of the Society, and a copy of it be forwarded to every Fellow residing in or near London. After which, a ballot for its adoption or rejection by the Society will be taken.

The following letter from Hudson Gurney, Esq., was likewise read :—

“ St. James's-square, 4th May, 1846.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ I have received your letter, inclosing me the highly flattering vote of the Society of Antiquaries, of Thursday last.

“ I feel that they have conferred on me an honour to which I am by no means entitled.

"But I have to request you to convey to them my best thanks for the great indulgence with which they have been pleased to overlook the many deficiencies on my part, which may have occurred during the years in which I had acted as a Vice-President of the Society.

"I beg to express my most earnest wishes for their prosperity, as well as to offer my sincere congratulations on their having the position, which I had the honour to occupy, filled by those so much better qualified.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Yours, most truly,

"Nicholas Carlisle, Esq.

HUDSON GURNEY."

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—By Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A., *Narrative of the Visit of Charles II. to Norwich, in 1671*, 8vo. By the British Archæological Association, *Journal*, No. V., 8vo. 1846. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, Vol. IV., Part V. By Abbott Day, Esq. M.D., *Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities in his possession*, 8vo.

Charles R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of Edward O'Mally, Esq., exhibited to the Society a bronze statuette of Venus, of fine workmanship, discovered at Mogla, in Asia Minor, the site of the ancient Stratonice. Also, a bacchanalian group in *rosso antico*, from the collection of the Marchese Grimaldi.

The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute exhibited a bronze collar, or torque, with a bronze bowl, in which the collar had been deposited. They were found in cutting turf in Socher Moss, Dumfriesshire, placed upon three square hewn stones. This moss appears to have been, at some remote period, a forest, and the trunks of large trees are frequently found in the peat: it is only a few feet above the level of the Solway Firth, and numerous ancient relics of various periods have, from time to time, been brought to light, comprising Roman coins, and other remains. The collar resembled, in general character, those of which representations have been given in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXX. p. 554; XXXI. p. 517. Another similar ornament is in the possession of James Dearden, Esq., F.S.A.; but the design of ornament differs in each of these examples.

Benjamin Williams, Esq., exhibited a copy of the portrait of Christine de Pise, existing in a MS. preserved in the King's library at Paris, which, as Monsieur Paulin Paris supposes, was written by her own hand. This curious limning supplies evidence, that John Castel, son of Christine, was not, as several French writers have erroneously stated, a monk; most probably confounding him with another person of the same name, who was Abbot of St. Maur. The son of Christine, portrayed in the MS. at Paris, passed three years in England, in the suite of the Earl of Salisbury, the devoted adherent of Richard II.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, communicated a note relating to some remarkable antique vases, which had been sent by John Bidwell, Esq., F.S.A., for the inspection of the Society, at the previous meeting. They were of Greek fabrication, and were discovered, with various ancient remains, at Bengázi, in Barbary, on the sea shore, at the entrance of the Greater Syrtis, in the dominions of the Pasha of Tripoli.

Bengázi is supposed to occupy the site of the Berenice of the Ptolemies, and Hesperis of more ancient times. One of the vases in Mr. Bidwell's possession bears the potter's name inscribed upon the neck, ΑΠΙCΤΑΡΧΟ ΑΠΙCΤΩΝΟC, Aristarchus, the son of Aristo. These interesting specimens were collected, about the year 1838, by Mr. Wood, British Consul at Bengázi, and presented by him to Mr. Bidwell.

Dr. Bromet exhibited an earthen vase, found amongst the ruins of an ancient Mexican Temple, communicated, for the inspection of the Society, by Mr. Dillman Engleheart. It was of most grotesque form, representing some monstrous animal, and fabricated without the aid of a lathe. It consisted of two portions, moulded separately, and afterwards united together.

Charles T. Beke, Esq., Ph. D., F.S.A., communicated an account of the ruined church of Mártula Máriam, in Abyssinia, originally built by the Empress Helena, early in the sixteenth century, and restored by the Portuguese Jesuits in the century succeeding. The district of Enabisié, a division of the province of Gódjam, in which these remains are situated, had not been visited by any European traveller since the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1683, until the recent journies by Dr. Beke, of which a record has been published by the Geographical Society. The province is almost surrounded by the Abáí, the Nile of the Portuguese and of Bruce, which makes a singular curve shortly after its exit from the Lake Tsána. The church of Mártula Máriam (the Tabernacle of Mary) appears to have been the most celebrated ecclesiastical structure in Abyssinia, and a detailed account of it has been given by Father Balthazar Telles, in his history of that country. Helena appears to have long survived her consort, Béda Máriam, Emperor of Abyssinia, who left her large possessions in the provinces of Gódjam; the structure founded by her was rectangular, and stood in a walled enclosure in the form of a square, contrary to usual practice, most of the Abyssinian churches being circular. The walls were richly decorated with sculpture; the ornaments and vessels of gold and silver were of the most splendid description. The interior had, however, one great deficiency, namely, of light, according to the usage of the country, and the roof was thatched with straw. This church was plundered and destroyed by fire during the invasion of Ahmed Gran, King of Adál, A.D. 1528, and another structure was raised upon its ruins by the Missionary Bruno Bruni, about the year 1627, under the sanction of the Emperor Seltam Segued, who bestowed upon it two costly altar slabs of solid gold, which had been preserved from the original fabric, and were valued at 14,000 dollars. The church erected by Father Bruno, who was of Rome, is described as having had three naves, three chapels, and a sacristy, according to the usages of the Catholic Church. Within the last few years the principal parts have been demolished in order to build a native church of circular form. The eastern portion, however, still remains, consisting of five apartments, the central and principal one being a quadrangular chapel, separated at the western extremity by a screen; the floor is raised, and the circular arched doorways leading to it from the nave, lateral chapels, and transepts, are richly ornamented with sculpture, as are also the cornices and architectural decorations of the interior. They are executed in the style

prevalent in Spain about the close of the fifteenth century, but some parts resemble more modern ornaments, such as were in vogue in France during the eighteenth century. Scarcely any remains of the nave, or body of the church, exist, and the local tradition that this ruined structure is the same which had been defaced by the Mahomedan conqueror, Ahmed, appears wholly erroneous: few, if any, portions now remaining can be attributed to the age of the first fabric raised by the munificent Empress Helena.

Thursday, May 14, 1846.

SIR ROBERT H. INGLIS, Bart., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following draft of a Resolution, as proposed by the President and Council, for altering Chapter VII of the Statutes, which provides for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society, viz.:

That the last six Clauses of Chapter VII. of the Statutes be hereby repealed, and the following eleven Clauses be substituted for the same.

I. At the two ordinary meetings of the Society, next preceding the day of the Anniversary election, the President shall give notice of the time of the said election; and declare how much it imports the good of the Society, that such persons be chosen into the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of the President and other officers; and that no Fellow, who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution, is capable of giving a vote at such election.

II. Every Fellow of the Society, in or near London, shall be called to the said Anniversary Meeting by a particular summons from the President, which shall be delivered to every such person, or left at his residence, a week at least before the said day, together with a printed list of the names of the Fellows of the Society; and the mode of balloting, together with the time of opening the ballot and of closing the same, shall be printed in the said summons.

III. The Council for the ensuing year, out of which shall be chosen the President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries, shall consist of eleven members of the existing Council, and of ten Fellows who are not members of the existing Council.

IV. The President and Council shall, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, nominate eleven members of the existing Council, and also ten Fellows not members of the existing Council, whom they recommend to the Society for election into the Council for the ensuing year. The President and Council shall, also, in like manner nominate out of the proposed Council the persons whom they recommend to the Society for election to the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year.

V. At the ordinary meeting of the Society preceding the Anniversary Meeting, the names of such persons so recommended for election as Council and Officers for the ensuing year shall be announced from the Chair.

VI. Balloting lists, with the names of the Fellows recommended by the President and Council, and having a blank column opposite for such

alterations as any Fellow may wish to make, shall be prepared and forwarded, together with the summons, for the use of the Fellows, one week before the day of election.

VII. Two Scrutators shall be nominated by the President or Vice-President in the Chair at the Anniversary, with the approbation of the Society, to assist the Secretaries in examining the lists.

VIII. Each Fellow voting shall deliver his list, folded up, to one of the Secretaries or Scrutators; and the name of each Fellow who shall so deliver in his list, shall be noted by one of the Secretaries.

IX. The Scrutators, after examining the lists with the Secretaries, shall report to the Society the names of those having the majority of votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries; the names of which persons shall be announced from the Chair.

X. For electing any officer by the Society, upon such vacancies as shall happen in the intervals of the Anniversary elections, the summons for such election, and the proceedings in it, shall be after the same manner as is directed for the Anniversary election.

XI. Upon any vacancy of the President's place occurring in the intervals of the Anniversary elections, one of the Secretaries shall cause the Council to be summoned for the election of a new President; and the Council meeting thereupon in the usual place, or any eleven or more of them, shall proceed to the said election, and not separate until the major part of them shall have agreed upon a new President.

MAHON, P.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, at the same time, proposed,

That, at the Annual Meeting of the Society, the list for the Council shall be first presented to the Scrutators, and the persons elected be declared; and that then, by a second vote of the Society, the President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries shall be elected out of the said Council.

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—By William D'Oyly Bayley, Esq., *History of the House of D'Oyly, Part II.*, 8vo. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 220. By H. Merrik Hoare, Esq., *The History of Modern Wiltshire*, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. Old and New Sarum, fol. 1843.

Robert Porrett, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a beautiful shield, recently purchased by the Board of Ordnance, for the Armouries at the Tower. The subject represented upon it appeared to be a procession of knights on their way to a tournament; the ornaments were of engraved work, and their character seemed to fix the time of Edward VI. as the date of the shield.

Nathaniel Gould, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited three ancient vessels of earthenware, all bearing considerable resemblance in fashion to the South American vase exhibited by Dr. Bromet at the previous meeting. One of them, supposed to be Roman, had been found by the excavators on the Eastern Counties Railway in the year 1843, at a depth of about nine feet, near the "Five Kings' Brook," in Essex; it was nearly filled with reddish sand. The second was dug up at Cusco, the ancient

capital of Peru; and it exhibited in its form a fair representation of the puma, or South American lion. It appeared to have been used for heating liquids, and for drinking, in the Spanish manner, by pouring a continuous stream into the throat, the ears being contrived so as to afford facility in holding the vessel. Near the spot where this vessel was found, various similar remains had been disinterred, with whistles and several human skulls, which had been presented to the museum at Leeds. The third vase was brought from an ancient place of sepulture in Chili, and represented two fruits, resembling lemons, united together by a handle; on one appeared a short long-necked bird, from the other arose a long tube, and by blowing thereinto a shrill whistle was produced. This grotesque specimen of the ancient unbaked pottery of America was of a pale yellow colour, ornamented with red stripes.

Thomas Windus, Esq., F.S.A., brought for the inspection of the Society some specimens of French ornamental ware, of the sixteenth century, described as productions of Bernard Palissy.

The Viscount Mahon, President, communicated to the Society the desire of the Prince Alexander Labanoff to ascertain the opinion of the best English antiquaries respecting the alleged residence of Mary, the Queen of Scots, at Hardwick Hall. The Prince stated that, in 1839, some doubts were expressed to him by the Rev. Joseph Hunter whether Mary had ever visited Hardwick. At that time the Prince did not concur in those doubts, but further consideration had convinced him that they were well founded. After long research, he felt bound to acknowledge that no trace exists of any visit of Mary to Hardwick Hall. The President remarked that, considering the interest excited by every particular in her life, and the minuteness of the local traditions which assert her residence at Hardwick, the question, thus brought forward by the accomplished editor of Queen Mary's correspondence, is by no means undeserving the attention and research of any British antiquary conversant in the history of the period.

The Secretary then concluded the reading of the Remarks on the ancient Church in Abyssinia, founded by the Empress Helena, communicated by Dr. Beke, of which a portion had been read at the previous meeting.

Thursday, May 21, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The draft of the Resolution, as proposed by the President and Council, for altering the Chapter of the Statutes which provides for the Annual election of the President, Council, and officers; as also the proposition of the Rev. Joseph Hunter for altering the same, were read for the second time.

The President then read the following Proposition, viz.—

It being found, on inspection, that a very large proportion of the library of the Society remains unbound, and that many of the volumes require re-binding and mending, in order to place the library in such a state as may render it more accessible and generally useful to the Society at large;

It is proposed by the President and Council, that the sum of three hundred pounds be now appropriated. (under the direction of a Library Committee, which has been appointed by the Council) for the purpose of binding and repairing the books in the library.

T. J. M. Forster, Esq., presented to the Society his work entitled *Philosophia Musarum*. Thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

Thursday, May 28, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The draft of the Resolution, as proposed by the President and Council for the alteration of Chapter VII. of the Statutes, having been read for the third time, the ballot was taken; whereupon there being only two negatives, it passed in the affirmative.

The proposition of the Rev. Joseph Hunter was then read for the third time, and the ballot taken; whereupon, there being 27 Ayes and 27 Noes, the Vice-President in the Chair gave the casting vote in the negative.

The Secretary then read a second time the proposition of the President and Council, for appropriating the sum of £300 for the purpose of binding and repairing the books in the Library. Whereupon the ballot was taken, when, there being 40 Ayes and 22 Noes, it passed in the affirmative.

Thomas J. Pettigrew, Esq. then handed the following minute to the Vice-President in the Chair, viz. :—

That the printed books contained in the library of the Society be circulated for the use of the Fellows, subject to such exceptions and conditions as shall appear to the Council necessary for their preservation and safety; and,

That, upon special Order of the Council, the books so excepted, and the manuscripts, may also be permitted to be taken out of the library.

Whereupon the ballot was taken, when, there being 48 Ayes and 10 Noes, it passed in the affirmative.

The following communication of the Council, accompanying the general statement of the Anglo-Saxon account, was then read, viz. :—

The Council, on laying before the Society, according to the Resolution passed on the 30th of April last, the general account of the Anglo-Saxon publications, have to express their regret that the sale of these works has not been such as was hoped at the time they were undertaken, and that a considerable balance remains against the Society, viz.—£812 12s. 11d.

The Council, however, beg leave to assure the Society that no further expense whatever beyond the settlement of a few accounts, especially those of Sir Frederick Madden, on the completion of Layamon, and the printing of the Glossary, will be henceforth incurred.

The Council likewise lay before the Society an account of the remaining copies, by which it will appear that the number being considerably less than the number of Fellows, it would not be practicable to comply with the suggestion of a gratuitous distribution of one copy to each Fellow.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS AND RECEIPTS ON OF ANGLO- DISBURSEMENTS:

1881	Sept.	15—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for editing Cædmon's Paraphrase	50	0	0
	Nov.	14—Paid ditto, for ditto	25	0	0
	—	15—Paid Sir F. Madden, for transcript of Layamon	25	0	0
1882	Jan.	7—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account of Cædmon	25	0	0
	Feb.	22—Paid ditto, for ditto	30	0	0
	July	30—Paid Sir F. Madden, for transcript of Layamon	25	0	0
	Aug.	11—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account of Cædmon	15	0	0
	Nov.	26—Paid Sir F. Madden, for transcript of Layamon	50	0	0
1883	Jan.	16—Paid Mr. Thorpe, last instalment, for Cædmon	5	0	0
	March	28—Paid for Advertisements	2	12	0
	June	20—Paid for Account Book	0	1	6
	—	22—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	20	0	0
	Aug.	18—Paid ditto, for ditto	20	0	0
	Oct.	7—Paid ditto, for ditto	20	0	0
1884	Feb.	10—Paid Mr. Brooke, for Wood-cut for Title-page	2	2	0
	July	7—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	25	0	0
1885	Jan.	9—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, for printing Cædmon	120	2	0
	Dec.	25—Set off, at Mr. Thorpe's request, three years' contributions as F.S.A.	12	12	0
1886	June	4—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account of Exeter Book	20	0	0
1887	May	26—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, on account, for printing Layamon	100	0	0
1888	Jan.	26—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	25	0	0
	May	13—Paid Lepard, Smith, and Co. for Paper	81	16	6
	Oct.	30—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	20	0	0
1889	Jan.	15—Paid Sir F. Madden, on account, for editing Layamon	100	0	0
	Feb.	22—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, on account, for Printing	100	0	0
	March	26—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	25	0	0
	July	13—Paid Lepard, Smith, and Co. for Paper	50	11	0
	Aug.	8—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	25	0	0
1890	Jan.	10—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, on account, for Printing	150	0	0
	Dec.	25—Allowed Mr. Thorpe, for six years' contributions as F.S.A., due this day	25	0	0
1891	Dec.	24—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, for Exeter Book	100	0	0
1892	July	16—Paid Lepard, Smith, and Co. for Paper	78	4	6
1893	Aug.	4—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, for Printing	150	0	0

ACCOUNT OF THE FUND FOR THE PUBLICATION SAXON WORKS.

RECEIPTS.

			£	s.	d.
1831	Sept.	4—By Mr. Hudson Gurney's Subscription	-	100	0 0
	Dec.	21—By the Earl of Aberdeen's ditto	-	105	0 0
1832	April	5—By Lord Boxley's ditto	-	10	0 0
	—	23—By Rev. Dr. Niblock's ditto	-	1	1 0
	May	1—By Sir John Swinburne's ditto	-	5	0 0
	Nov.	3—By Mr. Carlisle's ditto	-	5	0 0
1833	March	28—By Sale of 34 copies of Cædmon at the Society's apartments, at 10s. 6d. each, and of a 4to. copy of Conybeare's work, at 1l. 1s.	-	18	18 0
	May	2—By Mr. Gurney's Subscription for Exeter Book, paid to the Treasurer in addition to 60l. paid by him to Mr. Thorpe on the same account	-	60	0 0
	June	4—By Sale of Cædmon, and Conybeare's work	-	9	19 6
	Oct.	7—By ditto	-	3	13 6
	Dec.	31—By ditto	-	3	2 6
1834	April	10—By ditto	-	8	8 0
	May	31—By ditto	-	5	5 0
	June	2—By Mr. Gurney's further Subscription	-	150	0 0
	Sept.	29—By Sale of Cædmon, and Conybeare's work	-	4	0 6
	Dec.	31—By ditto	-	2	18 0
1835	Jan.	9—By Mr. R. Taylor's Subscription	-	10	0 0
	March	11—By Sale of Cædmon, and Conybeare's work	-	1	11 6
	April	11—By Messrs. Black, Young, and Co., for copies sold by them	-	65	4 2
	Dec.	31—By Sale of a copy of Conybeare's work	-	1	1 0
1836	March	14—By Messrs. Black and Co. for copies sold	-	1	13 0
	Oct.	12—By Sale of Cædmon, and Conybeare's work, at the Society's apartments	-	2	9 6
1837	April	10—By ditto	-	2	1 9
	Oct.	9—By ditto	-	1	1 0
1838	Oct.	31—By ditto	-	1	11 6
1839	Jan.	8—By ditto	-	1	1 0
1840	July	2—By ditto	-	1	1 0
1841	Jan.	8—By ditto	-	1	7 6
1842	April	25—By ditto	-	0	17 6
	July	6—By ditto	-	18	12 11
	Oct.	7—By ditto	-	2	15 6
1843	Jan.	6—By ditto	-	0	15 0
	June	26—By ditto	-	2	5 0
1844	Feb.	13—By ditto	-	1	2 0
	June	29—By ditto	-	0	7 0
1845	June	27—By ditto	-	0	15 0
	Oct.	14—By Mr. Pickering, for copies sold by him	-	45	19 3
		By Balance due, December 31, 1845, from the Anglo-Saxon Fund to the Society of Antiquaries	-	812	12 11
				£1,463	6 0

There remain, in stock, 200 copies of the Metrical Paraphrase of parts of the Holy Scriptures, by Cædmon, and 220 copies of the Codex Exoniensis.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same :—By the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, Transactions, Vol. II. Part II., 4to. 1846. By the Numismatic Society, the Numismatic Chronicle, No. XXXI., and a list of the members, 1846, 8vo.

John Nicholl, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two paintings, brought to this country from the port of Shanghae, in China, by Captain Heaton, of the ship Carib, to whom they had been presented by a merchant of that place ; they were described as having been painted in the interior of the country, and as of an uncommon description. They appeared to represent subjects of Oriental Mythology.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., communicated observations on various opinions which have prevailed in regard to the site of the station Cambodunum, or Camulodunum, of Antonine's Itinerary ; and a piece of evidence, lately discovered by him, which seems to go far towards determining this long doubtful question. The road which passed by that station extended through the whole of our island. On the part by which Eboracum, or York, is connected with Mamucium (by many antiquaries supposed to be Manchester), two other stations occur in the Itinerary, namely Calcaria, nine miles distant from York, the distance of the modern town of Tadcaster, and Cambodunum. This is placed at the distance of 20 miles from Calcaria, and 18 from Mamucium. The actual distance, however, between Tadcaster and Manchester, by any practicable line, cannot be less than 50 miles. Horsley had suggested that the reading of the *Iter* might be erroneous, and proposed the correction of 30 miles, instead of 20, in the first-mentioned distance. Mr. Lemon conjectured that an intermediate station might have been omitted ; but neither of these suppositions, as shewn by Mr. Hunter, could be regarded as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. He alluded to the controversy regarding the supposed identity of Cambodunum with a place mentioned by Bede, as Campodunum ; to the endeavours of Camden to fix its site, and his conclusion that it was to be found at Almonbury, in the West Riding. This opinion had been first controverted by Horsley, who shewed that the works at that place were not Roman, and, following a clue supplied by Camden, who had recorded the discovery of a Roman altar in the district of Greteland, in the parish of Halifax, brought together various arguments to prove that the site of Cambodunum should be fixed near the village of Elland. After the death of Horsley, fresh evidences were collected by the Rev. John Watson, respecting Roman remains in the district of the parish of Halifax, called Stainland ; numerous *indicia* of Roman occupation were found at a place called Slack, near the southern border of the parish, but actually within the parish of Huddersfield. These facts were communicated to Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, and the result was the conclusion, that the true site of the Cambodunum of Antonine had at length been established at Slack. Mr. Hunter adverted to the researches of Mr. Percival, of Royton ; the remarks of the commentator on the Itinerary, in the Translation of Richard of Cirencester ; and the statements of Dr. Whitaker, in his survey of the parish of Halifax. That writer appears to have questioned the validity of the claim asserted, in

regard to Slack, in consequence of Mr. Watson's observations. Mr. Wellbeloved, in his *Eburacum*, hesitates to pronounce decisively in favour of either opinion respecting the site of *Cambodunum*. In the course of this controversy antiquaries appear to have undervalued, as Mr. Hunter remarked, the authority of Camden, as a conscientious recorder of facts; his intimacy, moreover, with the Saviles of Bradley, in Stainland, afforded him the best opportunities of obtaining information in that district. A striking evidence in corroboration of his assertion regarding the altar found in Greteland, is supplied by an entry in a volume amongst Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian, comprising collections for the history of the Manor of Wakefield, by an officer of the Manor under the Saviles, John Hanson, of Woodhouse in Elland. He has therein recorded the fact of the discovery of the altar, in the year 1597, with foundations, Roman coins, and other remains, at the ground called "Thick Hollins, lying upon the height near the Clay House, near unto the Linwell." He gives a representation of the altar, which completely identifies it with the one described by Camden, and mentions the visit of Camden to the neighbourhood, in 1599. Mr. Hunter submitted, in conclusion, that the discovery of a Roman altar and remains near the spot on which Horsley conjectured that the Romans had formed a camp, is undeniable; and that the site of *Cambodunum* ought henceforth to be regarded as fixed at Greteland, the claim asserted by Watson and the Whitakers in favour of Slack being untenable.

The Society then adjourned over the Whitsuntide vacation, to meet again on Thursday, June 11.

Thursday, June 11, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following Resolution of the Council, viz.:—
At a Council holden on the 9th of June, 1846, at 3 P.M.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair,

Resolved,

That, in compliance with the wish expressed by several Fellows of this Society, it shall, from November next, be the practice, so far as possible, to announce from the Chair at each ordinary Meeting the names and subjects of such communications as it is intended should be read at the next.

It is obvious, however, that this plan cannot be carried into effect, unless the Secretary shall be provided in sufficient time to make his arrangements with an adequate supply of Papers; and the President and Council beg leave, therefore, to express their hope that the Fellows of this Society will have the kindness, in the course of the ensuing summer, to prepare and forward Papers to the Secretary,—thus still further promoting the interests of this Society, and of antiquarian science.

That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to each Fellow of the Society residing in the United Kingdom.

MAHON, P.

Alexander Horace Burkitt, Esq., of Clapham Rise, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Statistical Society of London, *Journal*, Vol. IX., Part II., 8vo. 1846. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part XI. By John Henry Parker, Esq., *A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford*, Part IV., 8vo. 1846. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1846. *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, Parts XIV., XV., 8vo. 1836. By Charles Sandys, Esq., *A Critical Dissertation on Professor Willis' Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral*, 8vo. 1846. By Captain Grover, *The Bokhara Victims*, second edition, 8vo. 1845: Lord Aberdeen and the Ameer of Bokhara, sixth edition, 8vo. 1845.

William Roots, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., communicated for inspection two iron spear-heads, and a short sword, or dagger, found in the bed of the Thames, at Kingston; they were considered by him to be Roman, and noticed as substantiating his supposition that Cæsar crossed the Thames at that place. Sir Samuel Meyrick considered these remains as more appertaining to the Roman period than the bronze weapons found at Kingston, and exhibited on previous occasions by Dr. Roots.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a notice of Roman remains, near Blechingly, in Surrey. The district occupied by the Regni, in West Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, presents many vestiges of Roman occupation. The researches made at Holwood Hill, in 1828, had tended to confirm the opinion that the Noviomagus of Ptolemy, the chief station of the Regni, was there situated. Seven miles southward is found the elevated range of downs, forming the northern boundary of the valley of Holmesdale, upon which numerous fortresses are to be found, probably of Roman origin; and similar strong holds appear on the Kentish hills, eastward, towards Ightham and Wrotham. It would be easy to shew that the Holmesdale, throughout its extent, was guarded by a continuous chain of ancient forts, amongst which Blechingly and Ryegate castles, subsequently occupied by the Saxons and Normans, may be included. On a bold eminence, called White Hill, near the former place, on the estate of J. Perkins, Esq., of Pendhill, Mr. Kempe had recently noticed indications of a Roman building, on the north side of a bye-road, leading to Merstham. The spot is protected by the downs to the northward, in accordance with the usual care of the Romans in the selection of sheltered sites for their villas. The building may now be traced by a hollow in the surface, about 40 ft. in length, and 24 ft. in breadth: the northern end appears to have been circular, and there are remains of a party-wall; numerous fragments of roofing and flue tiles, and other Roman materials, are scattered over the surface of the ground. The country people consider these to be the remains of a bath, which might have been readily supplied by the numerous springs arising in the adjacent hills. A crop of wheat growing in the field was an obstacle to the prosecution of any detailed examination at the present time.

The President stated that he could fully corroborate the statement

made by Mr. Kempe, in regard to the existence of ancient earth-works, towards the eastern extremity of the Holmesdale; having had frequent occasion to notice such evidences of ancient occupation in the neighbourhood of his paternal estates, at Chevening.

The Dean of Hereford, F.S.A., communicated a notice of the burial-place of Joanna de Bohun, on the north side of the Lady Chapel, at Hereford Cathedral, recently disclosed to view during the progress of the restoration of that decayed fabric. In an arched recess in the wall is seen a recumbent effigy, under which a wooden coffin had been deposited in a grave, half the depth of which only was below the level of the chapel. The lid had been covered with linen of fine texture, upon which had been sewn three large crosses patées, and eight smaller ones, formed of white satin: three similar crosses appeared also on each side of the coffin, and four large iron rings at each side and end. The remains had been wrapped in cloth, apparently woollen, fastened with strong packthread: the bones were much decayed, as is usually the case in interments in the Cathedral; but the flowing hair remained perfect, detached from the cranium, like a wig. It was of a yellowish red colour, and so profuse in quantity, that the prevalent notion of the growth of the hair after death, which, as the Dean remarked, had been entertained by him from previous observations, appeared to be confirmed. This lady had been heiress of Kilpec, in Herefordshire, and espoused one of the Bohun family; in the year 1277, she gave the church of Lugwardine, with the chapels of Llangarrew, St. Waynard's, and Hentland, to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; and this donation was subsequently applied to the service of the Blessed Virgin, for which, previously, no sufficient provision had been made in the church of Hereford. It appears by the Obits, that she died in the same year, 1 Edward III. The foundations and circular apse of the original chapel, succeeded by the beautiful specimen of early English architecture, to which her bequest contributed, had recently been brought to light; the Dean remarked that, in the ante-chapel of this portion of the Cathedral, certain details partaking of Norman character appeared, which are not to be traced in the parts more eastward; and these last, as he supposed, had been constructed subsequently to the gift of the lady of Kilpec. During the necessary repairs towards the west end of the Lady Chapel, several interments were disclosed, and amongst them six ancient graves were found, cut through at about the middle of their length, in order to form the west wall of the crypt of the chapel, a moiety of each corpse being left in its original resting-place. In another grave a *balla* was found, and near to it a slab, inscribed with the name of "Magister Thomas de Torrington."

The Marquis of Northampton exhibited a small coffer, or forcer, of wood, beautifully carved, purchased by him at Constance. It was of German workmanship, some portions of the ornament being of architectural character, and presenting features of the style termed *flamboyant*. Its date appeared to be the latter part of the fifteenth century.

William Downing Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a remarkable original document, being the Cotenant of the Scottish Parliament, in renunciation of Popery, dated August, 1641, and bearing the autographs of the peers and representatives. It was found in the charter-chest

of Major Richard Leslie Bruce Dundas, of Blair Castle, county of Perth.

The Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne communicated a description of a statue of Minerva Custos, and other Roman antiquities, recently discovered at Sibson, and Bedford Purlieu, Northamptonshire. A portion of this paper having been read, the remainder was reserved for the next meeting.

Thursday, June 18, 1846.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Charles Sandys, Esq., of Canterbury, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.—By the Archæological Institute of Rome, *Monumenti Inediti*, Vol. IV. Parts 1—12. fol. Bullettini, 8vo. 1845. *Annali*, Vol. XVI. 8vo. 1845.

J. R. Planché, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some remarks in further illustration of the origin of the badge and motto of the Prince of Wales, in reference to the interesting notices by Sir N. Harris Nicolas. Mr. Planché had been the first to draw public attention to the absence of all contemporaneous authority for the notion commonly received, that they were the personal insignia of the King of Bohemia. He observed that the motto HOUMOUT is rather a Flemish, than a German word, as stated by Sir Harris; that it is a noun substantive, and not an adjective. Hoochmoet, or Hoomoet, signifies “magnanimité de courage, courage hautain,” according to Mellema, in his *Promptuaire François-Flameng*. Instead of regarding this word and ICH DIEN, as two separate mottoes, he was inclined, from the evidence adduced by Sir Harris, to consider them as forming one complete motto, as written in full by Edward himself, in the remarkable signature of which a fac-simile has been given. He suggested the following interpretation of the whole motto, “High spirit I serve,” or, less literally, “I obey the dictates of magnanimity.” This conjecture may serve to explain the apparent contradiction in the prince’s will, which makes no mention of ICH DIEN, for, the escutcheons being arranged on his tomb in alternate order, the motto was merely divided, and HOUMOUT ICH DIEN may be read thrice in succession, above the six escutcheons on either side. Mr. Planché cited, as analogous examples, the Percy motto, “*Esperance en Dieu*,” popularly known as ESPERANCE; the motto or posy of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, on his second marriage, “*Autre n’auray, Dame Isabeau, tant que vivray*,” usually given as simply AVL’RE N’AVRAY; or the war-cry of Crequy, which occurs abbreviated in like manner. In point of construction, he remarked that the prince’s motto has its parallel in that of the earls of Pembroke, “*Ung je servirai*.” He considered the suggestion made by Sir Harris, that the feathers were possibly derived from the county of Ostrevant, as very valuable, and conjectured that some supposed resemblance between the words *Ostruce* and Ostrevant might have led to the selection of

ostrich feathers as the symbol of that province, the arms of which have not been recorded.

John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., sent for exhibition two volumes containing sketches of Cathedrals, churches, architectural remains, costume, and antiquities, being portions of a series of thirty-seven volumes of drawings made by the late John Carter, between the years 1764 and 1817, each volume comprising the sketches of a year. Mr. Britton also exhibited nineteen sketches by the same artist, representing monuments in Hereford Cathedral.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated, in a letter to the President, illustrative remarks on a gold ornament, forwarded for exhibition to the Society by Miss Gurney. It is an ornament composed of an ancient cast from a gold coin of the Emperor Maurice, rudely set in gold, with a loop for suspension, and portions of red glass or stone set in a double row around the coin. The diameter of this medallion measures an inch and a half; it was found upon the breach of the Norfolk coast, between Bacton and Mundesley, in January last. Three looped ornaments are preserved in the British Museum; one exhibits a genuine coin of the elder Philip, A.D. 244, another is set with a coin of Posthumus; these have loops behind, and seem to have been used as fastenings, or fibulæ. The third had been a pendant jewel, and is ornamented with a cast of a coin of Valens, and a border of portions of glass, in like manner as the medallion found in Norfolk. Similar ornaments, formed with Roman coins, are to be seen in the Cabinet of Medals at Paris. The specimens preserved in the British Museum may be ascribed to the sixth or seventh century. Miss Gurney remarked that the Danes had the practice of imitating Byzantine medals, as shewn by the curious ornaments represented in the publications of the Royal Society of Archæology at Copenhagen; these, however, although used for the same purpose, are very different in character when compared with the medallions in question. Whilst engaged in this inquiry, Sir Henry had conversed with Mr. Worsaae, the eminent antiquary of Copenhagen, who informed him that some Roman gold coins, set within ornamented circles of the same metal, exist there, but that the greater number of such ornaments are of the bracteate kind, ornamented with rude figures, or Byzantine coins, ranging from the last half of the fifth century to the middle of the eighth. In the account of the Væringers, or body-guard of northmen in the service of the Emperors at Constantinople, as given by Mr. Laing, in his version of the *Heimskringla*, some curious information is given regarding the discoveries of coins of the Greek emperors, Cufic coins and gold ornaments, apparently of Eastern workmanship, discovered in Norway, and supposed to be the hidden treasures of the Væringers. Mr. Worsaae's notices of ancient Northern ornaments, given in his work entitled "*Danemarks Vorzeit*," throw further light upon this curious subject. He describes gold rings for the neck adorned with plates inlaid with coloured glass, or hung round with gold bracteates, or thin plates stamped on one side with the imitation of some foreign coin. Runic legends occasionally are found in the margin. The gold bracteates have been found varying in dimension from half an inch to twelve inches in diameter. The medallion exhibited to the Society by Miss Gurney has

been presented by her to the British Museum, and will be deposited in the collection of National Antiquities, which is in the course of formation.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., communicated some Observations on the claim of Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, to have been one of the residences of the captive Mary Queen of Scots; in reference to the inquiry of Prince Labanoff, which had been brought before the Society by the President, on a recent occasion. Hardwick, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, is situate about eighteen miles from Chatsworth, and the same distance from Sheffield, places where much of the time of Mary's captivity was spent. The house exhibits one of the most perfect existing specimens of the residences of the nobility of the times of Elizabeth, and printed books, as well as local tradition, have uniformly asserted the fact of the Queen's residence there, which had been regarded by the Prince Labanoff as questionable. Mary landed on the shores of Cumberland, May 16, 1568, and proceeded through Cockermouth and Carlisle to Bolton Castle, where she remained until January 26, 1569. It was determined that she should be given in charge to the Earl of Shrewsbury, a decision which appears by the private correspondence of the Talbot family to have been taken as early as the previous month of October. On quitting Bolton, Mary, who was in feeble health, travelled slowly, and letters exist written by her at almost every stage of her journey. On February 3, she reached Tutbury, where the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury were ready to receive her; and up to that time it is manifest that she could not have been at Hardwick. She was, however, then committed to the charge of persons to whom Hardwick, its estates, and whatever mansion might then exist, at that time, or soon after, belonged. The Countess was a daughter of John Hardwick, and, on the death of her brother, succeeded to the estate. The subsequent residence of Mary at Winfield-Manor, about ten miles distant from Hardwick Hall, until September 21, is clearly ascertained by her letters; she might have visited that place in some excursion on horseback, but the apprehension of attempts for her release at this period must have occasioned rigid restraint and constant vigilance; and Winfield appearing not sufficiently secure, the Queen was removed to Tutbury and Coventry. At the request of the Earl, she was removed to his mansion at Chatsworth, recently erected. Hence, on November 28, 1570, she departed to his castle at Sheffield, the decision of the court being that she should no longer be permitted to move from one place to another, but that some house of the Earl's should be named as the future place of her continual abode. Sheffield Castle had the preference, as secure against surprise or escape; and therein were the next fourteen years of her captivity passed, so long as she remained in Shrewsbury's custody: her train was reduced, and constant guard was maintained. Her excursions on horseback were limited to short distances, and the Earl was required to be constantly in attendance. There is scarcely a probability that, during this period, Mary could have been a resident, or even a visitor, at Hardwick; her temporary removal to the lodge in Sheffield park, during some changes in her apartments, was noticed by the jealous Elizabeth as an infringement of the rules prescribed; no one was allowed to visit the captive, and even the Earl's

son stated that for many years he had not seen her. By the mediation of the French ambassador, she was permitted to pay short visits to Buxton and Chatsworth, and these temporary removals are generally ascertained by the dates of her letters. In 1583, she was allowed to visit Worksop, seventeen miles distant, an excursion which excited the displeasure of Elizabeth, and in the following year the charge of Mary was transferred from the Earl to Sir Ralph Sadler. She quitted Sheffield on September 3, remained at Winfield until January, 1585, removed to Tutbury, thence to Chartley, and finally, on September 25, to Fotheringhay. There is nothing, as Mr. Hunter observed, amongst the numerous written memorials of her time that can be construed into a recognition that Mary visited Hardwick, and the strictness with which she was confined renders it highly improbable that she could ever have been there. The tradition of the house alone is in favour of such a notion; but even this cannot be traced for much more than a century. There is even every probability that the present house was not in existence during Mary's life-time, but was erected by the Countess of Shrewsbury subsequently to her widowhood in 1590. The date 1599 is even inscribed on the door of one of the rooms supposed to have been inhabited by the Queen. Some, indeed, have supposed that it was in the older mansion still remaining, in which Mary resided; but this is very improbable. Hardwick Hall, although it seems to have no claim to be regarded as one of her residences, may still serve as an example of what the houses were (now destroyed) in which her captivity was passed. Of Sheffield Castle nothing now remains; Sheffield Manor and Winfield Manor exist in ruins; and the house at Chatsworth which received her has been replaced by a more magnificent fabric.

The reading of Mr. Hartshorne's description of Roman remains, discovered in Northamptonshire on the estates of the Duke of Bedford, and communicated to the Society by his Grace's permission, was then concluded. During the spring of 1844, the first discovery occurred at a spot between Wansford and King's Cliffe, upon the western side of a wood called Bedford Purlieus, near to a road which may not improbably be considered as a vicinal way communicating with the Ermine Street, and in the neighbourhood of Castor, Chesterton, and other places of Roman occupation. Two small statues were found, deprived of the heads and feet; both were in the same attitude, holding whips, and clad in short tunics. They were formed of a compact shelly oolite, apparently the material found near the place, known by the name of Barnack-rag. With these were disinterred a large globular earthen vase, designated by Mr. Hartshorne as an *obrendarium*, used for sepulchral purposes. It contained human bones, and numerous fragments of glass and pottery, with two elegant *pateræ* of Samian ware; one of those small glass vessels usually called lachrymatories; another glass vessel of unusual form, being a *simpulum*; and a fictile vase decorated with figures in relief. This remarkable specimen of earthenware was formed of the clay of the district; the ground was of a black colour; the subjects represented upon it were combats with animals, most elaborately wrought. The whole of these curious remains formed, as Mr. Hartshorne supposed, a portion of a Roman *bustum*. The two statues might have been

intended to represent the propitiatory *Dii inferi*, or possibly Tisiphone and Hecate; he was, however, disposed to regard them as emblematical decorations of the tomb, figures of the Social Manes, destined to be placed on either side of the sepulchral amphora. Mr. Hartshorne proceeded to notice the Roman remains found at Sibson, now called the Wansford Station, in the spring of 1845. They consisted of a mutilated statue of Hercules rather above the natural size, a torso of Apollo, and a statue of Minerva Custos, of the size of nature; the Gorgon's head decorated her breast, a circular shield appeared at her side, on which her left hand rested, whilst with the right she grasped a sceptre. These statues, as well as the pair discovered at Bedford Purlieu, were formed of the Barnack-rag, the stone of the district; they are specially interesting as being the only examples of Roman sculpture, of the kind, hitherto found in Britain. The fact that these works were executed on the spot is likewise important, and supplies a valuable addition to our knowledge of the progress and state of Roman art in one of its most important colonies.

The Society then adjourned over the summer vacation, to meet again on Thursday, November 19.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1847.

No. 7.

Thursday, November 19, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The President read the following Letter addressed to His Lordship by Albert Way, Esq.

“ Wonham, Reigate, 9th Nov. 1846.

“ MY LORD,

“ On a former occasion I made known to your Lordship my apprehension that it would become impracticable for me to discharge properly the duties of the office of Director, which I have had the honour to hold. The Society will shortly resume their meetings, and I feel it incumbent upon me to tender my resignation of this honourable post. I have ceased to reside in London, and it will be wholly out of my power to attend the evening meetings. There may have been times when the regular attendance of each officer of the Society of Antiquaries may have been dispensed with, but I have too sincere a desire for the welfare of the Society not to feel, that, at the present moment, every officer ought to be constantly at his post; I cannot, therefore, conscientiously continue to occupy a position to the duties of which it will not henceforth be in my power to attend, and must request your Lordship to accept my resignation.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ My Lord,

“ Your obliged and obedient Servant,

“ ALBERT WAY.

“ The Viscount Mahon.”

The Rev. John Edmund Cox, of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, was balloted for and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following Books were presented to the Society. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, from July to November, 1846. By George Godwin, Esq., *The Builder*, Vol. IV. Parts 6—9, fol. 1846. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Parts 222—226, 4to. 1846. By the British Archæological Association, *Transactions of the Association at Winchester in August 1845*, 8vo. and their *Journal*, No. 7. 8vo. 1846. By the Editors, *Moniteur des Arts*, No. 29, 4to.

1846. By Dr. C. F. Beke, A Statement of Facts, 2d edit. 8vo. 1846. By the Trustees of the British Museum, the Alexandrian Codex, a complete Copy, with the exception of Tome I. Part I. and the Notes to Part I. which had been previously received: also the Description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum, Parts V—VIII. *l. p.* By Dr. Leemans of Leyden, Honorary Fellow, The Eighth Livraison of Egyptian Monuments in the Netherland Museum, fol. By the Archæological Institute of Rome, Monuments Inédits: Cahier 2, pl. 13—24, fol. max. 1841; Annales, Vol. II. Part 17. 8vo. 1845; Bulletini per l'anno 1845, 8vo. By the Zoological Society, their Proceedings from 10th June 1845 to 14th April 1846, 8vo. By the Royal Geographical Society, their Journal, Vol. XVI. Part I. 8vo. By the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, their Journal, No. 17, Part I. 8vo. By the Maitland Club, Liber Collegii Nostre Domine: Registrum Ecclesie B. V. Marie et S. Anne infra Muros Civitatis Glasguensis MDXLIX. Accedunt Munimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu. 4to. Glasg. 1846. By the Corporation of London, An alphabetical Index to the Catalogue of their Library, 8vo. 1846. By the Publishers, Monthly Prize Essays, Vol. I. No i. 8vo. 1846. By the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Copies of Mr. Bruce's Reports on Internal Defence and on Conjunct Expeditions. By the Royal Agricultural Society of England, their Journal Vol. VII. Part i. 8vo. 1846. By the Leeds Philosophical Society, the Twenty-fifth Report of their Council, 8vo. 1844-5. By M. Lecointre-Dupont, Lettres sur l' Histoire Monétaire de la Normandie et du Perche, 8vo. 1846. Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, 8vo. 1845-6. By Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, Modus tenendi Parliamentum: Edited by T. D. Hardy, 8vo. 1846. By George Grant Francis, Esq., Charter of Confirmation to the Borough of Swansea, by Oliver Cromwell, 8vo. 1846. Original Charters and Materials for a History of Neath and its Abbey, 8vo. 1845. Not published. By the Swansea Philosophical and Literary Institution, their Proceedings, 8vo. 1838. By George Burton Esq. the Chronology of Stamford, 8vo. 1846. By the Numismatic Society, the Numismatic Chronicle for July 1846, No. 33, 8vo. By the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, Mémoires, 8vo. 1844; Bulletin, 8vo. 1843; Annales, 8vo. 1844-5; Americus, 8vo. 1845; Mémoire sur la Découverte de l'Amérique, second tirage, 8vo. 1843. By the Camden Society, twenty-one Volumes of their Publications, 4to. By the Registrar-General, the Seventh Annual Report of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, 8vo. 1846. By the Statistical Society of London, their Journal, Vol. IX. Part 3, 8vo. 1846. By the Royal Asiatic Society, their Journal, Vol. X. Part I. 8vo. 1846. By Dr. Gideon A. Mantell, A Day's Ramble in and about the Ancient Town of Lewes, 8vo. 1846. By Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, his Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Southampton, 10th Sept. 1846, 8vo. By Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, Heraldic Visitations of Wales and part of the Marches, 2 vol. fol. 1846. By the Committee of the Archæological Institute, their Archæological Journal, Vols. I. II. 8vo. 1845-6. Proceedings of the Institute at Winchester, in Sept. 1845, 8vo. By George Bowyer, Esq. Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England, 2d Edit. 8vo. 1846.

By M. Eliacin Carmoly, *Mémoire sur une Médaille en l'honneur de Louis le Débonnaire*, 8vo. 1834. *Relation d'Eldad le Danite, Voyageur du IX Siècle*, 8vo. 1838. By the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, *Anaptyxis Biblica*, 8vo. 1846. By Dr. J. H. Schröder of Upsal, *Legenda Suecana Vetusta S. Helena, hactenus inedita*, 8vo. 1845. *Skirners Färd fran Isländaken öfversatt*, 1 Del. 8vo. 1843. *Histoire de la Société Royale des Sciences d' Upsal*, 4to. 1846.

Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A. presented two impressions from the Seal of the Abbey of St. Mary of Talley, in Caermarthenshire, from a round matrix found at Wymondham in Norfolk, at present in the possession of Mr. W. Kent of Norwich. In the area, the small half-length figure of an Abbot, mitred, bearing his crozier, is represented within a gothic arch, the words **abe maria** over his head; and above, of larger size, the figure of the Lamb and banner. A plant in a flower-pot stands on each side of the gothic arch. The circumscription in black letter, * **S' abb'tis & convent^o b'e marie de talley**.

Edward Foss, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a Memoir on the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Seal in the reign of John.

Scarcely two writers, he observed, agree either in the names or the succession of the Lord Chancellors of this reign; the earlier compilers of the lists of those officers having to rely either on the historians, who were often mistaken, or on their own examination of original documents, which was necessarily limited and unsatisfactory. Since the publications by the Record Commission have been given to the world, the means of arriving at correctness have been materially increased, and recent authors must be presumed to have used them. Much allowance is therefore to be made for the errors of the former, while the assertions of the latter become a fair subject for critical inquiry; the more especially in John's reign, most of the records of which have been published *in extenso*.

Mr. Foss next referred to the principal writers who have treated of the Lord Chancellors of this period, namely, Thynne, in his continuation of Holinshed's Chronicle; Philipot, in his Catalogue of the Chancellors of England, 1636, mostly taken from Thynne's Collections; Spelman, whose "Series" in his Glossary is mainly extracted from Thynne's Lists; Dugdale, in the "Chronica Series" appended to his "Origines Juridiciales," 1666; Oldmixon, in his "Lives of all the Lord Chancellors, by an impartial hand," 1708; and Mr. T. D. Hardy in the "Catalogue of Lord Chancellors, Keepers of the Seal, &c." and the Lives of the Chancellors recently published by Lord Campbell.

The general impression has been, that when a Charter is authenticated by the words "Data per manum A. B. or C. D." the person so subscribing was either Chancellor, or Keeper of the Seal, or Vice-Chancellor. This mode of authentication we are assured has occasioned the discrepancy in the various lists hitherto published: some authors designating as Chancellors persons whom others call Keepers, or Vice-Chancellors.

The endeavour of this paper was to remove the confusion thus arising, by fixing with greater certainty the names and order of the Chancellors, and by considering the real character borne by those who have been thus called Keepers or Vice-Chancellors.

Mr. Foss contended that throughout the reign of John there are comparatively few Charters thus authenticated by the Chancellors themselves; that it was not their positive duty, even when present, to affix their names in this form; and that in almost every case, where the name of a known Chancellor appears, his title is distinctly added: while in the case of those who have been denominated Keepers, no addition to their names is found beyond the clerical dignity which they happened to hold at the time.

Mr. Foss next pursued his inquiry into the official character of the persons who thus authenticated the Charters, to whose names the designation of Chancellors was not added, and whether they have been properly designated as Keepers or Vice-Chancellors. In addition to other objections it appears that two, three, and sometimes four individuals are found performing the duty of attesting the Charters at the same period of time, and no document exists evidencing any appointment of Keeper or Vice-Chancellor. He thence inferred that, the Great Seal being frequently if not usually deposited in the Treasury of the Exchequer, under the care of its officers, who were answerable for its safe custody, and when it was required to be used would be in attendance for the purpose of producing it, some of them were in daily attendance on the Chancellor: and that these persons were no more than his subordinate officers, either Clerks of the Chamber of the Exchequer, or Clerks of the Chancery.

Mr. Foss next proceeded to his Proofs: enumerating no fewer than five several persons as attesting Charters during the Chancellorship of Hubert de Walter from 1109 to 1205; in one instance, two of them affixing their signatures upon the same day. He then shewed the alternation of the attendance of several of them during different months in the 5th and 6th year of Hubert's Chancellorship.

The Succession of Chancellors during the rest of John's reign was next drawn out, excluding Hugh de Wells and Ralph de Neville, who have been hitherto comprehended in the List; and removing Richard de Marisco from the position usually assigned to him, and placing him at the end of the reign. It also introduces a new Chancellor in Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, who has heretofore been entirely omitted. The order in which the Lord Chancellors succeeded each other was also shewn in a Table at the end of the Communication; followed by another Table of Officers authenticating the Charters, by some called Keepers or Vice-Chancellors, as far as they could be gathered on the Charter Rolls from the 1st to the 15th John, A.D. 1199—1203.

Thursday, November 26, 1846.

WILLIAM RICHARD HAMILTON, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

Sir Thomas Cartwright, of 36, Albemarle-street, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

William Downing Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an original Charter and Seal, dated 1281, of Margaret de Ros, daughter and co-heiress of

the last Peter de Brus, Lord of Skelton, in Yorkshire, relating to certain lands in the Barony of Kendal, in Westmoreland.

Walter Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., communicated to the Society a Memoir on the use of the Sling as a warlike Weapon among the Ancients, accompanying a Present to the Society of a leaden Pellet, or Sling-bullet, inscribed with Greek characters, found lodged in the Cyclopiian Walls of Samé, in Cephalonía. The Pellet was inclosed in a Box constructed of the wood of that redoubtable ship, the *Téméraire*.

The date of this Pellet, Mr. Hawkins observed, must depend on the degree of probability attached to the supposition that it was deposited there by one of the hundred Achæan slingers from Ægium, Patræ, and Dyme, in the army with which the Roman Consul, M. Fulvius, reduced that place, after a siege of four months, B.C. 189. In shape it resembles an almond; and the characters upon it present the word ΦΑΙΝΩ or ΦΑΙΝΕ, the concluding letters being slightly defaced; φαίνω, or in the Ionic dialect φαίτεω, signifying "appear," "show yourself."

The importance of Missiles in the military operations of the Ancients was next adverted to; Mr. Hawkins observing that it was not to be estimated by that which they have attained to in modern warfare. The issue of a battle, in ordinary cases, then depending chiefly on the conflict between the *οπλιται* or heavy-armed soldiers. The *ψιληται* or light troops, whose office it was to discharge stones, arrows, and darts, nevertheless, rendered important service, whether as skirmishers in driving the enemy from his battlements, in discomfiting the wavering phalanx, or in dealing death against the fugitives. In this last capacity they constituted in some measure a substitute for cavalry, a description of troops in which the ancients were very deficient. But they afforded most effectual aid in rugged and mountainous places, where the regular troops, being unable to act, were destroyed, without the means of retaliating, by the slingers and archers on the surrounding heights.

Mr. Hawkins's next consideration was the relative rank of slingers, with respect to their comrades in arms. One cause of the undue depreciation, he observed, of missile warfare amongst the Greeks, and of the disasters which its neglect entailed upon some of the finest armies, may be recognised in the pride of wealth or of valour which taught the citizen soldier to regard the rank of the heavy-armed as the more honourable, either on account of his more costly equipment, or of his more perilous post. The low estimation in which slingers were held is evinced by the fact that Generals who wished to degrade or deteriorate a conquered people, not unfrequently armed them with slings, and forbade them the use of any other weapon. This policy was adopted by Cyrus the Great (about B.C. 540) towards the Phrygians and Lydians. And Xenophon remarks, that Cyrus considered the Sling to be of all weapons the most dishonourable and servile.

In tracing the use of the Sling historically, Mr. Hawkins found some difficulty, from the circumstance that under the name of "light troops" several distinct classes of soldiers were comprehended; namely, the slingers, the bow-men, the javelin-men, and the stone-casters, and that the Greek historians more frequently use the general term than the

specific denominations. Notwithstanding however, without professing to give a complete history of the Sling, in the remainder of his Memoir, he pointed out its chief epochs, and detailed the accounts of some of the most important Campaigns in which it was employed, together with some notices by ancient historians of its peculiar excellencies and deficiencies as an engine of warfare.

The earliest historical notice of the Sling is about the date B.C. 1406, found in the Book of Judges, ch. xx, v. 16, where it is related that in the army of the Benjamites were 700 men, left-handed, "every one of whom could sling stones at an hair-breadth." The next allusion to it is in the account of the death of the Philistine champion Goliath. From these, and other passages, the Slingers appear to have occupied a far more honourable position in the Israelite armies, than in those of the Greeks and Romans.

After referring to two Homeric passages, in which the use of the Sling is mentioned, of a date supposed to be B.C. 1184, Mr. Hawkins traced the employment of it through various periods of Greek and Roman History.

Toward the close of the Fifth Century before Christ, it appears the use of sling-stones began to be superseded by that of leaden bullets, and from this period downwards, the latter missiles are frequently mentioned both by Greek and Roman historians. The Greeks called them *μολυβδίδες*, *μολυβδαίναι*, and *σφαίραι μολυβδιναι*, leaden bullets; and the Romans *glandes*, from their shape. They were ornamented with some device, or with inscriptions, as in the instance of the bullet which gave rise to the present Memoir. They were sometimes of considerable weight, as much as an Attic pound, but the usual weight of extant specimens is from an ounce and a half to three ounces and a half: and specimens have been found in the plains of Marathon, in Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Corcyra; at Athens, and in the channel of the Ilissus.

Specimens of Sling-bullets with Roman characters are far more scarce than those with Greek letters. The largest number have been found at Florence, where, as is conjectured, there was formerly a Roman arsenal. Amongst the devices in Roman characters, may be mentioned "*Ferit, strike.*" "*Fugitivi peritis, ye perish in your flight, &c.*" Among the ruins of Eryx, to the eastward of Trapani (the ancient Drepanum), many leaden bullets for slings are found, some of which, as we are told in Captain Smyth's description of "Sicily and its Islands," are inscribed with imprecations.

Mr. Hawkins concluded his observations with the remark that the Sling had often been assigned to the ancient Britons; but there appears to be no adequate foundation for such a supposition. The Saxons, however, were celebrated for their skill in the use of this weapon, and the Anglo-Norman army seems always to have included an organized body of slingers. But the use of the Sling gradually became obsolete, though it was retained for a long time as a means of amusement and exercise. We have however evidence of its employment in war as late as the end of the fourteenth century, in the ballad entitled "A Tale of King Edward and the Shepherd," and at the commencement of the fifteenth

century, in the following passage from a Poem called "Knyghthode and Batayle," quoted by Strutt in his "Sports and Pastimes."

"Else eek the cast of stone, with sling or honde;
It falleth ofte, yf other shot there none is,
Men harneysed in steel may not withstonde
The multitude and mighty cast of stonys:
And stonys in effect are every where,
And slynges are not noyous for to bear."

Thursday, December 3, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., The Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1846, 8vo. By the Leeds Philosophical Society, their Twenty-sixth Report for 1845-6, 8vo. By Henry Butterworth, Esq., a Catalogue of Lord Chancellors, &c. by T. D. Hardy, 8vo.

Dr. G. A. Mantell, F.S.A. presented to the Society Two Drawings of a perfect glass Roman Vessel, dug up at a considerable depth, in making the foundation of the Hospital at Colchester.

The Secretary read "Remarks on Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, and her daughter Gundrada," communicated by W. H. Blaauw, Esq., F.S.A.

This Memoir was in answer to a Paper printed in the Archæological Journal for March, 1846, by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., V.P. Soc. Antiq., entitled, "Observations in disproof of the pretended Marriage of William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, with a daughter begotten of Matildis, daughter of Baldwin Comte of Flanders, by William the Conqueror, and illustrative of the Origin and early History of the Family in Normandy."

Mr. Stapleton's Inquiry had led him to the conclusion that Queen Matilda, previous to her marriage with William then Duke of Normandy, was the divorced wife of one Gherbodo, and the mother of three children, Gherbod, Frederic, and Gundrada; Gundrada having at a later period become the wife of William de Warren. Such former marriage, however, divorce, and issue of Matilda by Gherbodo were denied by Mr. Blaauw, who stated that in all the authorities he had been able to consult, he could find no proof, direct or indirect, to give Mr. Stapleton's hypothesis support. Mr. Blaauw contended that the Chronicle of Tours, which Mr. Stapleton had relied on, warranted no more than the mere fact of the marriage of Matilda with William in 1053; and that the mention of her as a damsel (*puella*) was of itself inconsistent with the imputed previous marriage. Mr. Blaauw then went into the circumstances of Matilda's marriage with William, their affinity, and the consequent Papal excommunication: drawing a further inference from the details, that so far from an anterior union having taken place, she had never left her home previous to her marriage with William. The Norman Chroniclers, he maintained, without exception, refer either to affinity or consanguinity as having caused a delay of Matilda's marriage with William, but that none had dropped the slightest hint of any previous

husband or children, nor consequently of any divorce. Mr. Blaauw cited various passages from the Norman historians, upon the uniform authorities of whom he rejected the marriage with Gherbodo, while on the other hand he considered the idea of Matilda having had illegitimate children as utterly precluded both by her station and character, being in the words of Malmesbury "the woman in our time an especial mirror of prudence, the perfection of modesty." Since William de Warenne, he added, terms Matilda, in his charter to Lewes Priory, "the mother of his wife," Gundrada, the only inference left is, that William the Conqueror was Gundrada's father. Warenne, he continued, does not indeed in his charter so designate King William as he might have done, but as that document was written under the reign of William Rufus, he preferred to distinguish the first King William from the second, as him "who first brought me into England, and by whose licence I brought over the monks;" a description more apposite to the purpose of the charter, and not requiring more details of family pedigree at a time when the single marriage of Queen Matilda with William must have been so notorious to the world that it was quite superfluous to state expressly who was the father of her children.

A mutilated Charter from William the Conqueror, preserved in the Cottonian Volume Vespasian F. III. fol. 1, granting the manor of Walton in Norfolk to Lewes Priory was next commented upon, in the reading of parts of which there is considerable variation between Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Blaauw, particularly as to the words "filie mee," in an early line, in the room of which Mr. Stapleton conceived he saw the words "pro me."

No two Chroniclers, Mr. Blaauw observed, agree in the Lists of the Conqueror's daughters, and the omission of Gundrada from them he considered as only one of several instances of females being forgotten or left thus unrecorded. Even William of Malmesbury, though living in the times, says in his account of the king's daughters, after mentioning Cecilia, Constantia, and Adela, "the names of two others have escaped my memory."

The remainder of Mr. Blaauw's Remarks related to the assumed dates for the births of William and Matilda's children; to the errors of Orderic Vitalis in his details of the royal Pedigree; to the origin of the Norman family of Warenne; and to the founding of the Priory of Lewes by William de Warenne, Gundrada's husband.

Thursday, December 10, 1846.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. residing at Rouen, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following Books were presented to the Society, and Thanks for them were directed to be returned. By Thomas Wright, Esq. *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, Numbers V. VI. XII. and XIII. 8vo. 1840-3: with the *Archæologist*, No. V—X. 8vo. 1842.

The President and Council exhibited to the Society, at the request of John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. a Collection of Drawings from their Portfolios, ten in number, consisting of Elevations, Plans, Sections, and Details of Norwich Cathedral. They were purchased by the Society in 1806, of William Wilkins, Esq. senior, of Norwich, for the sum of 150*l.*, for whom they had been previously made by Mr. Repton. A short Communication from Mr. Repton to Sir Henry Ellis was at the same time read, explanatory of the changes which the fabric of the Cathedral had undergone since the Drawings were made.

Mr. M. Percy Hart exhibited to the Society a Mould made from a brass Tablet, apparently of Russo-Greek workmanship, discovered a few months ago, in digging a Grave in the burying-ground of Christ-Church, Spitalfields.

Thomas Lott, Esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society a copy of "A Direccion takyn for the receyving of the Corps of the most Noble Princess Queen Elizabeth, 16th Feb. 18th Hen. VII." from the Archives of the City of London.

The President and Council gave notice that the Ballot for the Offices of a Member of the Council and of Director, vacant by the resignation of Albert Way, Esq. will take place at the Meeting of the Society on Thursday the 7th of January, 1847: and that in pursuance of the Statute, chap. v. sect. 5 and 11, the President and Council had nominated and recommended to the Society for election, as a Member of the Council and Director, Capt. William Henry Smyth, R.N., F.R.S.

Thursday, December 17, 1846.

WILLIAM AYRTON, Esq. (the senior Member present) in the Chair.

The following Presents were received, and the Thanks of the Society were directed to be returned for the same. By Richard Brooke, Esq., Observations upon the Accounts of the Battle of Stoke Field in 1487, 8vo. 1825. By the Royal Society, Catalogue of Miscellaneous Literature in their Library, 8vo. 1841. By the Royal College of Physicians of London, a Catalogue of the Fellows and Licentiates in 1846, 8vo. By W. D. Bruce, Esq., The Newleafe Discourses on the Fine Art Architecture, by Robert Kerr, 8vo.

Frederick Nash, Esq. exhibited to the Society, by the hands of Sir Henry Ellis, a Series of finished Drawings, seventeen in number, recently made by him, of Cowdray House in Sussex.

The Reverend Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., laid upon the table a Manuscript from his own Collection, which had been prepared with great care, for the especial use of King Charles the First, soon after his accession to the Throne.

It contained an account of what had been done up to that period, in the attempt to establish what is called an Academ Royal; being an Association of learned men formed for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries chiefly Historical and Antiquarian, to the Members of which were to be granted by special charter from the Sovereign peculiar privileges, rank, and insignia.

The exhibition of this Manuscript was accompanied by an Account of this Design from the first conception of it. The author was Mr. Edmund Bolton, an eminent scholar and antiquary, the author of *Nero*, *Cæsar*, the *Hypercritica*, and many other works. This person had observed with regret the fall of the old Society of Antiquaries, and determined to make an effort to restore it. He attributed the fall in a great measure to its being an Association purely voluntary, having no bond such as a Charter would give, and no dependance on the State, which a Charter would secure. He set out therefore with the principle that it was above all things desirable to obtain the Royal Patronage, and to place the Academy in fact in close alliance with the Sovereign power. And, having laid down this first principle, and having his mind strongly imbued with a sense of what he conceived to be the dignity of the Literary Character, and its importance as an element of National Greatness, he conceived that it would be possible so to frame the constitution and charter of the Academy that the Members of it in all time to come should form an *Order of Literary Men*. His scheme was indeed in this particular of the most magnificent description. The Academy was to be united with the Order of the Garter; the members of it were to wear the Ribband and Jewel which are figured in Mr. Hunter's Manuscript, and he even speculated on the possibility that Windsor Castle might be assigned to the Members as the place in which to hold their Chapters, or, as he expresses it, to be turned into an English Olympus. The scheme now appears wild and extravagant; but it was not at once dismissed as a vain and foolish design. The reputation of Bolton gave to it some authority. He was a gentleman by birth, had studied at Cambridge and in the Inns of Court, was the intimate friend of Camden, and well known to all the principal Antiquaries and other men of learning of his time, and he stood in the position of a kinsman to the Duke of Buckingham. The Duke looked favourably upon the design, mentioned it in Parliament, where it was well received, and introduced the author of it to King James. The King appears to have expressed in general terms his approbation of the design.

This was as early as from 1617 to 1621, but the design did not advance so rapidly as its sanguine projector seems to have expected. He however kept steady to his purpose; he brought the scheme into definite order; and selected the persons who were to be the original Members of the Academy. There were to be three Classes of Members, whom he called the *Tutelaries*, the *Auxiliaries*, and the *Essentials*. The Tutelaries were to be the Knights of the Garter, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellors of the two Universities. The Auxiliaries were to be lords and others selected out of the flower of the nobility, and councils of war, and of the New Plantations. The Essentials, on whom the weight of the business was to lie, were to be laymen, most famous in Arts and Literature. The manuscript contains a list of the Essentials, who were in number eighty-four. There appear in the list the names of the most eminent poets, antiquaries, and heralds of the time, with many other persons whose pretensions were of a different kind. Among the most remarkable names are Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Mr. George Chapman, Sir Edward Coke, Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Kenelm Digby,

Sir Dudley Digges, Mr. Michael Drayton, Mr. Benjamin Johnston, Mr. Inigo Jones, Sir Thomas Lake, Mr. Endymion Porter, Sir William Seagar, Sir Richard Saint George, Mr. John Selden, Sir Henry Spelman, and Sir Henry Wotton.

All that was now wanting was the Royal Fiat; and this Bolton appears, from his own account, to have been very near obtaining. In August 1624 he was introduced again to the King, who was then at Rufford; and in a long conference, he went through all the particulars of the design as it had been finally settled; and received, as he thought, the King's final approval; his Majesty suggesting only a few trifling alterations. But before any thing was actually done, the King died; and the new Sovereign, who had been present at the interview between the King and Bolton, and had made the remark that "it was too good for the times," looked less favourably upon it. The scheme at last was wholly laid aside; nor was it till after the Restoration of King Charles the Second that the less magnificent but probably not less useful design of the Royal Society established by Royal Charter was brought to bear.

Mr. Hunter's Communication contained more particular details of the plan. He also gave some account of Bolton himself, the author of the design, and slight notices of nearly all the original Members, sufficient to indicate the ground of their pretensions to seats in the Academy.

In consequence of the Christmas Holidays the Meetings of the Society adjourned to Thursday evening the 7th of January, 1847, at the usual hour.

Thursday, January 7, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

Arthur Ashfield, Esq., of Crown-court, Old Broad-street, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

His Highness Prince Alexander Labanoff, of Petersburg, the Editor of Queen Mary of Scots Letters; M. Paul Grimblot, of Paris; and M. Eliacan Carmoly, of Brussels, were also balloted for as Honorary Members, and duly elected.

The following Presents were received, and the Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for them. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., *The Gentleman's Magazine* for January 1847, 8vo. By J. Murray, Esq., *English Etymologies*, by H. Fox Talbot, 8vo. 1847. By the Council of the Art Union of London, their *Almanac* for 1847; Tenth Report of the Committee of Management, 8vo. 1846. By C. H. Cooper, Esq., *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*, Parts 29—31, 8vo. By Sir John Rennie, *An Outline of the Progress of Civil Engineering in Great Britain since the time of Smeaton*, 4to. 1846. By the Editor, the *Athenæum*, Part 228, 4to. 1846. By Dr. J. H. Schröder, of Upsal, *Glossarii Latino-Suethici Specimen Vetustum*, 4to.; *Histoire de la Société Royale des Sciences d'Upsal*, 4to. 1846; *Inscriptiones Gothlandenses Medii Ævi*, 4to. 1836. By the Council of the Architectural College of the Free Masons, their *Proceedings*, Part I. 8vo. 1846.

Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited to the Society four curious Shields recently purchased from a dealer by the Board of Ordnance for

the Armouries in the Tower. No particulars respecting them were obtainable from the seller, but a general Description was supplied by Mr. Porrett.

"The largest of the shields represents on the boss St. George and the Dragon; on three of the compartments the subjects relate to the Siege of Troy, and the fourth compartment represents two Knights tilting against each other. This shield appears to be of about the time of Henry the Eighth.

"The shield next in size is of very elaborate workmanship; the conical boss and the border are divided into ten compartments, all of them representing subjects from the Old Testament—Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden; the entrance into the Ark; the sacrifice of Isaac; Moses striking the rock, &c. &c. From the style of ornament, I conclude that this shield is of the time of James the First.

"The next in point of size is a Scotch shield, representing six armed horsemen in outline formed by indentations effected by a punch; they are very well designed, and I presume not older than the time of Charles the First.

"The last shield is a beautiful specimen of Italian work, representing Scotch Kings and chiefs in eight compartments, and belonged probably to some noble family of that country."

The Society then proceeded to ballot for the election of a Member of the Council and of the Director in the room of Albert Way, Esq. resigned, when Captain William Henry Smyth, Esq. R.N., F.R.S., was unanimously elected a Member of the Council and Director of the Society, until the next Anniversary on the 23rd April, 1847.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1847.

No. 8.

Thursday, January 14, 1847.

SIR ROBERT H. INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

Arthur Ashpitel, Esq. was admitted a Fellow of the Society, and John Wimbridge, Esq. was duly elected a Fellow.

The following Presents were received, and the Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same : By the Archæological Institute, The Archæological Journal, Number XII. By the Society of Antiquaries of the Morinæ, Memoirs, Vol. I—VI., with an Atlas. By W. D. Haggard, Esq. F.S.A., Observations on the Standard of Value, second edition, 1847.

Mr. Haggard presented at the same time an original Double Protractor (*registered*). It has the property of constructing angles, and measuring distances at the same time ; raising perpendiculars, and forming circles ; and will save much time to those who may have occasion for its use.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. S.A. was enabled, by the kindness of Mr. John Doubleday, to lay before the Society casts from the two Seals of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the brother of Henry III. One of them is his Seal as Earl of Cornwall and Poictou ; the other, of larger spread, is his Seal as King of the Romans, a mutilated impression of which was engraved on wood, for the last edition of Dugdale's Monasticon. Richard, the youngest son of King John, was made Earl of Cornwall in 1226 ; elected King of the Romans in 1257 ; and died in 1272. The impression of the seal is very perfect : on one side is a shield of arms representing a lion rampant crowned, within a bordure charged with roundels ; circumscribed SIGILLVM RICARDI COMITIS CORNVBIE. On the other side the Earl is represented in mail armour, with surcoat, his left arm bearing a shield, on horseback ; the right arm and hand extended, wielding a sword ; the inscription SIGILLVM RICARDI COMITIS PICTAVIE.

Charles Spence, Esq. exhibited to the Society a Ring found among the ruins of the Priory of Frithelstoke, near Great Torrington, in the county of Devon. Various figures are engraven upon it, representing the Virgin and Child on one side, and the martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket on the other, whilst a trefoiled recess containing an equilaterally-cut diamond in each section, may be considered as emblematic of the

Trinity. The ring is of gold, and, from the style of the workmanship, may be attributed to the reign of King Edward IV. or Henry VII.

W. D. Bruce, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited to the Society a section of the Tower of York Minster, measured and drawn by him in 1840.

G. Steinman Steinman, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited to the Society a sketch of the Tomb erected in the Collegiate and Parochial Church of Nôtre Dame at Bruges, to the memory of the celebrated Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester; and of Mary de Borssele his wife; which interesting memorial was destroyed by the French Revolutionists in 1797. The sketch was copied from an original drawing in Indian-ink, which was discovered by Mr. Steinman in a very valuable manuscript volume preserved in the Bibliothèque Publique of Bruges; in this book are described all the funereal memorials of that city from 1698 to 1707, and then from 1789 up to the present time. Other works have also treated of this tomb, but more or less imperfectly. M. Van Praet, in his *Researches* printed in 1831, says that it was nine feet in length, of black marble, and adorned with figures of bronze. In his letter to Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Steinman also communicates notices of several other remarkable tombs, from the same volume, of especial interest to English heraldry.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. S.A., communicated to the Society the copy of a letter written from an English traveller at Rome to his father, in the year 1721, giving a graphic account of the Pretender and his family, as well as of their domestic habits. The gentleman describes the reluctance he had to being introduced to a Jacobite family; but, accident having brought them together, he received many kindnesses, of which he thus speaks:—

“We were admitted without ceremonies; y^e Pretender entertain’d us on the subject of our families, as knowingly as if he had been all his lifetime in England. He told me some passages of my grandfather; of his being a constant follower of K. Charles y^e first and 2d.; and added, S^r. had you been of an age before my grandfather’s death to learn his principles, there had been little danger of yo^r taking part against the rights of a Stewart. He then observed how farr the prejudices of education, and wrong notions of infancy, are apt to carry people from the paths of their ancestors. He discoursed as pertinently of several of our neighbouring families as I could do, upon which I told him I was surprised at his so perfect a knowledge of our families in Eng^d. His answer was, that from his infancy he had made it his business to acquire the knowledge of y^e laws, customs, and families of his country; so as he might not be reputed a stranger when y^e Almighty pleas’d to call him thither. These and the like discourses continued, till word was brought dinner was serv’d. We endeavour’d all we could to withdraw, but there was no possibility for it, after he had made us y^e complim^t. ‘I assure you, gentlemen, I shall never be for constraining any man’s inclinations; however, our grandfathers were worthy people, and dined often together, and I hope there can be no fault found y^e we do y^e same.’

“There is every day a regular table of 10 or 12 covers well served, unto w^{ch} some of y^e qualified persons of his court, or travellers, are invited. It’s supplied with English and French cookery, French and Italian wines; but I took notice the Pretender eat only of the English dishes, and made his dinner of roast beef and what we call Devonshire pye. He also prefers our March beer, which he has from Leghorn, to y^e best wines. At y^e desert he drank his glass of champagne very heartily, and, to do him justice, he is as free and cheerful at his table as any man I know. He spoke much in favour of our English ladies, and said he was persuaded he had not many enemies among them; then he carried a health to them; y^e Prin-

cess with a smiling countenance took up the matter, and said, 'I think then, Sr. it will be but just that I drink to y^e cavaliers.' Sometime after, y^e Pretender drank a health to y^e prosperity of all friends in England; which he address'd to me. I took y^e freedom to replye, y^t as I presum'd he meant his own friends, he would not take it ill that I meant mine. 'I assure you, Sr.' said he, 'y^t the friends you mean can have no great share of prosperity till they become mine; therefore here's prosperity to yours and mine.' After y^t we had eat and drank heartily, the Princess told us we must go and see her son, which could not be refus'd. He is really a fine promising child, and is attended by English women, mostly Protestants, w^{ch} the Princess observ'd to us, saying y^t as she believed he was to live and dye amongst Protestants she thought fitt to have him bred up by their hands; and that in the country where she was born there was no other distinction but of that of honest and dishonest. Their women, and particularly two Londoners, kept such a racket about us to make us kiss y^e young Pretender's hand, y^t to get clear of them as soon as we could, we were forced to complye. The Princess laughed very heartily, and told us she did not question but the day would come that we should not be sorry we had made so early acquaintance with her son. I thought my self under the necessity of making her the complin^t that being her's he could not miss being good and happy.

"On the next post day we went, as commonly y^e English gentlemen here doe, to y^e Pretender's house for news. He had rec^d a great many letters, and after having perus'd them, he told us that there was no great prospect of amendment in the affairs of England; y^t the secret comittee, and a great many other honest men, were taking abundance of pains to find out the cause of the nation's destruction, w^{ch} knowledge, when attain'd to, will avail only to give the more concern to y^e publick, without procuring relief; for that the authors would find means to be above y^e reach of y^e common course of justice. He bemoan'd the misfortune of England, groaning under a load of debts, and the several hardships contractd and impos'd to support foreign interest. He lamented the ill treatm^t and disregard for the ancient nobility, and said it gave him great trouble to see the interest of the nation abandon'd to y^e direction of a new sett of people, who must at any rate enrich themselves by the spoil of honest dealers, labourers, and manufacturers. 'Some may imagine,' continued he, 'that these calamities are not displeasing to me, because they may in some measure turn to my advantage. I renounce all such unworthy thoughts; the love of my country is the first principle of all my worldly wishes, and my heart bleeds to see so brave and honest a people distracted and misled by a few wicked men, and plung'd into misery almost irretrievable.'"

Thursday, January 21, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

Dr. W. Bromet, M.D., F.S.A. communicated an account of several bronze helmets and celts discovered in forming a new road at Mattrey, the ancient Mattrejiun, between Innsbruck and Brixen. Twelve of these helmets are in the Imperial Cabinet of Medals at Vienna; and near the margin of one of them is an inscription in the so-called Phœnician characters, but which Dr. Bromet thinks very like what are deemed Archaic Greek. Another of these is preserved at Salzburg, of which a drawing accompanied this communication; it had cheek-pieces, but no vizor, whilst its horned crest and rude style of ornament appear to be Celtic, resembling some in the British Museum. The design, consisting principally of small indentations, or dots, would indicate an Etruscan origin; and, according to Pliny, the ancient inhabitants of Brixen came from Etruria. "I must venture to suppose," says Dr. Bromet, "that the ancient Brixenses improved on their Etruscan form of helmet; unless indeed—from the circumstance of finding several instruments called

celts with these helmets—we may conclude that the inhabitants of Matregium belonged to some Celtic-Etrurian tribe, of whom we have only a slight record; and that, from the number and good condition in which these celts and helmets were found, they had never previously issued from the spot where they had been manufactured.”

Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a Memoir on the Existence of Municipal Privileges under the Anglo-Saxons; in a letter addressed to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director of the Society. A portion of this paper having been read, the remainder was postponed to the next Meeting.

Thursday, January 28, 1847.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

Edward Frederick Smyth Pigott, Esq., and Thomas Mee Lowndes, Esq. were duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following Presents were received, and the Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same: By the Royal Geographical Society, The Geographical Journal, Vol. XVI. Part II. By Henry Stothard, Esq., F.S.A., a cast in plaster of a figure in wood, found among the numerous relics discovered in the bed of the river Thames, in the progress of the operations connected with the building of New London Bridge.

Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A., who forwarded the above figure, made a communication respecting it, in a letter to the Director. He thinks it was probably from the chapel built upon the Old London Bridge by Peter of Colechurch, and dedicated to Thomas à Becket. The figure represents God the Father personified as a Pope; at his feet is the globe, the symbol of universal power; the head is crowned with the Papal tiara; and the hands probably held in front a representation of Christ crucified. In confirmation of this supposition, Mr. Smith sent the impression of a curious seal belonging to Dr. J. W. Nicholl Carne, of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, in which the Almighty is thus holding a crucifix: the inscription is

D. N. R. S. C. R. I. S. T. I. A. N. D. E. H. A. N. D. I. S. I. N. G. A. L. I. S.

A Papal type of the Almighty was common in Italy during the middle ages; but it was rare in England, and in Germany the *imperial* form was preferred, whilst the French chose the *regal*, to which they attached the highest veneration. In Spain, it seems, God was as often exhibited in the insignia of Pope as in that of King. Mr. Smith observes that both the figure before us, and one of an ecclesiastic in his possession, discovered at the same time and place, seem to be of Flemish workmanship.

Benjamin Williams, Esq., of Cowley Grove, Uxbridge, exhibited to the Society an *estoc*, or thrust-sword, found in the river Seine, at Rouen, which he describes as apparently of the fifteenth century. “The shape of the guard is not very common, and the remarkable weight of the balance-shell proves that the blade must have been very much longer.”

Señor H. Tellez de Lazen presented, through Sir Henry Ellis, three

porcelain bricks from the saloons of the Alhambra of Granada, which, in his opinion, are more than 600 years old.

W. Downing Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a plan of the Saxon crypt at Lastingham, in Yorkshire; a drawing of one of the capitals behind York Minster; and a sketch of Genezzano at Rome.

The Secretary then concluded the reading of Mr. Wright's memoir on the Existence of Municipal Privileges under the Anglo-Saxons. The author observes, that in the old towns such privileges were not obtained from the Crown, but preserved to the burghers by their fortifications enabling them to stand long sieges, and dictate terms of accommodation. This was evidently the case on the continent; and there is every appearance of similar results having obtained in England, by the gradual intermixture of the Saxons with the Romans. The unusual circumstance of a city being taken by storm, was generally followed by its total destruction and abandonment; so that wherever a modern town occupies the site of an ancient one, we may infer that its existence has been uninterrupted. Both in the Roman municipia and in the mediæval cities, the members of the *Curia* were mostly so by inheritance, and election into this body was rare. All the magistrates but one were chosen by themselves out of this body; the exception being the *defensor civitatis*, a plebeian named by the people. Even the several trades chose their patrons from among the *curiales*. On the decay of Imperial power, the Roman cities are thus seen to have become complete oligarchies, till personal feuds led to their subversion. Renouard has admirably traced the present magistrates on the continent, through the mediæval ages, to those of ancient Rome; and we can also discern the *municipia* in our boroughs—the *curiales* in our burgesses—the *dumviri* in our bailiffs—and the *principales* in our aldermen.

Canterbury offers a strong instance of gradual transition,—for, when it became the Saxon capital of East Kent, the new inhabitants buried their dead, and finally built churches, on the spots used by the Romans for interment. It was a *prefect* who granted lands to the monks there in the year 805; and a distinction is made in the document between the *villa* and the *civitas*.

Ethelred, in consequence of a dispute with the Bishop of Rochester, laid siege to that city, and was foiled; though the Archbishop of Canterbury had to pacify him afterwards with a sum of money. A proof of municipal privilege occurred at Dover in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when his French brother-in-law attempted to seize lodgings by violence. Not only did the town's-men take up arms against him, but Earl Godwin sided with them, even to marching against Edward, who was inclined to favour the intruder. The Saxon Chronicles furnish numerous examples of cities resisting and defeating the Danes—"while the King and his Earls, with the forces of the counties, were not able to make a successful stand." London seems never to have been ravaged by the Saxons, though towards the end of the sixth century it became the capital of the East Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, nominated its bishop. Yet the King of Mercia appointed a bishop in the year 685; whence it appears that London did not wholly belong to either of those

states, but was a free trading town. Indeed there was the King of Kent's *wic-reeve*, to see that the Kentish men were fairly dealt with in their purchases. The Anglo-Saxon code confirms the independence of London in the ninth century, by detailing its power to ride after a thief through the surrounding districts, and demand aid to slay him and "those who stand with him." In 994, the Danes attacked London with 94 ships; but they sustained a signal defeat, "with more harm and evil than they ever imagined that any *buruhwaru* (*burgesses*) would be able to do unto them." The town's-men of London are frequently praised in the Chronicles of these times, as brave and experienced warriors; yet—like the citizens of the Roman *municipium*—they were not liable to be called upon to fight out of their own walls, and the royal power over them was very small. Even Cnut, fearing a contest with them in 1012, when he wanted them to cede the body of the murdered Archbishop Alfey to the monks of Canterbury, as a martyr, condescended to obtain the treasure by stratagem.

It was not only towns founded by the Romans that enjoyed municipal privileges, for the example was followed by the Saxons, and then by the Ecclesiastics, of which especial instances are given by Mr. Wright. That our municipal corporations were not created by the Normans, is evident from the existence in the Saxon æra of a *præpositus regis*, or King's reeve, to collect the royal dues; from the officious and often oppressive conduct of this official, many of the municipalities were induced to compound for the taxes by a yearly payment of a stipulated sum of money, and for the smaller towns to buy their exemption for ever by *fee-farm* security. After the Conquest, although the privileges and constitution of the cities and towns were in principle untouched, in practice they were frequently trespassed upon. "A new race of feudal lords had entered upon the land, who were ignorant of the customs of the people over whom they had intruded themselves, and who had little respect for any customs which stood as obstacles in the gratification of their views of aggrandisement. This must have led to continual riots and disturbances in the old Saxon towns, and to infringement of their privileges where they had little power to obtain permanent redress. After undergoing all these vexations during a few years, they saw the advantages, or we may perhaps better say the necessity, of purchasing from the King written charters confirming their old rights, which became an effective protection in a court of law. Thus originated municipal charters, which are rather to be considered as a proof of the antiquity, than of the novelty of the privileges which they grant. They were granted most abundantly under Henry II. and his sons, when it became the policy of the English monarchs to seek the support of the independent burghers against a turbulent feudal aristocracy."

After the reading of this Memoir, Mr. Hallam announced that the publication of Layamon was completed at the press; and that, in conformity to the Council's resolution of 1st of March, 1831, "Copies of this work be sold to the Fellows of the Society at the price of 1*l.* 1*s.* and to the public at 2*l.* 2*s.*; it being understood that each Fellow of the Society shall be entitled to take but one copy at the lower price."

Thursday, 4th February, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same: By J. B. Nichols, Esq. The Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1847. By the Editor, The Atheneum, No. 229.

An account of some successful excavations in the autumn of 1845, by the Hon. R. C. Neville, within a Roman encampment in the "Borough Field" at Chesterford, was communicated by C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Although the site had been partly ransacked before, about half an acre had remained untouched, and gave good promise. Workmen were employed to trench this ground. Circular holes to the depth of 20 or 30 feet abounded, and these invariably contained fragments of pottery. Coins too were found abundantly scattered over the surface, principally third-brass, and not in good preservation. One, however, of Cunobeline, deserves especial mention, from bearing TASC. FIL. which is decisive as to his parentage. No fewer than 20 vases were disinterred; but the most interesting relic there discovered was a terra-cotta *thuribulum*, in shape so strongly resembling the Saxon and Norman fonts as to render it probable that some such heathen prototype served as a model for Christian artists. Bronze and iron styli, fibulæ, rings, pins, bracelets, and other relics were found on this very productive spot.

Last summer, Mr. Neville was also induced to excavate among some ancient foundations at Hadstock, and his exertions were attended with success. A mass of tessellated pavement was soon disclosed in high colour and excellent condition, and coins, vases, pins, needles, and numerous fragments of pottery were scattered around.

Mr. Neville also opened five tumuli on Triplow Heath, in Cambridgeshire, attributed to the Anglo-Saxons, but there was little to reward his zeal beside bones, fragments of glass and pottery, and a coin of Valentinian I.

Mr. Neville's paper was accompanied by a folio of splendid drawings of all the Chesterford pottery and the Hadstock pavement, every one of which bore strong evidence of the skill and fidelity of the artist. There was also a detailed list of the coins, by which it appeared that there were found 9 of silver, 12 of large-brass, 24 of middle-brass, and 331 of small-brass.

Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the "Renewing of certaine Orders devised by the speciall comma'dement of the Queenes Maistie for the relief and staye of the *present dearthe of graine* within the Realme, in the yeare of our Lord 1586. Nowe to bee againe executed this present yeare 1594, upon lycke occasions as were seene the former yeare, wth an addition of some other particuler orders for reformation of the great abuses in ale houses and suche licke." Mr. Almack remarks that this MS. appears to have been printed in 1594, but he doubts whether a copy could now be found.

By this stringent order, the sheriff and justices of the peace of each county are desired severally to take some of the hundreds, rapes, or wapentakes, respectively into their charge, to summon the most substantial inhabitants, and administer an oath that they will search what number of persons there be in each house to feed, and what stock in their barns; also what land is about to be sowed with grain, as well as what sales or purchases they have made in that line, to whom and from whom. Item—what carriers of corn there be, where from and where to, their names and licences. Item—what maltsters, brewers, or *tiplers*, and bakers, with the amount of their trade. Item—who are the great buyers of corn, and who have bought or sold it on the ground, and at what price. And if any person refuse to declare the full truth, he shall be brought up before the justices and punished as they think fit, even to be sent to jail without bail, or bound in a good sum of money. The said justices shall—in the case of any persons who possess more grain than they require for their families' food and drink till the next harvest, and for sowing their land—send to the market to be sold *retail* a certain portion of the surplus; nor was any unsold surplus allowed to be taken away. No corn dealer was allowed to purchase grain, but obliged to inform the justices if he did not sow, or use in his family the corn he was allowed to reserve. Strict supervision was to be kept on the brewers and bakers as to regulated price, weight, and assize of rye, barley, pease, and beans, for the poor; and no grain-meat to be wasted upon dogs or other beasts, “nether that anye be spent in makinge stuffe called starche, as of late theire hathe bene discovered great quantitie expended in that vaine matter.” The millers to be restricted to grinding corn, and not allowed to deal in it; and no corn to be embarked in the ports or creeks for exportation. Moreover, the strict execution of these orders is to be certified to the sheriffs every month, and they are to make faithful report to the Privy Council every forty days: so that if any justices fail in their duty without sufficient cause, they may be displaced, and their room supplied with others.

To the former orders are annexed the following conditions:—that the justices of the peace shall take note of all the ale-houses, victualling-houses, and tippling-houses within their respective jurisdictions, and discharge all such as they deem superfluous and unmeet. Those that continue are to bind themselves to be of honest conversation, to allow of no gaming on their premises, and to conform rigidly to her Majesty's orders. The brewers are also bound to serve no beer but at such rate and price as the justices shall fix. And no victualler, tippler, or ale-house keeper shall permit any persons to lodge in his house more than a day and a night, unless he can answer for them as the statutes require. This or any other disorder shall be inquired into and reported every fortnight by the constables or principal officers, in defect of which meeter persons shall be appointed.*

* A copy of Queen Elizabeth's proclamation concerning the scarcity of grain in 1565 will be found in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XIV. pp. 27—32.

Thursday, February 11, 1847.

SIR ROBERT H. INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

Major Thomas Henry Shadwell Clerke, and Richard Brooke, Esq. were balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same: By the British Archæological Association, Journal, No. VIII. By the Numismatic Society, Numismatic Chronicle, No. XXXIV. By M. Adrian de Longpérier, Notice sur une Inscription Latine inédite Bellérophon. By the publisher, Tracts for the Last Days, Numbers 1—17. By W. D. Bruce, Esq. Chronological Tables. By George Godwin, Esq. The Builder Vol. V. Part 1.

J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a silver ring found near Bifrons, and presented to him by the Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham. It is, he observes in his letter to Sir Henry Ellis, of the Anglo-Saxon period, and, doubtless, as late as the last half of the tenth century. It bears a cluster of globes in the form of a cross, and resembles one found in a barrow at Sibertswold in 1772, which is engraved in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*, Plate XXII. No 4. Mr. Akerman also exhibited, at the request of Mr. Diamond, a gold ecclesiastical ring set with an uncut sapphire, found in the Castle dike at Norwich a few years since.

W. D. Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a quantity of flint and metal celts discovered at various times in the neighbourhood of Fornham All Saints, Suffolk.

Charles Baily, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, through the Director, part of a priest's embroidered chasuble of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, which he procured at Cologne, and forwarded as illustrative of the views expressed by Mr. C. R. Smith respecting the symbolical representations of the Trinity. In the upper part of the cross is a seated figure of God the Father as a Pope, beneath is the Dove, and in the lower part is the crucified Saviour.

George Bowyer, Esq. D.C.L. F.S.A. in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, alludes to a parchment roll of 1629 entitled "The Standard of all the Gamesters of the Game of Swannes uppon the River Colney, &c." and he gives a summary of the old laws respecting that bird.* By these the swan is not included in the *fera naturæ*. In the twenty-third year of Queen Elizabeth there were 500 swans in an estuary near the Isle of Portland, some of which were valued at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and 400 of them, not being marked, were seized for the Crown. Upon this the owners pleaded their title to them, as derived from the Abbots of Abbotsbury, who made no mark except cutting the pinion of one wing of those intended for the kitchen: the lawyers, however, decided in favour of the Crown, the water being public, and the swan a royal fowl—as whales and sturgeons are royal fish. Coke mentions a tradition of the punishment for stealing a *marked* swan being, for the thief to forfeit a heap of corn high enough

* Ordinances respecting swans and swan-marks will be found in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XVI. pp. 153—163.

to hide the bird when hung up by the bill. His lordship also quotes a case of the young cygnets being shared between the owner of the cock and the owner of the hen, because of their fidelity to each other, whilst, in other animals, the young belong wholly to the owner of the mother. This letter is accompanied by a curious black-letter pamphlet containing the ancient statutes and customs of England regarding offences against the swan laws; it is intituled "The Order for Swannes." Respecting the use of the aspirate which has converted swan-upping into swan-hopping, Mr. Bowyer remarks that on p. 2 of this pamphlet "you will find mention made of the *upping-daies*; and at p. 3 this expression the **swan-herdes** of the Duchie of Lancaster shall up no swanne, &c." The privilege of a *cigninota*, or swan-mark, was only obtainable by royal grant.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. S. A. communicated, in a letter to Lord Mahon, an account of a lost city near the coast of Pomerania, said to have been overwhelmed by the sea in the eleventh century. Sir Henry says, "Among the foreign letters addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, and bequeathed by him to the British Museum, is one from a Mr. Churchman, the larger portion of which scarcely belongs to the objects of the Society of Antiquaries, but which, in one or two of its paragraphs, calls attention to a curious fact, for the most part long since forgotten, and but slightly recorded in history." Churchman's * letter was written in 1804, and insists that there is manifest evidence of the sea's having been retreating from some of the shores of Russia for ages past, and encroaching upon others. Among the instances already adduced, he mentions that a "boat made of oak, together with several human skeletons, was found some years ago in digging a small canal at Strelña, the seat of the Grand Duke Constantine." And in 1803 was published "a short account of a vessel laden with marble, lately found in the dominions of his Prussian Majesty, not far from the Baltic:" as this vessel was said to be covered with earth, it is concluded that this was occasioned by the sediment of the water in which she was immersed. But the sea gains on the land in other parts of the Baltic:—"In most of the charts of that sea, the ruins of the famous city of Vineta are represented under water. Antiquaries believe its name to be derived from the nation called the Vineti. These ruins lie between the Danish island of Bornholm and the island of Rugen, opposite to Swedish Pomerania. It seems that the streets have been laid out, like Babylon, at right angles. According to Lubeccius, alderman of Triptow, this ruined city, situate on level ground, was visited by travellers with attention about the year 1564; among other visitors was the then Duke of Brunswick, and his chaplain. A vessel had come from Gothland, and took away all the marble and metal then to be found. Among other things were a pair of very large city-gates made of metal, concerning which there existed a popular song. President Keffenbrink tells us that on the 14th of August 1771, two Dutch vessels were shipwrecked on the ruins of this city. There were then standing several

* John Churchman was a native of America, who published by subscription in London, *The Magnetic Atlas, or Variation Charts of the whole Terraqueous Globe.* 4to. 1794.

pillars of white marble, or alabaster. The Counsellor M. Jordan went thither with Commodore Baarts from Swinnemund, who endeavoured to save the vessels: as the weather was fine, all the company went on board and inspected the pillars, one of which by the shock was brought from its vertical position. Some old men declared, that they had formerly seen these white pillars above water. A certain master of a vessel at Swinnemund said that, eleven years before that time, an English ship was lost on the ruins of Vineta, and on that occasion he went thither to assist the vessel in distress. He said he had discerned two walls of brick, which he supposed were about four feet thick, and 60 or 70 feet distant from each other, but only some parts of them reached so high as the water's edge."

Sir Henry adds, that the oldest map on which he has as yet found the site of Wineta or Vineta laid down, is that in C. de Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*, 1593: and in 1650, it was described as *Wineta emporium olim celeberrimum aquarum æstu absorptum*. In Zedler's great Lexicon, 1748, there is a full account of this "principal and most ancient town." Its origin is derived from the Phœnicians, and it appears to have attained to great wealth and importance in 470; but intestine broils induced them to call in the Swedes and Danes, who are stated to have ruined this fine city about A.D. 796, or thereabouts.

On the termination of this paper, the Vice-President announced, that the usual time for auditing the Society's annual accounts being now near at hand, the President had nominated as Auditors Lord Monteagle; Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.; Sir Charles George Young, Garter; and Peter Levesque, Esq. The following statement was made:—

"It will be perceived from the list, that contrary, not indeed to any rule of the Society, but to its previous usage, the President has prevailed upon two of the gentlemen who were on the Audit last year to be Auditors again this year.

"The President is anxious to explain to the Society his motive for this unusual course, of which he trusts they will approve.

"He has been led to think, from his recent investigation into the financial state of the Society, that such an innovation might be in any year a desirable improvement upon the former course; but at present there is a strong and special reason for it.

"For several months there has been in progress, chiefly by means of Members of the last Board of Audit, a thorough investigation into the whole financial state of the Society,—of which the important results will appear to the Society in the next Report of Audit. But, to render this Report as clear and comprehensive as possible, it seems essential that the continuity of proceedings should not be broken; and that two of the Members of the former Audit should be continued on the next, so as to explain to their new colleagues the former steps of inquiry, and discuss with them the intended measures of improvement."

Thursday, February 18, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

Thomas Mee Lowndes, Esq. lately elected, having subscribed the obligations required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following present was received, and the thanks of the Society

were ordered to be returned for the same: By Mons. Octave Delepierre, Anglo-Saxoniana, 8vo.

C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A., in a letter to Captain W. H. Smyth, communicated his remarks upon some of the ancient British coins recently found by the Hon. R. C. Neville; and he exhibited casts of them which had been forwarded to him. They were five in number, and thus classed:—

- I. *Obv.* CVNOBEL . . . Galeated head and bust, to the left.
Rev. TASC . FIL. A hog on its haunches, apparently eating a plant.
- II. *Obv.* CVNOBELINVS REX. Head to the right.
Rev. TASC (?) A Bull butting.
- III. *Obv.* Head to the right.
Rev. A hog walking to the right: a lunette or part of a circle above: a pearly star of five points below.
- IV. *Obv.* . . VER. Head to the left.
Rev. A goat standing to the left. In the field stars and a circle.
- V. (As Ruding, Plate v. fig. 34.)

"Of these coins," observes Mr. Smith, "Nos. I. and II. are well-known to numismatists. They have gained additional interest from the interpretation given by Mr. Birch (see the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 78) to the hitherto puzzling word *Tascio* or *Tascia*, which, for a couple of centuries, furnished a theme for discussion and controversy, and brought into the field of literary disputation much learning and research to no satisfactory purpose. It remained for Mr. Birch to apply to the stubborn word the simple test of comparison, when it immediately resolved itself into *Tasciovanus*; the F, or FIL. became *Filius*; and when these two words were found in conjunction with that of Cunobelin, the entire legend naturally became *Cunobelinus Filius Tasciovani*; suggested, no doubt, by the formula "Caesar Divi F." on the coins of Augustus, which, together with the Consular coins, in many instances furnished designs for the British currency." "No. IV. is altogether new. The letters upon it appear to be VER, but as the piece of metal has not covered the entire surface of the die, only a portion of the inscription appears. It may belong to the word Verulamium, often occurring upon the coins of Tasciovanus. The head is apparently that of Hercules, copied from a Consular coin; the goat is probably derived from the same source. I need not dwell upon the importance of these monuments, almost coeval with the earliest historical account of Britain. They are indeed almost the only works of art which we can point to and pronounce exclusively British. Weapons and ornaments, funereal urns, and the mounds which covered them, may be disputed, but coins and their inscriptions admit of no doubt of correct appropriation. The new varieties which are constantly occurring (as in the little collection before us) should stimulate us to use every effort to secure those which may be brought to light in excavations, or by other means, for careful examination. Essex, as you are aware, was included in the kingdom of Cunobelin, and consequently in this county we find his coins in the greatest abundance. Some time since, I am informed, a considerable number were dug up in the vicinity of Colchester, and passed into the hands of a London dealer, by whom they were disposed of without any regard to

the purposes of scientific inquiry to which they might have been made available."

— George Bowyer, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A., in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. S.A. communicates the result of his researches into some legal antiquities, and particularly refers to the history of the degree of Doctor of Laws. The earliest occurrence of it is in the Code of the Emperor Julian—*De Professoribus*. About the middle of the xiith century, however, when the school of Bologna was fully established, the doctorship was first conferred as a degree; and Savigny conjectures that the jurisdiction granted by the Emperor Frederic I. to professors of the school of law contributed to bring about this change. Some time after, mention is made of Doctors of the Canon Law; and in the xiiith century of Doctors of Medicine, and other arts. A remarkable point in the early history of the Civil Law degree is, that its origin is essentially academical. The candidate was first honoured with the degree of *Licentiat*, and afterwards—by a solemn assembly in the cathedral—the university proceeded to confer the degree of Doctor. Panzirolus describes the robe, scarlet cap, and furred hood, as having been derived from the ecclesiastical vestments; and he traces the origin of bestowing the ring, to the Roman knights. The epithet *Judex* was sometimes confounded with *Doctor*, as both indicated magistracy.

W. D. Saull, Esq. F.S.A., communicated his observations on some British, Celtic, and Roman stations in the vicinity of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire; and his paper was accompanied by a drawing of Totterhoe Castle, a British earth-work; together with a ground-plan of the British and Roman stations and roads in the vicinity of Dunstable. Mr. Saull mentions that he found abundant traces of the ancient inhabitants of the vicinity; and that the intersection of two British track-ways—which afterwards became the Watling and Icknield streets of the Roman æra—was visible. His examination of the site leads him to conclude that *Durocobrivæ* was not on the precise site of Dunstable, but a mile and a half to the westward, where a parallelogram of about four acres is strongly marked by its vallum and fosse on the three sides, the fourth being a natural escarpment of the hill.

Thursday, February 25, 1847.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V. P., in the Chair.

Richard Brooke, Esq. and the Rev. John Edmund Cox, were admitted as Fellows of the Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same: By William Dickson, Esq. *Wood's Magazine*, No. 38. By Mons. Ballin, *Précis analytique des Travaux de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, de Rouen, pendant l'ann. 1846*. By the Camden Society, *A Relation of the Island of England about the year 1500*.

Sir Walter James exhibited, by the hands of the President, drawings representing various ancient buildings at Cashmere, Lahore, &c., lo-

calities which, as Lord Mahon observed in his letter accompanying them, "have so long been a *terra incognita* to the artist." These views are beautifully executed by the Hon. Charles Hardinge.

The Marquis of Northampton, F.S.A., obligingly exhibited a small terra-cotta figure of Eros, or Cupid, which was found in a tomb in the vicinity of Naples.

R. Porrett, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited to the meeting a steel shield of the xvth century, intended for the armouries in the Tower of London, in addition to the four which he recently laid before the Society.

George Bowyer, Esq. D.C.L., F.S.A., in a second letter to Sir Henry Ellis, discussed the history of the degree of Serjeant-at-Law. Coke, alluding to times before the Conquest, regards Serjeants as being anteriorly called *Narratores Counteors*, because of the count or declaration; a view for which he has the authority of the "Mirror of Justices," a work reckoned coeval with Edward I. or II. The learned Serjeant Wynne, however, refers the degree to the period of the Conquest, since great numbers of the inferior clergy followed King William hither, and were called by writ to this degree, in order to expound the Norman laws. Under Henry III. the King's Serjeant-at-Law prosecuted pleas of the Crown; and in the time of Edward I. we read of the *Serjeant Counter*, a dignity next in degree to that of a knight; and to the present day, this officer, becoming a peer, still continues a Serjeant. For want of authors of legal authority in those days, Mr. Bowyer quotes Chaucer on this topic; and the Serjeant's chusing a pillar at St. Paul's may mean, like the money-changers in the Temple, that there "they used to hear their clients, and take notes on their knee." The old poet dilates on the power and stateliness of the Serjeants, and assigns to them a capacity which no modern lawyer can claim:

"And every statute could he plane by rote."

If the Serjeant-at-Law had not the same quasi-judicial character as the Doctor, still no one could be made a Judge who was not first a Serjeant. This state and dignity were held to be requisite to counter-balance the heavy expense of their installation, amounting to 260*l.* and upwards; for they were expected to hold a sumptuous feast of seven days' continuance, to present gold rings to stated individuals, and to give liveries of cloth to their inferiors, as a "tokyne of the creacion." Mr. Bowyer then describes the ceremonials observed on such occasions—principally from Dugdale, Wynne, and Fortescue, and concludes by saying "this account of the venerable degree of Serjeant-at-Law has rather a melancholy interest to antiquaries, as its privileges are now abolished in the Court of Common Pleas, by statute 9 and 10 Victoria, ch. 54; and there will in future be no Serjeants created except as a preparation for the Bench."

Thursday, 4th March, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The President announced to the Society that copies of *Layamon* are now upon delivery to the Fellows, at the terms proposed to the meeting of the 28th of January.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same : By J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. *The Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1847. By the Royal Asiatic Society, their *Journal*, No. 17, part 2. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, No. 230. By E. P. Colquhoun, Esq. *Topography of the Harbours, &c. of Athens*. By G. Godwin, Esq. *The Builder*, vol. v. part 2.

W. D. Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a square piece of lead curiously engraved, and probably the matrix for impressing the consecrated wafer.

J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter to the Director, described the cromlech commonly called Wayland Smith's Cave, at Ashbury, in Berkshire. It stands about a mile and a half west of the famous White Horse cut in the chalk of the downs at Uffington, and within a hundred yards of an ancient road called the "Ridgeway." The stones once composing the cave of this invisible smith are called *sarsens* or "grey wethers;" they are lying in disorder about the spot, and are of the same quality as those at Abury and Stonehenge. The vault or cave was formed as usual in these sepulchres by upright stones covered by large slabs at the top. Of the latter but one remains; a large quantity of stone having been taken from this place some time since for the purpose of building a barn. "It will be observed," says Mr. Akerman, "in this cromlech that there are two lateral chambers, or transepts, giving to the entire ground plan the form of a cross. These chambers would alone be sufficient to negative the absurd idea of these stones having been raised as altars for human sacrifices—a supposition indulged in by the *speculative* antiquaries of this and other countries." The explanation offered of these gigantic monuments is, that the several chambers held the remains of great men; and that in the earth heaped over them to form the tumulus inferior people were interred. The description was accompanied by drawings of Wayland Smith's Cave, and one of the *Cromlech du Tus*, in Guernsey.

B. Williams, Esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society a description of the literary curiosities in the public library of Rouen; accompanied by an early Calendar, and an initial portrait, presumed to be of our Archbishop Anselm. The Calendar was written between A.D. 978 and A.D. 1097, a date ascertained by the saints which it enumerates, and by a comparison with other calendars. It is from an elegant Anglo-Saxon Missal of the eleventh century, which appears to have been taken from England by Robert Archbishop of Canterbury, when he fled on the Queen Mother's account from Edward the Confessor.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. S.A. addressed a letter to Lord Mahon, communicating a transcript of a Paper in one of the old Royal Manuscripts in the British Museum; probably the only perfect copy now in ex-

istence, and as such is both an historical and typographical curiosity. It is a miscellaneous piece, and was printed by Machlinia, the cotemporary of Caxton, not in quarto, as described by Ames, but in folio. The contents are—The Promesse of Matrimonie—The Lettre of annuelle Port—The Obligation of Nisi—Th' Articles of the Convencion betweene the Frenssh King and the Duc of Austrice, late called Duc of Burgoyne. "The greatest interest, however, attaching to this paper," says Sir Henry, "is that it preserves the terms and circumstances under which an early marriage was proposed for Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Edward the Fourth, with the Dauphin of France." It will be recollected that this princess was intended by her father for George Neville, Duke of Bedford; she was afterwards promised to the Dauphin, so that there might be no more "warre, batailles, and hostilities," between the English and French; was next wooed by her uncle Richard the Third; and finally married to Henry the Seventh.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1847.

No. 9.

Thursday, 11th March, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Mons. de Gerville, *Recherches sur les Isles du Cotentin, &c.* By Mons. J. Bouchier de Perthes, *Du Patronage, ou l'Influence par la Charité.* By the Royal Irish Academy, their *Transactions*, Vol. XXI. Part I; and *Proceedings* for 1844, 5, 6. By the Statistical Society of London, their *Journal*, Vol. X. Part. I. By John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A. a short *Vocabulary in the Arabic, Ghadames, and Tuaric Languages.* This vocabulary is extracted from a MS. Report of a Tour in Northern Africa by Mr. James Richardson in the years 1845 and 1846; and was privately printed under the superintendence of Mr. Norris of the Asiatic Society, and Mr. Richardson.

H. T. Prinsep, Esq. exhibited to the Society, through the medium of the President, some very remarkable plates of Asiatic Inscriptions, and other curious objects; the former obtained in 1839, from an excavation at Baroda, in the province of Gujerat. By a translation printed at the Bishop's College Press, Calcutta, their date appears to correspond with the year 812 of the Christian era.

Dr. Bromet, M.D. F.S.A. in a letter to the Director, remarks, that having called attention to the somewhat exaggerated views of a cromlech and obelisk in Brittany, presented some years ago to the Society by the Rev. Bathurst Deane, he now exhibits another drawing of this cromlech, or *dolmen*, as it is called in its neighbourhood; and also a drawing of the interior of the cavern under the tumulus Gaur' Innis. The upper, or table-stone of the cromlech, according to Dr. Bromet's own measurement, is 21 feet long, 12 broad, and 4 deep; it is supported by three vertical stones which are between 5 and 6 feet above ground: and there is another and shorter vertical stone, which, although not a supporter, was evidently erected for the purpose of its becoming so, should either of the three other uprights fail,—a provision observed in similar antiquities in Cornwall. The obelisk, or *menhir*, has long been in a fallen and fractured state; it consists of four pieces, altogether more than 70 feet long, and, at its largest end, 14 feet broad, with an estimated weight of 250 tons.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq. F.S.A., communicated to the Society, through Sir Henry Ellis, an extract from a published lecture on ancient remains

in Britain, with a view of its throwing some light upon Mr. Akerman's paper on Wayland Smith's Cave. He also forwarded an excerpt of a printed letter from Francis Wise, B.D. to Dr. Mead, 1738, on the same subject.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A., in a letter to Lord Mahon, communicated a few remarks on the legend of Weland, the Smith; which, he observes, though not possessing much novelty, have not hitherto been placed before the English reader in a connected form. He regrets the degradation of our older traditions into mere nursery tales, as instanced by "the mighty deeds of the God Thor against the Giants of Jotenheim, being transformed into the exploits of Jack the Giant-killer." When John Leland made his antiquarian tours in the reign of Henry VIII. these local legends appear to have been extremely numerous: thus, speaking of Corbridge in Northumberland, he says:—"By this broke, as among the ruines of the olde town, is a place caulled Colecester, wher hath beene a fortrees or castella. The people there say that ther dwellid yn it one Yoton, whom they fable to have been a gygant." The giant race of the Northern and Teutonic mythology were termed Jotens or Yotens, in Anglo-Saxon Eotenas; and Layamon says,—“There dwelt Eotens, or giants, very strong, in Albion.” The schoolmaster, observes Mr. Wright, is the great enemy of legendary lore.

The story of Weland, which bears a close analogy to that of the Grecian *Ἥφαιστος*, is found at some length in the Edda; from which it seems that he was the son of the giant Wade; that he obtained from the mountain dwerggr, or dwarfs, the art of working metals by fire; that he excelled in making arms and armour; that he fell into the hands of King Nidung, who, to ensure his remaining at his forge, had him hamstrung, and the tendons of his feet cut; that he avenged himself by killing the king's two sons and outraging his daughter; and that he finally flew away with wings which he had constructed. Mr. Wright cites numerous allusions to this legend in the early romances and poems, and traces the deeds of the mythic smith through the literature of the different people of Western Europe. On the whole he has no doubt but that the hamstrung smith, Weland, was the same personage as the classic Vulcan, who was also lame, made arms and armour, and worked iron similarly, if the price of the labour were left with the metal.

Thursday, 18 March, 1847.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

Sir Charles George Young, Garter, one of the Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1846, reported that the Auditors, having duly examined the said Accounts, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, find the same to be just and true; and that they had prepared from the said Accounts an Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements, together with a statement of the financial state of the Society, for the information of the Fellows.

This Report was accordingly read; and it was resolved that it be

received, printed, and circulated. It was then moved and seconded that the Auditors' Report be taken into consideration on Thursday evening, the 15th of April, 1847.

Thursday, March 25, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

His Excellency George Bancroft, Esq. the American Minister at the Court of St. James's, was duly elected an Honorary Member of the Society; and the Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, and Albert William Woods, Esq. were elected Fellows.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Philosophical Society of Manchester, their Memoirs, Vol. VII. Part II. By the Zoological Society of London, their Transactions, Vol. III. Part IV. By W. D. Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. Historical Sketch of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1839. By the Royal Agricultural Society of England, their Journal, Vol. VII. Part II. By James Richardson, Esq. a Vocabulary of the Arabic, Ghadames, and Tuarick languages. By Douglas Guest, Esq. A new System combining inventions and improvements as appertaining to Floating Bodies. By M. Arwidson, Royal Librarian at Stockholm, A miscellaneous collection of Swedish Annals, Early Songs, Early Swedish Literature, Royal Letters, and Lives of the Swedish Governors; together with a large collection of engravings, in three folio volumes, with an index.

The Marquis of Northampton, F.S.A. communicated to the Society, Observations upon a Greek Vase—which was placed on the table—discovered in Etruria, now in his Lordship's possession, bearing the name of the fabricator, Nicosthenes. His Lordship first remarks on the significance of the various objects depicted on the shields of divinities and heroes: he then alludes to the form of the vase now exhibited, which had a long narrow neck, and two broad but very thin flat handles, as being so uncommon that he only knows of five others. Some of these bear figures and some do not; but each has the name ΝΙΚΟΣΘΕΝΕΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΞΕΝ, who appears to have been one of the earliest manufacturers, and all his paintings are black and white on a red ground. In the present specimen a duel is represented on both sides, but between one pair of warriors there lies a dead body. On one shield is a serpent, but only the inside is seen of that opposed to it. On one of the other pair there is a tripod. From the unity of subject observed on some vases, it is probable that the simple duel represents the death of Hector; and the other, the combat over the body of Antilochus. Thus Achilles would be an actor in each, in confirmation of which view it is remarkable that below the figures is a pair of cocks fighting, superscribed ΔΙΚΑΙΑ, which, read from right to left, gives us Æcides, the patronymic of Achilles. On a vase at Munich, we see a cock upon the shield of Hector.

The noble author gave a detailed view of the various devices or emblems which the Greeks bore upon their shields, and concluded by inviting others to investigate the subject. Some beautiful drawings were exhibited in illustration of the description.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the meeting a valuable collection of Celtic, Roman, and Saxon weapons of war, and a circular bronze shield, discovered in the bed of the Thames opposite London. For the sake of comparison he also placed on the table specimens of Roman and Saxon weapons found in Berkshire. Mr. Smith entered into a description of the various implements, and was followed by M. Worsaae, of Copenhagen, in the elucidations.

The President then gave notice that, in pursuance of the Statutes, the Anniversary Election of the Officers and Council of the Society will be on Friday, the 23rd of April, being on St. George's Day: also that on account of Passion Week and the Easter Holidays, the meetings of the Society would be adjourned to Thursday evening, the 15th of April.

By Balance in hand 31st December 1845	£	s.	d.
	1396	5	0

RECEIPTS, 1846.

	£	s.	d.	
By 19 Annual (Old) Subscriptions for 1845, at £2 2s.	39	18	0	
By 163 Annual Subscriptions for 1845, at £4 4s.	684	12	0	
By portions of Subscription, T.M. Alsager, Esq., deceased, and Mr. Bacon withdrawn	4	4	0	
By 7 Subscriptions in advance for 1846	29	8	0	
	<hr/>			758 2 0
By Arrears of Subscription 1838 to 1843	42	0	0	
By ditto ditto 1843	81	10	0	
By ditto ditto 1844	138	12	0	
	<hr/>			212 2 0
By Admission of 11 Members				92 2 0
By 3 Compositions				126 0 0
By Sale of Books and Prints				78 1 0
By Dividend on £6,500 3 per cent. Consols, due Janu- ary 5th, 1846	97	10	0	
Income Tax	2	16	10	
	<hr/>			94 13 2
By Ditto, due July				94 13 2
	<hr/>			189 6 0
By Sale of £600 Stock at 95½	574	10	0	
Expenses	1	19	0	
	<hr/>			572 11 0

£3424 10

Amount of Stock 31st Decr. 1846 £5,900.

Witness our hands, 8 March 1847.

MONTEAGLE.
OCTAVIUS MORGAN.
CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, Garter.
PETER LEVESQUE.

Thursday, April 15, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

Lord Redesdale and Sir Fortunatus Dwarrris, having been duly elected, were severally admitted Fellows of the Society.

Sir Robert Inglis proposed, and Mr. Stapleton seconded, a Motion, that the Auditors' Report be received, which was carried:—

“ We, the Auditors, appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London, on the 11th day of February, 1847, to Audit the Accounts of their Treasurer during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1846, having examined the said Accounts, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said accounts the following Abstract:—

DISBURSEMENTS.				£	s.	d.
By discharge of the Anglo-Saxon debt	.	.	.	812	12	11
By further payments on account of Layamon	.	.	.	72	6	0
By payment to Mr. Lemon on account of Vote for Library	.	.	.	209	11	6
To Artists, and in Publications by the Society	.	.	.	1196	14	7
For Salaries, N. Carlisle, Esq.	.	.	200 0 0			
Less Income Tax	.	.	4 10 4			
				195	9	8
„ Sir Henry Ellis	.	.	157 10 0			
Less Income Tax	.	.	4 12 2			
				152	17	10
„ Mr. Martin	.	.		100	0	0
„ „ Compensation from April 1845, }						
by order of Council, in lieu of fees	.	.		26	13	4
„ Holtzer, Porter	.	.		30	0	0
„ Mr. Long, assistance in the Library, 152 days, to 30 Sept. 1846	.	.		79	16	0
				584	16	10
Insurance on £5,500 Library	.	.		13	11	0
„ £4,000 Stock in Cellar	.	.		9	0	0
				22	11	0
Taxes, Assessed	.	.		17	5	3
„ Property	.	.		3	14	1
Do. On Salaries	.	.		9	2	7
				30	1	11
Tradesmen's Bills for House Expenses	.	.		288	1	7
Anniversary Dinner	.	.		26	16	6
Bookbinding	.	.		6	10	0
Collecting Subscriptions (Mr. Martin)	.	.		37	2	9
Porterage, Parcels, Advertisements, and Petty Cash	.	.		81	17	6
Incidental Expenses, viz. Book Duty, Shipping Presents, }						
Moving Stock, Purchase of Copper-plates	.	.		40	0	4
Porter's Livery, 29 Nov. 1845	.	.		5	10	0
				3364	18	5
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January 1847	.	.		59	17	2
				£3424	10	7

Witness our hands, 8th March, 1847.

MONTEAGLE.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN.

CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, Garter.

PETER LEVESQUE.

(AUDITORS' REPORT, *continued.*)

"THE Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries for the year 1846 appearing to embrace a Receipt and Expenditure far exceeding the usual average amount, the Auditors feel called upon to close their duties by a special Report for the information of the Council and the Fellows.

The Report of the Auditors last year announced to the Society a balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st December, 1845, amounting to £1,396 5s. 5d.

By the accounts now presented, it will be seen that at the close of the year 1846, after exhausting the whole of the usual income, this balance was reduced to £59 17s. 2d.

So striking a change in the financial state of the Society could not fail to attract the attention of the Auditors, more particularly as during the examination of the accounts it appeared that a sum of £600 of the capital stock of the Society had been sold out last year, together with a further sum of £800, which, as they are informed, has also been sold out during the present year, in order to liquidate the liabilities of the Society up to the 31st December last.

The Auditors, conceiving that under such circumstances some explanation was not only due to the Society, but would justly be expected at their hands, have inquired into the causes which in so short a period have produced a material change in the state of the finances. Without entering into minute and unnecessary details, they submit facts as they present themselves to the Auditors.

It appears that the Noble President had no sooner been elected than, with a view to the advancement of the interests of the Society, he applied himself to a consideration of its condition, the management and expenditure of its income, and the general state of its funds.

That such inquiry might be rendered effectual, the President sought the aid of the Council in the formation of Committees; and one for the investigation of the finances, and other subjects connected therewith, was appointed immediately after the last audit.

By direction of the President and Council the Reports of this Committee have been submitted to the Auditors; and it appears that upon examination of the accounts, the Committee found that of the reported balance of the previous year, a sum of £812 was absorbed by expenses on account of the Anglo-Saxon Publications, incurred under a vote of the Fellows in March 1831; and that other debts and liabilities of the Society, not brought before the Auditors of last year, though then outstanding, amounted to a further sum of not less than £1200.

This amount, upon closer examination, was augmented by the discovery of other demands still outstanding; and, when considered in connection with the estimated amount of the ordinary expenses of the year, a sum little short of £4000 may be said to have been required for the full liquidation of all claims to the close of the year.

Of a portion of this debt, amounting to £812, the Fellows of the

Society have, it appears to your Auditors, not been ignorant. Although it had not been especially alluded to by the Treasurer at the last annual audit, it was in former reports stated as a charge upon the Treasurer's balance, and was certainly in the year 1842 reported on as exceeding at that period £600. The Auditors therefore, finding this to have been a standing debt of some years, proceeded to ascertain how the remaining portion had reached so considerable an amount.

It seems from the Report of the Committee, that there has long existed in this Society a system of including the whole receipts of the year on the credit side of the treasurer's account, whilst at the same time the liabilities of the same period were never considered; in fact, the treasurer's account has been one simply of receipts and payments, and has never included the gross amount of the tradesmen's bills of the year in which the audit purports to close the account. The annual accounts, including only the income and expenditure between the months of January and December preceding, omitted all consideration of the liabilities incurred during that period, or the bills left outstanding. The annual income of the Society having therefore been applied to the discharge of certain current expenses of the year, and of a portion of the bills of the preceding year only, there has been constantly an accumulating arrear, which by gradual increase has placed the finances of the Society in their recent position.

This state of facts having been brought under the consideration of the President and Council, they came promptly, and as it appears to the Auditors most judiciously, to the decision of liquidating forthwith all the debts and liabilities of the Society, as a step necessary, as well as one affording the most certain means of restoring the Society to freedom of action, and enabling the Council to proceed unfettered in the prosecution of such measures as may for the future be found requisite; by this course the Council will be enabled henceforth to apply the income of the year solely to that year's expenditure; and by the adoption of a new system, and strict adherence to rule, the Auditors trust that a recurrence of such a state of affairs as they have described will be avoided.

Of these rules, that which appears the most essential is, that with the annual accounts a statement should be invariably furnished of all bills and liabilities then outstanding, so far as the same can be ascertained and made up; and that these outstanding demands should be at all times confined strictly within the narrowest limits.

This hope is expressed with every degree of confidence, because the Auditors find that the whole subject, including the introduction of a more regular system of account, is now under the deliberate consideration of the Council, who have already passed a resolution directing that as large a portion as may be practicable of the compositions shall in future be funded. The Auditors are likewise informed that arrangements are in progress for reducing the expenditure, and keeping it within the legitimate income of the Society; and that resolutions have been adopted by which a special control will be exercised over the expenditure, and a mode of payment enforced which, whilst it is intended to effect a considerable saving, will be otherwise highly advantageous to the Society.

The Auditors have ventured to impress upon the Council their opinion that the resolution proposed for funding the compositions should not be relaxed at any time, since it appears to them that the numerical strength of the Society has within the last few years decreased. To convert the capital of the Society into the means of meeting the annual expenditure would, under such circumstances, be inconsistent with all prudent administration.^a

The arrears and subscriptions due to the Society at the close of the year 1845 amount to £300 6s.^b

From the reports of the Finance Committee, your Auditors find that their inquiries have extended into the state of the stock, the control exercised over it, the sale of the publications, and other matters connected with those subjects. The various suggestions and remedial measures submitted by that Committee to the Council are under its consideration ; and, as some time must elapse before the future arrangements can be fully matured, your Auditors think it unnecessary to say more upon the subject, feeling confident that these matters will be most wisely confided to the judgment of the Council.

The Auditors, in remarking upon the expenditure of the past year, think it but fair to call the attention of the Society to the fact that by resolutions adopted by the Council the whole of the Society's liabilities will be liquidated up to the 31st December last, and that it should be borne in mind that there is included in that expenditure a sum of £219, part of a special vote on account of the Library, which has undergone a re-arrangement, and thereby rendered of more convenient access to the Fellows, and a further sum of £100 as a consequent disbursement on the employment of an additional clerk required for the purpose, and forming a catalogue of the Prints.

The arrangement of the Library was confided to Mr. Lemon with the assistance of a library committee, and the Society is indebted to that gentleman for the care and labour which he has bestowed upon the undertaking, which had become necessary in consequence of the vote of the Society in May last authorising the circulation of the printed books amongst the Fellows.

* The present state of the Society is 562, viz. :—

Compounders	.	.	.	.	.	330
Fellows at £2 2s.	.	.	.	.	.	19
„ £4 4s.	.	.	.	.	.	218
						<hr/> 562

The admissions during the year 1846 were 11, the average of the last three years being 9 per annum, whilst the five preceding years were 21 per annum. The withdrawals during the last two years have been 9.

							£	s.	d.
1842	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	0
1848	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	0	0
1844	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	4	0
1845	.	.	.	.	.	.	186	18	0
							<hr/>		
							£300	6	0

The entire debt incurred by the Society for the Anglo-Saxon publications, computed at not less than £1,100, will be included in the final discharge of the debts to the close of the year.

The last of these works, Layamon's Translation of Wace's Brut, a work of considerable value to the philological antiquary, has just been completed under the editorship of Sir Frederick Madden.

The expenditure on this account, however, the Auditors think may be in part only temporary, should the Council of the Society be aided by the Fellows in the disposal of the copies.

MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON. CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, Garter.
OCTAVIUS MORGAN. PETER LEVESQUE.

It was proposed by Mr. Pettigrew, and seconded by Mr. Dodd, that the warmest thanks of this meeting be given to the Auditors for their excellent and able Report; which was carried unanimously.

It was subsequently proposed by Mr. Pettigrew and seconded by Mr. Saull, that the House-List circulated by the President and Council for the ensuing Election, be referred back to the Council for re-consideration and re-construction, requesting the Council to place upon its List such Members as have proved themselves most active in promoting the objects of the Society. A ballot was taken upon the same, when it was found that the *Ayes* were 38 in number, the *Noes* 36, whereupon the Resolution was declared to be carried.

The President then gave notice a second time that the Anniversary Election of the Society's Officers and Council would be on St. George's Day, and he announced the names of the Fellows recommended, in conformity with ch. vii. sec. 6, of the Statutes, by the President and Council for election.

Friday, 23rd April, 1847. (*St. George's Day.*)

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day, the Anniversary, in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society, for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes describing the method of proceeding in anniversary elections were read; after which, the deaths of such Members as happened within the year, and the names of such as were elected Fellows, or had withdrawn their names within the same period, were announced as follow:

DEATHS.

Thomas Massa Alsager, Esq.
Alexander Annand, Esq.
Colonel Benjamin Ansley.
Rev. Robert Peter Buddicombe.
William Durant, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Hon. Col. F. Greville Howard.
Alfred John Kempe, Esq.
William Knight, Esq.
Rev. Abel Lendon.
Thomas Murdoch, Esq.

John Norris, Esq.
Hugh, Duke of Northumberland.
Edward Rudge, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Shelford.
Richard Simmons, Esq.
Henry Stothard, Esq.
John Henry, Viscount Templetown.
Peregrine E. Towneley, Esq.
Sharon Turner, Esq.
William Williams, Esq.
Charles Godfrey Wolff, Baron H.R.E.

WITHDRAWN.

Thomas Bacon, Esq.

Rev. William Henry Neale.

ELECTIONS.

Alexander Horace Burkitt, Esq.

Charles Sandys, Esq.

Rev. John Edmund Cox.

Sir Thomas Cartwright.

Benjamin Williams, Esq.

Arthur Ashpitel, Esq.

John Wimbridge, Esq.

Edward F. Smyth Pigott, Esq.

Thomas Mee Lowndes, Esq.

Richard Brooke, Esq.

The Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville.

Sir Fortunatus Dwarria.

Albert William Woods, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS ELECTED.

His Highness Prince Alex. Labanoff.

M. Paul Greinblot.

M. Eliacén Carmoly.

H. E. the Hon. George Bancroft.

The President, in the Chair, then proceeded to draw lots, and William Ayrton, Esq. and William Salt, Esq. being thereby appointed Scrutators, one of the Secretaries marked down the names of the several Members, as they gave in their lists on the ballot for the election of the President, Council, and officers of the Society for the year ensuing. On examining these lists after the ballot had duly taken place, the following names were announced as having a majority of the votes :—

From the Old Council.

Viscount Mahon, President.

Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P.

William R. Hamilton, Esq. V.P.

Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

Thomas Stapleton, Esq. V.P.

John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer.

Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director.

Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary.

Thomas Amyot, Esq.

Sir Charles George Young, Garter.

Members of the New Council.

Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart.

Edward Hawkins, Esq.

Rev. Joseph Hunter.

Lord Monteagle, of Brandon.

Octavius S. Morgan, Esq.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq.

Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq.

James Fulman, Esq.

Sydney Smirke, Esq.

Lord Viscount Strangford.

After this announcement, the thanks of the Society were returned to the two Scrutators, for their kind attention and trouble on this occasion.

It was then proposed by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. seconded by the Marquess of Northampton, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Amyot, for his long and faithful services as Treasurer.

It was announced from the Chair, that the first part of the thirty-second volume of the *Archæologia* would be ready for general delivery to the Members in the course of the week ; and that No. 8 of the " *Proceedings* " was then ready.

The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, according to annual custom, when the Chair was taken by Viscount Mahon, the President.

Thursday, 29th April, 1847.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

J. P. Collier, Esq. Treasurer, proposed for election into the Society, Francis Earl of Ellesmere, who, as a Peer of the Realm, was entitled to have the ballot for his election proceeded upon immediately ; where-

upon a ballot was taken, and his Lordship was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same: viz., by Mrs. Rudge, a lithographic portrait of her late husband, Edward Rudge, Esq. By the ~~executors of the late~~ Comte de Clarac, of Paris, *Musique de Sculpture, antique et moderne*, 13 *Livraison*, fol. 1846. By M. Guioth, *Histoire Numismatique de la Révolution Belge*, 2 vols. fol. 1845. By George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. *The Builder*, vol. v. part iii. 1847. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, parts ccxxxi. and ccxxxii. By J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. *The Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1847. By Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. *Chronique de la traison et mort de Richart deux, Roy d'Engleterre*, 8vo. By Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. F.S.A. *Glamorganshire Pedigrees*, fol. 1845. By the Camden Society, *Documents relating to the foundation and antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Middleham*, 4to. 1847. By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, *Transactions*, vol. ix. part iii. 4to. 1846; and Nos. 34 and 35 of the *Proceedings*, 8vo. By the Royal Asiatic Society, *Journal*, vol. x. part ii. 8vo. 1847. By John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. *Memoirs of the life, writings, and character of Henry Hatcher*, 8vo. 1847. By William Watkiss Lloyd, Esq. *Artemis Elaphebolos, an Archæological Essay*, 8vo. 1847, *not published*. By Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. *The Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer*, vol. i. 8vo. 1847. By the Archæological Institute of Rome, *Bullettini*, 8vo. 1846; *Annali*, 8vo. 1846; *Monumenti*, pl. XXV.—XXXVI. fol. max.; *Notice sur l'Institut*, 8vo. 1846.

J. G. Teed, Esq. Q.C. exhibited to the Society an ancient manuscript of *Domestic Recipes*, of about the year 1377.

George Grant Francis, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the moulds and casts of three Roman inscriptions on a stone discovered lately at Port Talbot, near Aberavon, in Glamorganshire. The most legible of these bears the following, in uncial characters:—

I M P C
M A G O R
D I A N V S
A V G

(*Imperator Cæsar Marcus Antonius Gordianus Augustus.*)

Dr. Bromet, F.S.A. communicated a further explanation of the monument at Gavr' Innis, in Brittany,—together with some rubbings from those of its sculptured stones which he considered the most interesting. A remarkable peculiarity in this monument consists in the interior faces of several of its component stones being engraved with concentric curves resembling eels or serpents; and others with those instruments called celts, or small ovals pointed at one end, but so placed as to give an appearance of their being hieroglyphic characters. There are only two other instances of the kind on record, viz., one formerly near Gavr' Innis called the *Pierres Plâtes*, now destroyed, and the one at *New-Grange*, in Ireland. Another distinctive feature is a sort of staple made in the stone at about three feet from the ground, by three holes communicating with

each other at the back, and indicating much friction by the internal smoothness, as if by the action of ropes passed through.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. F.S.A. communicated, from his Collection of Records, a new notice of Shakspeare, being a copy of the will of Thomas Whyttington, husbandman, dated the 25th of March, 1601, by which, among other bequests, he gives to the poor of Stratford 40s. then in the hands of Anne Shaxspere, "wyf of Wylyyam Shaxspere," and due to him. Among numerous other small bequests we meet,—"*Item*, I give to Thomas Hathaway, sonne to the late decessed, Margret Hathaway, late of Old Stratford, 12*d*." It will be recollected that the marriage bond of Shakspeare, and the autograph signature of Thomas Lucy, the well-known magistrate, are in the same collection of records.

The Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A. communicated an account of the examination of a group of barrows, five in number, in the county of Cambridge, and situated at the distance of a mile and a half from Royston: this was accompanied with illustrative drawings. These barrows give a name to the locality, the spot where they stand being called *Five Hill Field*; and from commanding an extensive view, they have been considered by some as originally intended for beacons. But the researches of Mr. Neville prove that they were decidedly of a funereal character; and cinerary vases, remains of men and animals, fragments of charcoal, the iron head of a pike, and a beautifully preserved large brass coin of Marcus Aurelius, were brought to light by excavation. These labours, says Mr. Neville, "fully establish in my mind an idea I have long held with regard to British barrows, that cutting through at once to the centre will, in general, prove inefficacious, though it may be accidentally successful. From the position of the remains in those we have been considering, it is more than probable that had this plan been adopted, the excavators, owing to the magnitude of the mounds, would have missed the articles; and even had they driven horizontal shafts in different directions from the centre, it is fair to conjecture that the result would have been the same."

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A. communicated the copy of a brief, relating to the tower of Keynsham church, in the county of Somerset; and a very detailed copy of the churchwardens' accounts, shewing the several sums collected under the said brief, and the monies laid out in the rebuilding of the said tower from the 14th of January, 1632, to 1640. The brief sets forth that the "fayre, large, and substantiall" church was "most lamentably ruined by reason of a most disasterous misfortune by tempestuous weather upon the 18th day of January, 1632. Which continued in a most fearefull manner, being intermixed with hideous clapps of thunder and flashes of lightning, about sixe of the clocke in the afternoone of the same day; and by reason of the force thereof, in a moment threw down the steeple or spire of the tower, which, with the fall thereof, crushed down likewise the greatest and principallest parte of the body of the said church, chancell, vestry, pulpit, and seates, and defaced the pavement also; and the tower being rased from the top to the foundation." This manuscript was accompanied with a plan and views of Keynsham church.

Thursday, May 6th, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Albert W. Woods, Esq. and Philip H. Howard, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having compounded for their annual payments, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society; and His Excellency the Hon. G. Bancroft, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, was admitted an Honorary Member.

The following communication to the Society was made from the Council :—

“ Society of Antiquaries.

“ At a Council held on Tuesday the 4th of May, 1847, the President in the Chair, it was resolved that the following communication be made to the Society at their two next Evening Meetings; be suspended in the meeting room; and be forwarded in print to each Fellow resident in the United Kingdom :—

“ The President and Council have to announce to the Society that Mr. Carlisle has tendered to them the resignation of his office as Resident Secretary, in consideration of his advanced age and infirmities.

“ The President and Council, though not insensible to the financial situation which the last Report of Audit has fully laid before the Society, are convinced that the Society will join them in the wish to show a substantial mark of respect, after forty years' service, to so old and faithful an officer, and to secure the comfort of his declining years.

“ It is obvious, however, from the amount of the pension now to be proposed, that it would be wholly impracticable, while that pension is continued, to appoint a second salaried Secretary on the present footing; but it may be observed, that during the first period of the Society, for a term of several years, there appears to have been only a single Secretary. With this precedent before them, the President and Council conceive that by a temporary arrangement—some person being employed as second or joint clerk—they could make efficient provision at present for the requisite duties, including proper care and use of the library.

“ Accordingly, it is hereby announced, that three ballots will be taken at the Evening Meeting of Thursday, May 20th, on the following proposals :—I. That in consideration of the advanced age and infirmities of Mr. Carlisle, his resignation of the office of Resident Secretary be now accepted. II. That in consideration of his long and faithful services during forty years, a yearly pension of £150, to commence when his salary shall cease on the next quarter day, be granted to that gentleman, together with the use of his present official apartments during life, or his pleasure; all expenses connected therewith to be defrayed by Mr. Carlisle. III. That the vacancy in the office of Secretary be not at present filled up, but that the Council be empowered, by the employment of an additional clerk, to make temporary provision for the requisite duties.”

“ MAHON, President.

“ On the evening appointed for these ballots no visitors will be admitted.”

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same; viz. By George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. The Builder, vol. v. part 4, fol. 1847. By the Archæological Association, their Journal, No. IX. By M le Dr. Rigollot, Mémoires sur de nouvelles Découvertes de monnaies Picardes. 8vo. Amiens, 1846. By George Smith, Esq. F.S.A. The Patriarchal Age, 8vo. 1847. By John Reid, Esq. Suggestions on a Reform in the Laws of Copyright, 8vo. 1847. By J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1847. By J. J. A. Worsaae, Esq. Hon. Mem. S.A. The Antiquities of Ireland and Denmark, 8vo. Dublin, 1846.

Dr. Bromet, F.S.A. exhibited some *rubbings* illustrative of his paper read at the last meeting, on the cromlech at Gavr' Innis, in Brittany.

John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. addressed a letter to the President "On Cromlechs and Kistvaens," accompanied by the exhibition of numerous drawings of each class of such Celtic monuments. The object of this paper was to show that both the cromlech and the kistvaen were sepulchral in their origin, with this difference between them: the former consists of the largest blocks, which are put further apart from each other, without any attempt to fill the interstices; are placed on high ground in open view, instead of being immersed in a barrow, and the lid or roof is one large and prominent block, instead of being made of several pieces. The kistvaen, or *stone chest*, is an inclosure of stones smaller than those of the cromlech, placed in an upright position, almost or quite touching each other, enclosing a bottom of rock or stones; it is completed by a covering of several flat stones, and closely surrounded by a mound of earth. They are found not only throughout our own empire, but also in France, Spain, Scandinavia, Russia, and even in North and South America. They have therefore excited great discussion; and while Norden, Camden, Aubrey, Stukeley, Borlase, and Pennant advocate their funereal appropriation, Toland, Rowland, Pegge, and King maintain that they were altars for the sacrifice of human victims, as alluded to by Cæsar, Tacitus, Strabo, and others. Whitaker thought that to consider a cromlech an altar for the oblation of sacrifices, was burying good sense in a quagmire of learning.

Mr. Britton quotes a long list of writers on this question, and decisively concludes that the true purpose of these monuments is sepulchral; and from the whole argument it can be reasonably inferred, that the British cromlech and kistvaen might be considered as rude representatives of the classic mausoleum and sarcophagus.

Thursday, May 13th, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same, viz., From the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A. *Antiqua Explorata*: being the result of excavations made during the winters of 1845 and 1846, and the spring of 1847, in and about the Roman Station at Chesterford, and other spots in the vicinity of Audley-end. 8vo. Saffron Walden, 1847. From the Council of the Numismatic Society, their Chronicle, No. 37, 8vo. From Beriah Botfield, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. *The Buke of the Order of Knighthood*, translated from the French by Sir Gilbert Hay, Knt., from the MS. in the library at Abbotsford, 4to. Edinb., 1847, privately printed.

Sir John M. Brackenbury, who formerly resided for many years as the British Consul at Cadiz, exhibited by the hands of Sir Henry Ellis, a gold ring set with an intaglio, found in a Roman tomb at Cadiz during Sir John's residence there, about mid-way between the city and the fortress of Puntales, in the Bay of Cadiz. Within the tomb were three urns; one was of baked earth; another of metal; and the third, in which this with four other rings were found, was of a semi-transparent

substance, which had the appearance of alabaster. These urns were immediately broken by the youths who discovered them, in the hope of obtaining something of value from within. Of the rings, one held a cameo, which was subsequently broken; an unpolished emerald ornamented the second; and two others had a scorpion rudely engraven upon the gold. The ring now exhibited, the fifth of these, is exactly, both as to ring and the intaglio it holds, in the state in which it was discovered. The intaglio represents an urn, ornamented with a small figure of Victory in a biga, trampling upon a warrior who has fallen upon one knee. Above the handles of the urn are two figures of Atlas, bearing globes on their shoulders.

Seth William Stevenson, Esq. of Norwich, F.S.A. exhibited an ivory casket of considerable size, ornamented with bas-reliefs, probably not of later date than the fourteenth century, and believed to be of continental workmanship. Mr. Stevenson describes it as one of those ivory caskets adorned with carvings which, though varying in form, size, and in artistic design, have yet various features of remarkable similarity that strongly mark them as emanating from a common origin, inasmuch as they graphically exhibit representations of subjects bearing reference to certain popular legends and favourite romances of the middle ages. An ivory chest formerly belonging to the Rev. Mr. Bowles, of Idminster in Wiltshire, and afterwards to Gustavus Brander, Esq. very similar in size and general description to the present casket, was engraved by Carter in his "*Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting.*" The agreement, however, of this with Mr. Stevenson's casket is general only as to subjects: several points of difference are so material as fully to shew that they are two distinct pieces of workmanship, and that one is not a copy of the other. Mr. Stevenson's letter was accompanied by a descriptive account of the basso-relievos on the front, back, ends, and lid of his casket, the reading of which was deferred to a future evening.

A letter from Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas to Sir Henry Ellis was read, dated Torrington Square, 12th May, 1847, supplementary to the Memoir communicated by him last year, on the Origin and History of the Badge of Edward, Prince of Wales. Sir Harris Nicolas then stated that there was no contemporary authority for the popular idea that the Ostrich Feathers were derived from the crest of the King of Bohemia, who was slain at Crecy, and that it could not be traced to any earlier writer than Camden. Subsequent inquiry having convinced him that he was mistaken, he has lost no time in submitting to the Society what he has further discovered on the subject.

Towards the end of the anonymous historian of the reign of King Edward the Third, printed by Hearne, Sir Harris observes, that indefatigable antiquary quotes a remarkable passage from the medical treatise of the celebrated physician John de Ardern; and as Ardern attended all the eminent persons of the court of Edward, he was likely to have known the origin of the Prince of Wales's Badge. There are several copies of Ardern's treatise in the British Museum, in most of which the passage alluded to is omitted: but it occurs in two manuscripts, both of which were certainly written towards the close of the fourteenth century.

In the chapter on Hemorrhoids, Ardern says, that he has depicted on

a previous folio a *nastere* (a species of clyster-pipe), and a feather of the Prince of Wales, adding—" *Et nota quod talem pennam albam portabat Edwardus primogenitus filius Edwardi Regis Angliæ super cretam suam, et illam pennam acquisivit de Rege Boemiæ quem interfecit apud Cresse in Francia; et sic assumpsit sibi illam pennam quæ dicitur Ostrich Fether quam prius dictus Rex nobilissimus portabat super cretam. Et eodem anno quo dictus strenuus et bellicosus Princeps migravit ad dominum, scripsi libellum istum manu propria, videlicet anno Domini 1376, et dictus Edwardus Princeps obiit vidus Junii, videlicet die Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Westmonasterium in magno Parlamento, quem Deus absolvat, quia fuit flos miliciæ mundi sine pare.*"

In the margin of these manuscripts representations are given of the prince's feather, labelled. We have therefore a contemporary statement in point: but Sir Harris Nicolas confesses that, although Ardern's opinion is entitled to great weight, he does not feel quite convinced of its accuracy; and he still expects that proof will some day be found, that the ostrich feather and the mottoes *Ich dien* and *Houmout* were derived from the prince's maternal House of Hainault. But it is a truly remarkable fact, that the only contemporary evidence of the institution of the Order of the Garter is to be found in a tailor's account; and that the only contemporary notice of the Prince of Wales's badge should occur in a memorandum in a treatise on Hemorrhoids!

Sir Henry Ellis laid before the Society, as a reading only, a letter which he had received last year from the Rev. Dr. Oliver, of St. Nicholas's Priory at Exeter. It contained the substance of a very curious roll of the year 1326, preserved among the archives of Exeter Cathedral: the inventory of the personal goods and chattels of Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter; who, upon the sudden return of Isabel, Queen of Edward the Second, to England, was beheaded with two of his servants at the Standard in Cheap, on the 15th of October that year, by the citizens, or rather by the mob, of London, "because," says Stow, "as the saying was, he had gathered a great army to withstand the Queen." The property was divided into the following heads: I. Church Ornaments; II. Books; III. Chamber; IV. Wardrobe; V. Hall; VI. Cellar; VII. Bakehouse; VIII. Kitchen; IX. Larder; X. Plate (*vasa argentea*): followed by the enumeration and value of the live and dead stock on the estates belonging to the see of Exeter, in the several counties in which the Bishop had property.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1847.

No. 10.

Thursday, May 20, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford, elected at a former meeting, now attending, having signed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned: viz. From Charles Purton Cooper, Esq. Rules for the guidance of Members of Parliament, in the management of Select Committees and the preparation of Reports. 8vo. 1837, *not published*. From Dr. Ducoux of Blois, the author, a tract intituled The Mineral Waters and Vapour-baths of Cransac. 8vo. London, 1847.

The draft of Resolution proposed to the Society by the President and Council, on May 4th, was then read from the Chair: whereupon the ballot was severally taken upon the three propositions therein comprised, namely—

I. "That in consideration of the advanced age and infirmities of Mr. Carlisle, his resignation of the office of Resident Secretary be now accepted."

The same was carried in the affirmative; the ayes being 53—the noes 3.

II. "That in consideration of his long and faithful services during forty years, a yearly pension of £150—to commence when his salary shall cease on the next quarter day—be granted to that gentleman, together with the use of his present official apartments during life, or his pleasure; all expenses connected therewith to be defrayed by Mr. Carlisle."

The ballot being taken upon this proposition, the same was carried in the affirmative; the ayes being 58—the noes 6.

III. "That the vacancy in the office of Secretary be not at present filled up, but that the Council be empowered, by the employment of an additional clerk, to make temporary provision for the requisite duties."

This proposition was likewise carried; the ayes being 62—noes 1.

The President then laid before the meeting a printed copy of the "Catalogue of Antiquities, Coins, Pictures, and other miscellaneous objects in the Society's possession," recently prepared by Mr. Way, and which will in a few days be ready for delivery; when it was resolved—

"That the cordial thanks of the Society be returned to the late Director, Albert Way, Esq. for the great care and pains he has taken, and the great zeal for the interests of the Society he has shown, in preparing a catalogue of the principal objects of curiosity belonging to the Society."

And it was ordered that Sir Henry Ellis be requested to transmit the foregoing resolution to Mr. Way.

Charles Desborough Bedford, Esq. of Montagu Street, Portman Square, exhibited, by the hands of Sir Charles George Young, Garter, the *Cloghorda*, or Golden Bell, a curious relic, supposed to be an ancient altar-bell. Tradition asserts that it belonged to Saint Senanus, who, in the sixth century, founded a monastery at Inniscattery, on the river Shannon; at the dissolution of which, in 1583, the relic came into the possession of the family of Keane, of Ross, on the western coast of county Clare, where it is still preserved. The bell itself, if such it really is, appears to be of brass, and of the Saxon period, covered on three sides with plates of silver, which have been gilt; this outer casing, from its engraved ornaments, being apparently of the close of the thirteenth century.

The President then gave notice that the further account of the bas-reliefs on Mr. Stevenson's Ivory Casket, exhibited at the last meeting, and also the first part of a dissertation on the Bretwaldas, a class of reguli among the Anglo-Saxons, by Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. would be read on the 3d of June. Likewise, that in consequence of Whitsuntide, the meetings of the Society were adjourned to the same day, at the usual hour.

Thursday, June 3, 1847.

Sir R. H. INGLIS, Bart. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Charles Thomas, Lord Bishop of Ripon, and Edward Craven Hawtrey, D.D. formerly elected, now attending, having compounded for their annual payments, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following letter from Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. to Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, dated Somerset Place, 22nd May, 1847, was read from the chair:—

“ I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter, communicating to me a copy of the minutes of the Society on the evening of the 20th instant, relating to my resignation of the office of Resident Secretary, and the yearly pension granted to me, together with the use of the official apartments during my life or pleasure.

“ It would be difficult to express the extent of my respect and gratitude to the President and Council for their liberal propositions, and for the gratifying cordiality with which the Society at large have been pleased to confirm them, if I were not fully sensible that it will afford them sufficient satisfaction to be assured that they have made an old and faithful officer happy and contented. And that, although age and infirmity press upon me, I still hope that I may be spared to continue my most sincere good wishes for the increased prosperity and honour of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

“ I cannot, however, conclude without the expression of my deep regret on parting from the distinguished colleagues with whom I have so long been associated in the most friendly terms, in the performance of our common duties.”

The Vice-President in the Chair then announced, that a new List of the Society, prepared by the Director, was ready for delivery to the Fellows; and proposed, “ That the thanks of the Society be returned to Captain Smyth for the great improvement he has effected, and the

advantage he has conferred, in the newly arranged and carefully corrected List of Members;" when the same was carried unanimously.

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned; viz. Memoir of the Family of French, by John D'Alton, Esq. presented by the Author. The Annual Report of the Athenæum Club for 1846, from the Committee. The Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1847, by J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Athenæum, Part 283, by the Editor. The Cavalier Luigi Canina's Decrizione della antica Citta di Veii, fol. Roma, 1847, presented by Her Majesty Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Sardinia.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Hereford exhibited a Chalice and Paten of silver, gilt, from Bactre, a small and very retired parish in Herefordshire: this curious relic was believed to be of a date somewhere about A.D. 1500, and is of neat workmanship.

The Secretary then read a descriptive account of the bassi-relievi on the front, back, two ends, and lid of the Ivory Casket exhibited at the Meeting of May the 20th. On the right-hand *end* is a young and comely knight, with chain-armour, a long straight sword, and other characteristics of the Norman period. He is, with "beaver up," accosting a venerable monk, holding a large key, to whose right hand he joins his own, whilst holding up his left in courteous salutation; they stand near a castellated edifice, and in the back-ground is the knight's steed, also in chain-armour, standing under a tree. The *back* is divided into four compartments, each exhibiting a different subject: the first represents an armed knight with vizor closed, and sword extended, defending himself against a lion: the second division shows the same hero crossing a fosse on "all fours" along his own sword, with boisterous waves below him, and spear-heads and sword-blades pointing at him from a cloud above: in the third division, the knight appears reposing on a four-wheeled vehicle, with small bells under it; but the mysterious sword-blades still haunt him: in the fourth compartment are three young females, elegantly attired, regarding the scene of the sleeping knight with interest and admiration. The *end* to the left hand is occupied by two distinct subjects: in the first a togated youth is seen sitting with a bird on his finger, directing a damsel's attention from the dog on her lap to two crowned heads, one on the surface of some water, the other among the trees. The second group discovers a female of rank, seated beneath foliage, holding a circlet, and resting her left hand upon a unicorn, which has been transfixed by a spear from a man standing by.* The *front* of the box or casket is similarly divided with the *back*, and bears, in the first compartment, an aged sage discussing a weighty book on a reading-desk, with a crowned youth: in the next design the sage is seen nearly on all fours, with a bridle in his mouth, bearing a voluptuous maiden on his back, to the amusement of the youthful king whom he was before instructing, and who is peeping from the window of a tower; an evident allusion to the Troubadour tale of Alexander and his Tutor, or Love superior to

* It will be recollected that unicorns were asserted to be so fond of spotless purity that they would repose their heads on virgins' laps, and suffer themselves to be taken and killed rather than leave them.

Philosophy: the group of the third division has a dwarfish old man with a girl riding on his shoulders, followed by another bearded ancient, who is pushed along by an old woman: the fourth subject represents four damsels bathing at a sculptured fountain.

The *lid*, the chef d'œuvre of the casket, is adorned with four subjects, of which the first shews a knight in front of a strong fortress, shooting flower-headed shafts up at the battlements, from whence roses are hurled at him, and in the corresponding compartment the knight is scaling the castle despite of the bunches of flowers with which the battlements are defended; between these compartments, the two central divisions represent a sequel to the same subject, namely, a tournament; two armed knights on barbed steeds are crossing their spears, the crest of one a bird, of the other a rose, and above, in an elegant gallery, are six figures, among whom the two "ladye-loves" shine pre-eminent. The casket is in excellent preservation, and on the whole forms a fine specimen of that branch of mediæval art, although the ornaments are not of extreme rarity.

This description was followed by a dissertation, in a letter from Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, the Secretary, on the nature and extent of the authority pertaining to certain sovereigns mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle under the name of Bretwaldas; a portion of which paper having been read, the remainder was postponed till the next Meeting.

The Vice President gave notice from the Chair that, at the next Meeting, would also be read, "Remarks on the Literary History of Geoffrey of Monmouth's History of the Britons," by Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A.

Thursday, June 10, 1847.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Bart. F.R.S. formerly elected, now attending, having compounded for his annual payments, and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same. From William Cotton, Esq. F.S.A. the supplemental portion of a Descriptive Catalogue of Pictures, Books, &c. collected by Charles Rogers, Esq. and now in Mr. Cotton's possession at the Priory, Letherhead, 8vo. From George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. The Builder, Vol. V. Part V. fol.

Dr. Bromet exhibited the rubbing from a Brass in Eton College Chapel, commemorative of "Rychard Lord Grey Cotenore Wylton Ruthyn," illustrating the communications made to the Society on March 5th and 19th, 1846, respecting the misappropriation of these titles to some individual personage, and tending to prove that the evidence of sepulchral monuments, in genealogical inquiries, should not always be depended on.

Also a representation of an inscribed Roman Tablet in commemo-

ration of an honourable gift of torques and armillæ, on which tablet are likewise depicted three Roman standards. The original is in the public Gallery of Antiquities at Dresden; and it is believed that it has not been published.

Dr. Bromet likewise exhibited two architectural prints of the Abbeys of Altenberg and Heisterbach, from Boissarée's great work on the Lower Rhine, showing the occasional employment of hexafoil windows.

The Secretary then read the remainder of Mr. Hallam's Dissertation on the Bretwaldas of the Saxon Chronicle. In turning his attention lately to some parts of our Anglo-Saxon history, the learned author was struck by the obscurity attending the character and power pertaining to those shadowy sovereigns called Bretwaldas. The venerable Bede is the only witness for the seven monarchs who enjoyed preponderance over the Anglo-Saxons, south of the Humber: "*qui cunctis Australibus gentis Anglorum provinciis, quæ Humberæ fluvio et contiguis ei terminis sequestrantur a borealibus, imperdrunt.*" The text of the Saxon Chronicle is copied from Bede, with a little abridgement, and with the addition of this remarkable appellation, which occurs nowhere else. Bretwalda, from the Saxon verb *waldan*, to rule, can only mean the king or ruler of the Britons; or, perhaps, of Britain. Bret, however, though it was supposed to refer expressly to the Britons, by being often written *Bryten*, may be considered as an additional compliment only, meaning powerful.

Of the seven sovereigns thus designated by Bede, the first is the celebrated Ælla, who it seems was not only the most potent of the small Anglo-Saxon chieftains at the beginning of the sixth century, but was looked up to by the rest. Ceawlin, of Wessex, is the second, after an interval of almost a century; and he appears by the Chronicle to have been a successful prince both against the Britons and his countrymen. The third name is that of Ethelbert, of Kent, the first Christian king. His reign was long and prosperous; but of the two charters wherein he is denominated "*Rex Anglorum*," one is considered by Mr. Kemble an unquestionable forgery, and the other is doubtful. The fourth of Bede's rulers is Redwald, king of East Anglia, who gained a great victory over Edelfrid, which placed Edwin on the throne of Northumbria. Thus, before the middle of the seventh century, four kings, from four Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, had, at intervals of time, become superior to the rest; excepting, however, the Northumbrians, whom Bede distinguishes, and whose subjection to a southern prince is not by any means probable. None therefore of these four could properly have been called Bretwalda, or Ruler of the Britons, since not even his own countrymen were wholly under his sway. Redwald's decisive victory gave him more claim to figure on Bede's list than any substantial dominion over the south. We now come to three Northumbrian kings, Edwin, Oswald, and Oswin, who ruled with greater power than the preceding, over all the inhabitants of Britain, both English and British, with the sole exception of the men of Kent. This the venerable historian repeats in another place, with respect to Edwin, the first Northumbrian convert to Christianity. Edwin was succeeded by Oswald, who is styled by Cuminus, a contemporary writer, "*totius Britannicæ imperator*," which is probably a distinct recog-

nition of the Saxon word *Bretwalda*. Both Edwin and Oswald lost their lives in great defeats by Penda, of Mercia; and the kingdom of Northumbria rapidly declined after the death of Oswy, who conquered Penda. Even before Bede finished his history, in 731, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, had become paramount over the states south of the Humber.

From these facts it is clear that some of the Britons were inimical to authority, and others not in any permanent subjection: the name therefore of *Bretwaldas*, as applied to these three kings, though not so absurd as to render the supposition incredible that they assumed it, asserts an untruth. "It is, however, at all events plain from history," says Mr. Hallam, "that they obtained their superiority by force; and we may reasonably believe the same of the four earlier kings enumerated by Bede. An elective dignity, such as is now sometimes supposed, cannot be presumed in the absence of every semblance of evidence, and against manifest probability. What appearance do we find of a federal union among the kites and crows, as Milton calls them, of the Heptarchy? What but the law of the strongest could have kept those rapacious and restless warriors from tearing the vitals of their common country? The influence of Christianity in effecting a comparative civilization, by producing a sense of political as well as religious unity, had not yet been felt."

Ethelbald certainly wielded more power than any of the first four who are dignified "with the pompous fiction of *Bretwalda*;" and when he presided at the synod of Clovesho, A.D. 742, we find the Archbishop of Canterbury and several English bishops attending. What could be more like dominion than this? Moreover, in some charters of Ethelbald, he styles himself—"Non solum Mercensium sed et universarum provinciarum quæ communi vocabulo dicuntur Suthangli divina largiente gratia rex." He lost this ascendancy before his death. But Offa recovered it, at least in great part, and in his charters calls himself sometimes "*Rex Anglorum*," sometimes "*Rex Merciorum, simulque aliarum circum quaque nationum*."

Egbert, or Ecbyht, was the eighth *Bretwalda* according to the Saxon Chronicle, anno 827; but the word was perhaps expressive of his power, rather than used as an official epithet. It is clear that in his enumeration Bede aimed at exalting the character and command of his early kings; and it is as clear that they were surpassed by the three Northumbrian chiefs alluded to, who are recorded to have been successful over the Strathclyd Britons, and the Scots beyond the Forth. Henry of Huntingdon, in one place, sub A.D. 560, copies the words of Bede as to the seven kings, and adds Egbert, whom he calls "*Rex et Monarcha Britanniae*," subjoining Alfred and Edgar as ninth and tenth, from his own notions of history. Strange that Edward the Elder, Athelstan, or Edred, should find no place in such a list of the "*fortissimorum*" who reigned in England. "Who would take any fact as a clear truth on the credit of so loose a writer?"

Rapin appears to be the first historian who broached the notion of a federal union among the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, in which the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, looked upon themselves, as they did in Germany, to be one and the same people. This theory seems very little founded on anything we have learnt, either as to the state of Germany

before the Saxon invasion, or that of England afterwards. No authority is quoted by Rapin, but he must have had before him the primary text of Bede, and the echoes of it in the Latin historians after the Conquest. Hume slightly alludes to the supremacy of some kings during the Heptarchy; and Henry is silent about it. The word Bretwalda was first perhaps dragged to light by the diligent Mr. Sharon Turner, who, however, plainly acknowledges his ignorance of its proper meaning. Dr. Lingard gives it a greater prominence, and announces the seven kings of Bede as **BRETWALDA THE FIRST, BRETWALDA THE SECOND**, and so on, as if this ἀπαξ λεγόμενον had all possible testimony of coins and charters. Sir Francis Palgrave has gone still further, in thinking that the Britons as well as English were subject to a common sovereign, but rests on very ambiguous evidence, and has built a "fair and specious structure, pleasing to the eye, but defective, I fear, in the utility of its foundation." Lastly, Dr. Lappenberg, though not concurring in all Sir Francis Palgrave's speculations, is equally convinced that England had its seven or eight Bretwaldas, ruling, by the consent and choice of their fellow countrymen, the various inhabitants of our large island. Mr. Hallam rejects, as unwarranted by any evidence, and improbable in itself, the hypothesis of a voluntary subjection of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms to a chosen head, like that of German electors to an Emperor. "Intestine war and perpetual aggression," he perorates, "mark the annals of this barbarous period; and, even if the Anglo-Saxons had been more strictly of one race than they were, it is to be remembered that the resistance of the Mercians to the introduction of Christianity, and the fierce Pagan spirit of such kings as Penda, drew for a time a broad line of demarcation between them and the newly converted principalities of Kent and Northumbria. A voluntary submission to Edwin or Oswald, still more an union in a common confederacy, could not have existed so long as they did not worship at the same altar."

The reading of Mr. Hallam's Paper was followed by that of Mr. Wright's Memoir on the Literary History of Geoffrey of Monmouth's History of the Britons, and of the Romantic Cycle of King Arthur. The history of Britain, during the latter years of its existence as a Roman province, is that of a series of rebellious usurpations in opposition or rivalry to the wearer of the imperial purple at Rome; and the manner in which these usurpations were carried on, proves not only how the Romano-British population of this island had become essentially Roman in its character, but that the imperial power was fast drawing towards an end. About the middle of the fifth century, as the communications with Rome were cut off by the inroads and conquests of the barbarians in the other provinces, another race, of whom we are in the habit of speaking collectively as the Saxons, who had certainly been settled on the eastern coasts of Britain for years, and who had joined in supporting the Romano-British usurpers, began to contend for mastery on their own account in the island. In the dim cloud that envelopes the subsequent history, we can just trace the faint outlines of civil contention, until, in the course of the latter half of the fifth century, the different tribes of Germanic invaders had established their power over the greater part of what is now England.

In authentic details the story of this period is nearly a blank ; and Mr. Wright finds reason to doubt the testimony of " a very suspicious character who passes under the name of Gildas," whose work appears, by internal evidence, to be a forgery by some Saxon ecclesiastic of the seventh century. For instance, he has preserved a traditional relation, which cannot be correct in its details, that when the usurper Maximus, towards the end of the fourth century, had carried away the insular legions to war against the legitimate Emperor in Gaul, the Romano-British population, without defensive troops, were exposed to the ravages of the Picts and Scots of the North. In this dilemma they humbled themselves to Rome, and petitioned for help. They were twice assisted ; but towards the middle of the fifth century the Roman troops were finally withdrawn, when a new irruption of those enemies reduced them to the utmost distresses. A last and touching appeal to Italy having been made in vain, a ruler called Gurthrigernus by Gildas, and by later writers Vortigern, invited the Saxons from Germany to his assistance, and thus brought over Hengist and Horsa, who from allies soon became enemies, and persecuted the natives even more savagely than the Picts and Scots had done ; until they were defeated by Aurelius Ambrosius, one of the Romans of rank who had been left in the island. From that time, the suppositious Gildas tells us, till the battle of Mount Badon (*Bath ?*), followed a long series of conflicts, of which the success was alternate. He subsequently declaims against the wickedness and profligacy of five British chieftains, his contemporaries, whose names resemble some found on the late Roman inscriptions in this island.

Mr. Wright deems it unnecessary, for the present purpose, to show that this history must have been in a great measure legendary ; it is adopted by Bede, and repeated by Ordericus Vitalis. William of Malmesbury, whose history of the English Kings appeared towards the end of the reign of Henry I., is the first writer who adds anything to the previous outline of the earlier narrations of the island. He gives us the story of Vortigern and Rowena ; and, besides some other slight additions to the former records of the wars between the Britons and Saxons, he relates Hengist's fatal "parliament," and makes direct allusion to the prowess of a British King named Arthur, which is evidently derived from the *Historia Britonum*, since ascribed to Nennius. That this book is an absolute forgery, no one who has given it a careful perusal can doubt, although it would be difficult even to conjecture where it was forged, when, and for what especial purpose. It is a strange jumble of indigested materials, commencing with inaccurate biblical chronological details, followed by the fabulous history of the first inhabitants of Britain. These are stated to have been some of the Trojans led to Italy by Æneas, the wife of whose grandson Silvius being pregnant, it was foretold by the soothsayers that she would bear a son who should slay his parents, and become an object of aversion to his countrymen. This child was named Bruto ; his mother died in childbirth, and he subsequently shot his father with an arrow by accident. Bruto and his companions were obliged to leave Italy, and, after various adventures, reached Britain, where they founded a new kingdom. Equally fabulous accounts of the origin of the Picts, Scots, and Irish, follow. These stories were founded

on the common ethnological speculations of the day, filled up by means of imaginary derivations of names and a perversion of the fables of antiquity. The legend of the birth of Brutus is found elsewhere told of other persons, and under a variety of different forms; it was during the middle ages a popular legend, as well among the Christians of the West, as among the Mahomedans of the East, who had the same tendency to a belief in fatalism; but its prototype is at once recognised in the classic story of *Oedipus*.

Mr. Wright then traces the several sources from which the pretended Nennius pilfered his various narratives, and shews how he made alterations in them as he proceeded, in order to conceal his thefts. From certain evidences he concludes that the book was written in France: "most of the earlier manuscripts of the pseudo Nennius," he says, "belong to the latter half of the twelfth century; two only are of an earlier date, but I believe that their antiquity has been much over-rated, and that they are probably not much older than the beginning of the twelfth century. But the most remarkable fact connected with these two early manuscripts is, that they appear to have been written abroad, and in fact never to have been in England, until one of them was bought a little more than a century ago for the library of the Earl of Oxford. This manuscript had formerly been in the library of the monastery of Montauban in Quercy, not far from Toulouse: the other early manuscript is now preserved in the Vatican, and had formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Germain at Paris. Everything, in fact, seems to shew that this book was new in England when it fell into the hands of William of Malmesbury and Henry of Huntingdon."

It appears to have been in the autumn of 1147 that Geoffrey of Monmouth completed his *Historia Britonum*, a far more remarkable book than that of Nennius; and here the author appears in his own character, and makes a statement relating to his undertaking. He says that he had often wondered why Gildas and Bede had handed down to posterity no account of the kings who reigned in Britain before the Christian era, or of Arthur and the various British sovereigns of the subsequent period, whose glorious deeds were nevertheless traditionally celebrated—a *multis populis*. While occupied with these thoughts, his friend Walter Calenius, archdeacon of Oxford, showed him a very old book in the Breton language, which contained the deeds of all the sovereigns, from Brutus first king of the Britons to Cadwalader the son of Cadwalon. At his friend's request, and struck with the interest of this volume, he undertook to translate it into Latin; and he pretends that his own history is a translation of the Breton book. At the conclusion he speaks jeeringly of William of Malmesbury and Henry of Huntingdon, "whom I command not to write on the kings of the Britons, since they have not that book in the Breton language which Walter archdeacon of Oxford brought over from Britany." It therefore seems clear, that before Geoffrey wrote, nothing further was known in England relating to these pretended British monarchs than the brief unsatisfactory account which had been furnished by the pseudo Nennius. Geoffrey distinctly refers his materials to Britany, where Arthur had already been the

subject of fables. The manner in which the new history was received marks the novelty which characterized it, and it was too romantic not to be widely popular as it became known. It seems to have produced an extraordinary sensation everywhere, and copies were rapidly multiplied and spread abroad; and it was so much sought after that, besides numerous copies being made, it was epitomized, translated, and twice "done" into Anglo-Norman verse, by the *trouvères* Gaimar and Wace.

But while Geoffrey was thus gaining upon the surprise and credulity of the many, there were others who looked upon the work in a very different light; and who, though few in number, are important by their character. William of Newbury accuses him of drawing upon the old tales of the Bretons, increased from his own imagination, and moreover alludes to his petulant and impudent lies. Giraldus Cambrensis bears testimony that the *Historia* is not supported by Welsh traditions, and stigmatizes it as fabulous. The author is persuaded that the account of the wanderings of Brutus is a fiction of Geoffrey's, founded upon Nennius, and filled with an uncouth medley of classical names, taken mostly from Virgil: in one instance the cited authority is Homer! The first book ends with the foundation of Brutus's capital, named by him New Troy, but since better known by the name of London. With an affectation of chronological knowledge, Geoffrey records that when London was built, Heli ruled in Judæa, and the Ark of the Testament was taken by the Philistines; the sons of Hector reigned in Troy, after having driven out the descendants of Antenor; and Silvius, the son of Æneas, reigned in Italy. Brutus is represented as having had numerous descendants; and their biography is perseveringly followed out, so as to botch up an etymology for a great many of our towns and rivers. The wings of Dædalus; the story of the building of Carthage in a hide boundary; the ecclesiastical legends of the eleven thousand virgins; Lear and his daughters; and the Molmutine laws, are all pressed into his service; and Mr. Wright makes a summary review of the contents and bearing of his several chapters, shewing that, as a whole, it could not be translated from any book in the Breton language. What indeed could Breton minstrels know about Anglo-Saxon laws and King Alfred's translations, or localities of Leicester, Bath, and Billingsgate?

The earliest translation of Geoffrey's History now extant is Wace's *Roman de Brut*, in Anglo-Norman verse, completed in the year 1155; this version is a close copy of the original, with the mere poetical amplifications that any other rhymer would have made. In the story of Arthur, whose name was cherished by the Bretons of Armorica, Wace appears less fettered than upon the historical points; and we learn from him the fact that the Romances of the Round Table were then current among those people:—

Fist Artus la Roonde Table,
Dont Breton dient mainte fable:
Iloc seoient li vassal
Tot chievalment et tot ingal;
A la table ingalment seoient
Et ingalment servi estoient.

Roman de Brut, l. 9998.

Mr. Wright then dwells upon the fabulous relations of that period, and on the cycle of the Round Table in the twelfth century ; and concludes :—
 “ We might pursue the literary history of this cycle of romances, and show how it gradually enlarged and extended in the different hands through which it passed during another century. The old feeling that it originated in Britany still prevailed. But Geoffrey of Monmouth's History remained as an insulated romance : it received no addition or explanation from the increased knowledge of the romances to which its great hero, Arthur, belonged. No documents or authentic traditions confirmed it. And it seems only to have received amplification from the English monk Layamon, who worked up into his English version a few more of those local legends (such as that of the destruction of Ciren-
 cester by the agency of sparrows), of which Geoffrey himself had already made use.”

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, June 17, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Vice-President read from the Chair the following Resolutions of the Council :—

“ At a Council of the Society of Antiquaries, held on Tuesday, June 15th 1847, the President in the Chair,—

“ Resolved,—‘ That it be announced at the next Meeting of the Society from the Chair, that the copies of the Catalogue of the Society's Museum are ready for delivery to the Members, and can be sent for at the same time as the *Archæologia*.’ It was also

“ Resolved,—‘ That the following announcement be read from the Chair at the next Meeting, and be printed and circulated by the Director in the next number of the Proceedings :—

“ ‘ The President and Council have directed an investigation into the present state of the stock of the Society, of which they find very large and inconvenient accumulations at particular periods, arising from the want of some limit of time, such as prevails at other Societies, beyond which the Fellows should not be entitled to demand copies of the publications.

“ ‘ The limit of time fixed by the Royal Society is two years ; but the President and Council propose to adopt a term of three years for this Society.

“ ‘ They therefore give notice, that any Fellows desiring to have supplied to them, so far as the stock admits, copies of the earlier publications of the Society, should make their applications previous to the first of January, 1848, from which day no Fellow will be held entitled to copies of an earlier date than three years, reckoning from the date of application.

“ ‘ The President and Council also desire to announce, that they can in no case consider the Society bound to afford copies of publications to the representatives of such Fellows as have omitted to claim them during life.’ ”

Alexander John Beresford Hope, Esq. and Edward Hall, Esq. having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them were ordered to be returned :—From the Netherland Government, by the hands of Dr. Leemans, the Ninth Fasciculus of the Description of the Egyptian Monuments in the Museum at Leyden. From Dr.

Bromet, F.S.A. six views of Halnaker House, near Chichester, in Sussex, taken by him, and described in his letter to Sir Henry Ellis, in the twenty-ninth volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 380—2.

Dr. Bromet took this opportunity of stating, as he proposes to himself a somewhat lengthened residence on the Continent, that he intends, either by gift or bequest, to present to the Society several other drawings, &c. representing certain antiquities of this and other countries, as well as a few printed books with marginal remarks and illustrations, and some church notes made in England and on the Continent.

William Downing Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawn elevation of the Bell Gate of Skelton church, near York.

The Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of the Monument of Lady Catherine Gordon in the chancel of Fyfield church, near Abingdon, in Berkshire. Mr. Traherne subsequently communicated the substance of the following account: Lady Catherine Gordon, the widow of Perkin Warbeck, married secondly Sir Matthew Cradock, knight, of the Place House, Swansea, in Glamorganshire. In the Cradock chapel, St. Mary's church, Swansea, is a touchstone tomb, erected, as it should seem, in the lifetime of Sir Matthew, with recumbent figures of himself and his lady, and the legend—"Here lieth Sir Matthie Cradock, &c. &c. &c. and my Ladie Katerin his wife." The intentions of Sir Matthew were not carried out, for the personal charms of his widow attracted other admirers. She married thirdly James Strangways, Esq. whom she survived, and married fourthly Christopher Ashton, Esq. of Fyfield. Her will bears date 12th of October, 1537, proved 5th November, 1537. She desires that her "bodie be buried in the parishe church of Fifield aforesaid, in such place as shall be thought necessarie and mete by the discretion of my said dearly beloved husband" (Christopher Ashton). The monument consists of a richly-ornamented arch in the perpendicular style; portions of the painting and gilding remain. The brasses, which probably represented Ashton and his wife, with their armorial bearings, have disappeared long ago. Ashmole notices this tomb in his *Antiquities of Berkshire*, vol. i. p. 99. "On the north side of the chancel," he says, "is a large hollow square cut in the wall, arched at the top, and in the middle is a ledge of stone. The pillars on either side, as also the arch, are wrought with ancient tabernacle work, being all painted with a deep blue colour, and gilt. This is called the Lady Gordon's monument." An engraving of this tomb will be found in the "*Historical Notices of Sir M. Cradock*, by the Rev. J. M. Traherne;" and Mr. Derrick, the architect who furnished Mr. Traherne with the drawing, says—"It is a piece of masterly executed masonry, worked with the greatest care and finish, and was originally painted in party colours, and richly gilt. The brasses, which contained the armorial bearings and inscriptions, have been removed many years. I have indicated the exact forms of the sinkings which contained the brasses, and from the outlines I think they were figures in the attitude of prayer, with labels containing inscriptions; these are indicated by the forms in the lower part of the back of the recess."

Samuel Shepherd, Esq. F.S.A. communicated in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis an account of a singular Picture painted on walnut-wood panel, lately

discovered at Chelsea, in the roof of an old house known by the name of "Box Farm," and having the said name and date, 1686, inscribed on a small stone tablet in front. The painting is five feet four inches in length, and two feet six inches high, representing, in several compartments, the life, death, and funeral of Sir Henry Unton, Ambassador-Leiger of Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1596. This communication was accompanied by the exhibition of three tracings from the picture. In one division there is a nurse with an infant and attendants; in another, a festive scene, with mummers and musicians; in another, a part of Oxford; and in others, scenes from the story of his life abroad; and then his death forms a different portion,—the body brought over in a barge, then carried towards its last resting place, a splendid funeral, and a representation of the monument now in Farringdon Church. In the centre is the portrait of Sir Henry, very richly attired; on one side is a figure of Death with an hour-glass; on the other Fame with her trumpet, and a coronet. The whole picture is very highly finished, and seems to be the work of Nicholas Hilliard, a painter in the style of Holbein, who flourished during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is now in the possession of Thomas Clater, Esq. of Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea. Sir Henry Unton was knighted for his bravery at the siege of Zutphen. He was twice Ambassador to the Court of France, where he distinguished himself by sending a spirited challenge to the Duke of Guise, for speaking disrespectfully of his royal Mistress.

The Secretary then read a dissertation "On some Ancient Modes of Trial, especially those on which Appeal was made to the Divine Judgment through the Ordeals of Water, Fire, and other *Judicia Dei*," by William Sydney Gibson, Esq. F.S.A. Barrister-at-Law.

More than forty years ago the late Mr. Studley Vidal communicated to the Society some remarks on the different kinds of trial by ordeal which formerly prevailed in England. These remarks were published in the fifteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 192–197. In them Mr. Vidal intimated that the various notes he had collected on this subject would be laid before the public under the title of "An Inquiry concerning the Forms and Ceremonies used in some of the more ancient Modes of Trial in England, particularly in the Fire and Water Ordeals, the Coronal, the Judicial Combat, and other *Judicia Dei*;" but it does not appear that this intention was ever carried out, although it may exist in manuscript. Mr. Gibson therefore undertakes to elucidate the subject as an important item in the history of our venerable laws. "It is in this age," he observes, "startling to be told that there was a time in Christian England when civil controversies were frequently referred to decision by the sword in personal combat, wherein he who prevailed over his adversary was afterwards adjudged by the law to have the better right; and when criminal accusations were in many cases tried by the same method, or more frequently by a sort of divination through the medium of water or of fire, in which trials the accused person was adjudged guilty in whose favour the Judge of all men did not miraculously interpose. And yet such customs prevailed in this country during some centuries, for the trials by ordeal were long recognised by the laws under the Anglo-Saxon princes, and were not abolished until the

reign of Henry III.; while the trial by combat, first ordained in England by the Normans, having been long resorted to by nations of Scandinavian origin, continued to be known to the law even down to a late period in the reign of George III."

Mr. Gibson regrets that our modern artificial system of jurisprudence has substituted more numerous and perhaps less innocent enactments, on the remains of expired and forgotten laws, that had fallen before the rigour of modern legislation; and "the 'tangled meshes which, in these prolific days of statute-making, the legislative spiders have produced.'" It was certainly a relief to semi-barbarous chiefs to throw off responsibility, in difficult and doubtful cases, from themselves to the Supreme Being, and high antiquity had consecrated the custom. Thus, in the Book of Numbers, the "water of malediction" is inferred to detect adultery; and in the Antigone of Sophocles a suspected man offers to stand the test of fire. The Hindoos carried this superstition, perhaps, to greater extremes than any other people. There were many forms of ordeal, and they were apportioned to the rank of the person, and to the nature or degree of the alleged offence. To enforce due attention and formality, the owner of stolen property was obliged to be present at the trial of the man whom he accused, or incur the penalty of a heavy fine, as well as the loss of his suit; while the accused was trained under severe and awful penance during several previous days. He was then to take the Sacrament, and solemnly swear to his innocence, and all parties were to meet fasting on the crisis. The author mentions, however, certain enactments, especially in the fire ordeal, to which only the great and the rich were subjected, which raise a suspicion as to their impartiality. Some of the ordeals might be suffered by deputy, although the primary was accountable, and had to stand by the result. The principal of these judicial trials were personal battle, hot iron, boiling water, cold water, corsned or choke bread, touching a corpse, *judicium Crucis*, and some minor ones, which are all and severally described by Mr. Gibson.

It would seem that the trial by battle, as practised in England, was conducted in a much more simple manner than it was under the governments of Europe in ancient times. If there were several plaintiffs or accusers, one was selected to prosecute the affair; before the combat, the relatives of the combatants were warned to retire and the people to be silent; the civil officers guarded the lists. When, in capital cases, the combat was fought by champions, the parties concerned were placed where they could not behold the conflict, and each was bound with the cord that was to be used in his execution if his champion should be overcome. The nobleman fought with all his arms of attack and defence; the plebeian on foot with his club and target. The same were the weapons of the champions to whom women and ecclesiastics were permitted to entrust their rights. If the combat was intended to ascertain a civil right, the vanquished party not only forfeited his claim, but paid a fine. If he fought by proxy, his champion was liable to have his hand struck off, a regulation which may have been necessary to obviate the corruption of hired defenders. In criminal cases the defendant suffered, on defeat, the punishment which the law awarded to his offence.

Among the rules for governing these trials, we find oaths and regulations which indicate that the notion of spells and enchantments was prevalent; for if one of the two parties was discovered to have any herbs fit for incantation about him, the judge was to order them to be taken from him. In his conclusion Mr. Gibson remarks,—“That, although some of these appeals to the judgment of Heaven were presumptuous in the highest degree, and founded on superstitious notions, even such customs as these may be supposed to be less mischievous to society than a state of opinion which practically denies the interference and control of the Judge of all men in the troubled affairs of the world.”

Thanks were then returned for these communications; and notice was given from the Chair, that, on account of the Summer Vacation, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, November the 18th.

THE LIBRARY.

In carrying out the several arrangements directed by the Society, under the able superintendence of Robert Lemon, Esq., more than 1000 volumes have been bound, repaired, or lettered; and the classification of the books has been extended, and more strictly defined. The classes consist of Theology—Biography—Topography and County History—Architecture—History and Public Records—Philology—Voyages and Travels—Numismatics—Medicine—Prints and Drawings—Irish, Scotch, French, Flemish, Italian, German, and Northern Literature—Egyptian Antiquities—and the Transactions of various Literary and Learned Societies.

The following RULES proposed by the LIBRARY COMMITTEE, were adopted by the Council, June 29, 1847, for the government of the LIBRARY of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON: the Director being requested by the Council to circulate them with No. 10 of the PROCEEDINGS.

1. That the Library be open every day in the week, Sundays excepted, from Ten in the morning till Four in the afternoon, except during the time of the meetings of the Council, or Committees appointed by the Council, and also except on Good Friday, Easter Eve, and in the Easter, Whitsun, and Christmas weeks; and that it be closed one month in the year, viz. from the 1st to the 30th of September.
2. That during the month of September the Library shall be thoroughly cleaned, and every book taken down and dusted, and carefully replaced, under the direction of the resident Secretary, or other person in charge of the Library.
3. That every Fellow of the Society have the right of borrowing any number of printed volumes, not exceeding four at any one time, on application to the resident Secretary, or attendant in the Library.

- 4 That the title of each work borrowed by any Fellow from the Library be entered in the Delivery-book, to which entry the borrower shall sign his name ; and that no book be delivered out without having the stamp of the Society, and the reference to its place in the Library marked upon it.
5. That no work shall be retained by any Fellow for a longer period than three months ; but at the end of that time, or sooner, the same shall be returned to the Library, and may then be re-delivered out to him if required, upon re-entry, provided that no application shall have been made in the mean time for the same by any other Fellow.
6. That in all cases every volume be returned to the Library, free of expense, on or before the 31st August in each year ; and that due notice to that effect be given to every Fellow who shall have in his possession any volume belonging to the Society.
7. That, in case of loss or damage of any volume, the Fellow borrowing the same shall be considered as bound to make good the set to which such volume belongs.
8. That no Minute-book, nor any other manuscript or manuscripts, nor any drawings or books of prints, be taken or lent out of the Library by any person whatsoever, without an express order of the Council, upon an application in writing.
9. That, inasmuch as a few printed works in this Library are peculiarly scarce and valuable, and it would be difficult to replace them, it is therefore expedient that the same should not be taken out of the Library without an express order of Council ; and that a list of such reserved works be kept in the Library, to be added to, or altered, from time to time, as the Council shall direct.
10. That no book or pamphlet be lent out before the presentation of the same to the Society shall have been announced, or before they are bound in a volume, if periodical works.
11. That no stranger be admitted to the Library of the Society, except by the personal introduction of a Fellow, who must remain with the visitor during the whole time of his stay in the Library.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1847.

No. 11.

Thursday, November 18, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The President announced from the Chair, that he had received with great regret a letter from William Richard Hamilton, Esq. who, on account of advancing years, had resigned his office as one of the Vice Presidents of the Society.

His Lordship then read the following Resolution, passed at a Council of the Society, held on Tuesday the 16th of November 1847 :—

“The President and Council have much concern in announcing to the Society the demise of Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. who had, during upwards of forty years, honourably filled the office of Joint-Secretary.

“It must, however, be a source of satisfaction to the Society, to reflect that by the provision which they had secured to him by their Resolution of the 20th of May last, they had made, according to Mr. Carlisle's own words, as read to the Society in his Letter of the 22nd of the same month, ‘an old and faithful officer happy and contented.’

“On the same 20th of May, it was also further resolved by the Society, ‘That the vacancy of Secretary be not at present filled up ; but that the Council be empowered, by the employment of an additional Clerk, to make temporary provision for the requisite duties.’ The Council have accordingly engaged Mr. Long as an additional Clerk for one year certain, that is, until June next.”

James Wallace Pycroft, Esq. and Joseph Arden, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The Secretary then read the following extract from the will of the late Rev. J. W. Mackie, F.R.S., dated June 28th 1847 :—“I give to the Society of Antiquaries the unique bronze plate found at Tours, of the dedication of the Chapel of St. Eloy, described in the *Archæologia*.” The plate of gilt bronze was upon the Society's table, and bears the date 1446. Mr. Mackie's own account of it is to be found in the Appendix to the 23d volume of the *Archæologia*, accompanied by an engraving in fac-simile.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for them :—

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Vol. VIII. Part 1, 8vo. London, 1847. Presented by the Society.

The Numismatic Chronicle, and the *Journal of the Numismatic Society*, Nos. 37 and 38, 8vo. 1847. Presented by the Society.

Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, Vol. II. Part 3, 4to. Exeter, 1847. Presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, from 12th January to 22d June, 1847, 8vo. Report of the Council and Auditors of the Zoological Society of London, 8vo. 1847. List of Fellows of the Zoological Society, June 1847, 8vo. Presented by the Society.

Observations on the Principle of Vital Affinity, Part 2, by William Pultney Alison, M.D. F.R.S.E. 4to. Edinb. 1847. Presented by the Author.

Two Letters from Athens on certain Anomalies in the Construction of the Parthenon, &c. 4to. 1846, by F. C. Penrose, Esq. Presented by the Society of Dilettanti.

Collectanea Antiqua, No. 9, by C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Author.

Catalogue of Books, Tracts, and Papers belonging to the Gaelic Society of London, sm. 8vo. Lond. 1840: and a Brief Sketch of the Concealment of the Scottish Regalia in the Kirk of Kinneff, sm. 8vo. Presented by James Logan, Esq.

Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, by W. D. Bruce, F.S.A. sm. 8vo. Presented by the Author.

Archæologia Æliana, Vol. IV. Part I. 4to. 1846. Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.

The Vindication, a Romance of Real Life, by Chas. Sandys, F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Author.

The Touarick Alphabet, with corresponding Arabic and English Letters, by James Richardson, Esq. folio. Presented by the Author.

Further Papers on the Ghadamsee and Touarik Languages, folio. Presented by John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A.

The Natural History of Wiltshire, by John Aubrey, F.R.S. edited and elucidated by Notes, by John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. 1847. Presented by the Wiltshire Topographical Society.

Cartularium ex rotulo origin. pergamen. penes W. D. Bruce de Ripon Com. Ebor. A.D. 1841, Abbatizæ de Fontanis, folio. Presented by W. D. Bruce, Esq.

Sepulchri a Romanis constructi infra Ecclesiam Sti. Wilfridi in Civitate Riponensi. W. D. Bruce. 8vo. 1841. Presented by the Author.

Four drawn Views of the White Horse Hill, near Ashdown in Berkshire. Presented by General Sir Thomas Hammond.

G. H. Bohn's Catalogue of Books, vol. I. 8vo. 1847. Presented by G. H. Bohn. Title Page and Additional Sheets to the "Antiquitates Americanæ," edited by Charles Christian Rafn. Presented by the Editor.

A Commentary of the Services and Charges of William Lord Grey of Wilton, K.G. by his son Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton. Edited by Sir Philip Malpas de Grey Egerton, Bart. 4to. Lond. 1847. Presented by the President and Council of the Camden Society.

An Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries, by Charles T. Beke, Doctor in Philosophy, F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Author.

History of the Conquest of Peru, with a Preliminary View of the Civilization of the Incas, by William H. Prescott. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Author.

Materials for a History of Oil Painting, by C. L. Eastlake, Esq. R.A. F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Author.

The Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom. 8vo. Lond. 1847. By the Rev. Dr. Hume, F.S.A. Presented by the Author.

The Archæological Journal of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland for September 1847, 8vo. Presented by the Archæological Institute.

The Builder; for the months from May to October 1847. 4to. London. Presented by George Godwin, Esq. jun. F.S.A.

The Athenæum, from June to October 1847. 4to. London. Presented by the Editor.

The Gentleman's Magazine, for the months from July to November 1847. Presented by John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.

The Camden Miscellany, Vol. I. 4to. 1847. Presented by the President and Council of the Camden Society.

Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Vol. XVII. Part 1, 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Society.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. X. Part 3, 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Society.

Communications of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, Vols. III. and IV. Presented by the President and Council of the Society.

A Catalogue of the principal British and French MSS. in the Royal Library at Stockholm. In Swedish. By George Stephens, Esq. 8vo. Stockholm, 1847. Presented by the Author.

"*Samlingar Utgifne af Svenska Fornskrift-Sällskapet*;" i. e. Collections published by the Swedish Archæological Society. The Fourth Part, 8vo. Stockholm, 1847. Also presented by George Stephens, Esq. of Stockholm.

Letter to Dawson Turner, Esq. on Norwich and the Venta Icenorum, 8vo. Norwich. Presented by the Author, Hudson Gurney, Esq.

Bulletin de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Belgique, Tome XIII. Nos. 1 to 6, and Tome XIV. Nos. 1 to 12, 8vo. 1846-7.—*Mémoires de l'Académie Royale de Belgique*, Tomes XIX. XX. and XXI, Part 1, 4to. 1847.—*Annuaire de l'Académie Royale de Belgique*, 8vo. 1846-7. Presented by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Belgium.

Biographie de Fontenelle, par M. A. Charma. 2d edit. 8vo. Paris, 1846.—*Essai sur le Langage*, par M. A. Charma. 2d edit. 8vo.—and, *Sur la Liberté de l'Enseignement*, 8vo. Paris, 1840. Presented by the Author.

Nummorum Anglo-Saxonicorum Centuria Selecta, e Museo Academico deprompta, digesta, et illustrata a Joh. Henr. Schröder. 8vo. Upsalæ, 1847. Presented by the Author.

Musée de Sculpture Antique et Moderne. Douzieme Livraison. Par M. le Comte de Clarac. 4to. Paris. Presented by the Representatives of the late Author.

Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, 2 Tomes, 8vo, 1844—1847; and, *Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1846. Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of the North.

Aperçu de l'Ancienne Géographie des Régions Arctiques de l'Amérique, par Charles Chr. Rafn, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1847. Presented by the Author.

Diccionario Manual Para el Estudio de Antiquedades, por Don Felix Ponzoa Cebrian et D. Joaquin M. Bover de Rossello, 8vo. Palma, 1846. Presented by the Authors.

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, Année 1845, 8vo. Poitiers, 1847.—*Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*. 6 Livraisons, 8vo. Presented by the Society.

Songs and Carols, now first printed from a MS. of the fifteenth Century. Edited by Thos. Wright, Esq. Presented by the Editor.

The Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer, a new Text, with illustrative Notes. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. Vol. II. Also presented by the Editor.

Notices of an English Traveller during a two days' sojourn at Ober-Wesel on the Rhine, 1847, 8vo. Presented by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.

An Engraving of an old French Clock, supported by figures, supposed to represent the Elements, in bronze, of the best Florentine period; and two Engravings, one in outline, the other in aqua-tint, of the Bronze Lamp given by the Prince Regent to the Royal Academy in 1812. Presented by Benj. Lewis Vulliamy, Esq.

The History and Antiquities of Norwich Castle, by the late Samuel Woodward, F.G.S., edited by his Son, 4to. Norwich, 1847. Presented by Hudson Gurney, esq.

A Map of British and Roman Yorkshire, by Charles Newton, Esq.; and Part 1, of *Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the City and County of York*. Presented by the Committee of the Archæological Institute.

Mr. Ball, of High Holborn, presented to the Society three bottles, apparently Dutch, found in the marshes on the Essex Coast, on this side of Gray's; a cast of the patella of a large animal discovered near Tilbury Fort; a cast of a gigantic oyster discovered at Folkestone; and a small vessel discovered in digging a vault at St. Bride's Church in Fleet-street.

William Downing Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of part of the church of St. Michael, in the city of York.

Sir Henry Ellis laid before the Society casts of the two sides of a leaden seal or bulla, purchased at the sale of Walter Wilson, Esq. July 26th, 1847; English, and apparently of the Saxon period. The lead is somewhat oxidized, and the seal appears to have been attached to some instrument, in the manner of the seals appended both in early and later times to the papal bulls. This seal is said to have been brought from Italy, and had formerly been successively preserved in the Torlonia, the Caprinesi, and Troubetzkoy Collections. It was brought to London in May last. It seems to have been the seal of Coenwulf, King of Mercia, who reigned from the year 796 to the year 818. It is valuable as being probably unique; and it is now deposited in the British Museum. It bears on one side the inscription ✠ COENVULFI REGIS; and on the other MERCIORVM.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society, in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, an Agreement, from a MS. in the State Paper Office, between King Henry the Fourth and Archibald Earl of Douglas, dated Mortlake, 19th June 1408, by which the Earl of Douglas was permitted to revisit Scotland till Easter following, leaving hostages for his security. This "Endenture" appears in the eighth volume of Holmes's edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*, p. 536; but Mr. Williams prefaced his communication of it with some remarks upon its philological structure, which renders it interesting as being one of the last links between the French and English languages. He cites a number of words contained in the Agreement of French origin and accentuation, which had been adopted in it as English terms; although a petition to the House of Commons, from Thomas Painfield, in the year 1414, scarcely contains a French word; and, with the exception of the Saxon termination of the verbs, and the obsolete spelling, is very little removed from the language of the nineteenth century. Mr. Williams says, "In proof that 'entrée,' 'contrie,' and 'seurté,' were accented on the second syllable, I would mention that the first of the final vowels in 'entrée' is accented in the MS. with the same mark as was then used over the y when used as a vowel; and that in the following couplets of Lydgate, the metre evidently requires that the two words 'beauté' and 'comynaté' should have their final vowels accented:—

' This Richard banne regnid' sone
 Aftir his Belsire as was to done.
 At x yere of age crownid was he;
 He was a man of great beauté.
 In his time the comynaté of Kent
 Upp a risen, and to London went,
 And Savay þei brent þat ilke place
 Which the Duke of Lancastres was.' "

A letter was read from William Roots, M.D., F.S.A., to Sir Henry Ellis, containing some remarks upon the letter from the late Alfred John Kempe, Esq. printed in the second part of the 31st volume of the *Archæologia*, relative to an entrenched camp still visible on the South-West angle of Wimbledon Common, closely adjacent to the hill of Kingston.

Dr. Roots stated, that from his earliest days he had been in the habit 'siting this spot, sometimes alone with Cæsar's Commentaries in his

hands, and sometimes with friends; and had as often enjoyed the antiquarian reverie of believing that he was standing on the very spot where Cæsar once stood, calculating on his best means, prior to the hazardous attempt of crossing the Thames in the valley below. And that this, he had no doubt, was the spot alluded to by Cæsar, after his march of 80 miles from the Kentish Coast, as the "*uno omnino loco, quo Flumen transiri potest.*" Dr. Roots adds, that it is well known and generally accorded, that this was the first and only part of the Thames, from its estuary, that was fordable. He next criticised Mr. Kempe's belief, expressed in his letter before alluded to, that "There is no decided ground for supposing that the Romans often deviated from the square form of castrametation which their military writers have described." The camp at Wimbledon being circular, it was left in doubt by Mr. Kempe whether it might not have been originally British. Dr. Roots quotes Hyginus, who lived in Augustus's time, and who states that the Romans had long departed from their ancient system of castrametation as described by Polybius, and were in the habit of making their camps sometimes rectangular, sometimes triangular, sometimes *circular*, and frequently oval; and, in short, contrary to their former and accustomed square regularity, they adapted them to the form which circumstances and localities rendered most advantageous at the moment. Lastly, Dr. Roots referred to the great number of Roman relics, and particularly of a warlike character, that have been so frequently taken up on the actual spot, or in close contiguity to it, as an additional corroborative proof of the certain presence there, at some time or other, of a Roman army; the sword-blades, spear-heads, and missile hatchets found in the bed of the river too at Kingston, give additional strength to his belief that the camp in question was closely connected with the conflict which ensued on Cæsar's passage of the Thames.

Thursday, November 25th, 1847.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

John Dickinson, Esq. having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned; from Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, F.S.A. a "General Treatise on Statutes—their rules of construction, and the proper boundaries of Legislation. By Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, assisted by W. H. Amyot, Esq. 8vo. London, 1847." From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France, their "*Mémoires*," vol. XVIII. 8vo. Paris, 1846. From M. Bror Emil Hildebrand, "*Kongl. Vitterhet's Historie och Antiquitals Academicus Handlingar. Aderlonda delen.*" 8vo. Stockholm, 1846: also "*Monnaies Anglosaxonner du Cabinet Royal de Stockholm toutes trouvées en Suède: classées et décrites par B. E. Hildebrand, Directeur Royal des Médailles et des Antiquités de Suède.*" 4to. Stockholm, 1846. From the President and Council of the Royal Society, "*Philosophical Transactions*," from Part. II. 1842 to Part I. 1847: the Addresses of the President to the Society at the Anniversary Meetings in 1844 and 1846: th-

"Proceedings" of the Royal Society, Nos. 55—68; and the Statutes of the Royal Society, 8vo. 1847. From Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq. F.S.A. the second part of volume III. and the first part of volume V. of his History of Surrey.

A letter was then read from Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. giving an account of a recent discovery at Ewell, in Surrey, of some wells, or pits, containing Roman remains: accompanied by the exhibition of numerous drawings in illustration of the letter, and of various specimens of the remains discovered. The following were the chief facts contained in this communication:—

A workman employed by a Mr. Brown was digging chalk, when at the depth of about twenty feet from the surface, he found an urn or vessel, which he forthwith broke, in hopes that its contents might prove of value; but to his chagrin he found it held nothing but mould mixed with charcoal. This being mentioned to Mr. Brown, he consulted with Sir George L. Glyn, the proprietor of the land; and on the following day, a further investigation was instituted. The shaft or pit of mould, for such it was discovered to be, in which the urn had been deposited, was thoroughly searched; and several others, which had been previously covered over, were strictly examined. These were situated on what has been the slope of a hill, with an aspect towards the west; they are sunk in the solid rock chalk, and vary in depth and width; being from 12 to 37 feet deep; and from 2 to 4 feet in diameter. They were filled compactly with mould; and the imbedded contents of all are stated to have been similarly arranged. The cavities, commencing at the mouth, and proceeding downwards, contained:—

- I. Large bones of animals, such as are used for food, as the heifer, sheep, stag, and hog.
- II. Roman ware of various patterns, of the kind called Samian, some perfect, others were scattered fragments. A few of these bear the potters' marks, and several were mended with lead.
- III. Oyster, muscle, and snail-shells in fine mould; also the bones of a cock, of a rabbit or hare, and the entire skeleton of a large dog, the head of which is severed, and placed about a foot from it. In the corresponding layer in the other pits, as well as the dog's bones were placed fibulæ, bits of glass, and portions of decayed bronze trappings.
- IV. Fragments of amphoræ and other vessels, of light-coloured ware, some of them such as were used at the *Epulæ Funebres*.
- V. Vessels of dark-coloured ware, several of which were perfect. Large portions of charcoal and scoræ from an intense fire were mixed with the earth in which they were imbedded; and in every pit about an equal quantity of iron nails, and minute bones of mice, frogs, and toads.

In one of these pits was found, quite at the bottom, an iron rod 2 feet 8 inches in length; and a piece of iron having a cavity resembling a modern pipe. The centre of another pit contained several flint stones, one of which had evidently been reduced to roundness. An iron hammer was also found, and two pieces of oak about 18 inches long, sharpened at each end. Among the black ware were a few portions of human bones *burnt*, other animal bones being all unburnt. One of the vases was so remarkable, that Mr. Diamond was desirous of calling the attention of the Society especially to it. It was of true Roman form, com-

posed of a thin material of a bright green colour, with stripes of white or pale yellow, *perfectly glazed inside and out*. Its antiquity, however, is incontestible; at least, as coeval with the other remains. Mr. Diamond himself took it with his own hands from the soil, in which it was firmly impacted at the depth of about 18 feet from the surface of the earth, after working for a long time upon the spot. The vase is described in a note from Dr. Faraday, to whom it was referred, as coated with a lead glaze.

Having given the detail of the articles found, Mr. Diamond next proceeded to consider the object and use of these pits. The discovery of similar receptacles in England, he observed, was not novel: but he felt that the various designations bestowed on them were unsatisfactory, and that no adequate explanation of them has yet been assigned. Having stated his objections to the popular names for these shafts, he noticed the customs of the Romans in respect of their dead. The rich were interred with vain and costly ceremonies; but the poor, the prodigal, and the malefactor, were all consigned to one common place, their bodies not being always subjected to the process of cremation, but interred in *puticuli*. He then hazards a conjecture, that the remains of foreigners were often sent home to their relations in urns or coffers, and that such urns were placed in some appropriate spot in the neighbourhood, where the vessels consecrated to the solemn ceremonial of cremation were afterwards designedly broken and deposited in places especially prepared, and carefully protected from the chances of desecration. Such places, he believes, are those now under consideration.

On inspecting the various vessels discovered, of which a small selection only were placed before the meeting, it will be found that they were not only broken, but had evidently been smashed with violence. Mr. Diamond considers this breaking of vessels to have been an especial mark of humility, and frequent allusion is made to it in various passages of the Scriptures; particularly in the 23d chapter of Ezekiel.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for Mr. Diamond's communication. The interesting relics, the exhibition of which accompanied the reading of his Paper, are intended to enrich the Collections of the British Museum.

The Secretary then proceeded to read a communication from Thomas Stapleton, Esq. V.P. intituled, "Details of the Life of Richard de Emeldon, Burgess and Mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, in the several reigns of the three Kings Edward; after whose decease in the month of October, in the seventh year of Edward III. A.D. 1333, Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, Chancellor and Treasurer, ordained a Chantry in the Church of St. Nicholas, in the same town, to be attached to the altar of the Saints John the Baptist, and the Apostle and Evangelist, in the year of our Lord 1335, for the soul of the same Richard, and for the souls of his parents, wives, brothers, sisters, kindred, and all the faithful deceased."

The surname of the Emeldon family, is derived from a parish anciently named Emildon, and now Embleton, in Bamborough Ward, south division, in the Diocese of Durham, Archdeaconry of Northumberland, Deanery of Alnwick. In this county of Northumberland, the great tenants in chief of the Crown are always described as holdin

their capital manor as a barony; and from that of Emeldon was due the service of three knights' fees. The first Barons, from Odard having been Sheriff of the County two years in the reign of King Henry the First, retained the surname of Viscount in that line. Of this Barony a release was made by Hereward des Marais and Ramet the daughter and heiress of John le Viscount, to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, his heirs and assigns; which was confirmed by King Henry the Third to the same Earl in 1257; and in the following year the same Earl had a grant of market and fair at Emeldon. After his rebellion, which ended with the battle of Evesham, where he was slain, all his possessions escheated to the Crown; and in the year 1269, King Henry granted to Edmund his younger son all the lands which he, the said Simon, held of the Barony of John le Viscount in Northumberland. Edmund died at Bayonne in Gascony, in May 1296; and in the calendar of inquisitions *post mortem* 24 Edw. I. the manors of Stamford and Emeldon, and the two townships of Dunstan and Shipley, are mentioned in the county of Northumberland; where he also built the castle of Dunstanborough, long the most magnificent structure in the North, but now a ruin. His son and heir, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, succeeded to all his possessions.

In the Parliamentary and other Writs, is an alphabetical digest of persons mentioned in the text, as follows: A.D. 1303, Richard de Emeldon was returned for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and summoned to a special convention of merchants held before the Council in the Exchequer of York, on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 31 Edw. I. In 1311 he was one of the Burgesses returned for Newcastle to the Parliament at London; and he obtained a writ of expenses for attendance at the same in 1314, as well as for attending the Parliament at York, from the 9th to the 27th of September 1315. In the same year, as Merchant and Burgess of Newcastle, he obtained a special passport for his servants, whom he had sent to parts beyond the seas, for the purpose of purchasing corn and other victual; tested at Westminster 6th May, 8th Edw. II. In 1318 he was one of the Justices assigned in the county of Northumberland, pursuant to the award in Parliament for the settlement of damages sustained by the subjects of the Count of Flanders; also one of the Conservators of the Peace in the said county. In 1322 he, as superior Guardian of the town of Newcastle, was instructed to obey the commands of the Earl of Athol, the chief Warden of the Northumberland Marches. Moreover he was made Guardian of the town by letters patent, tested at Newcastle 22d September, 16 Edw. II. Also, as Mayor, and being about to send his vessel called *La Margerie* to parts beyond the seas to purchase corn, he obtained a general passport or protection, tested at Yarmouth 8th October, same year. In 1323 he was one of the Collectors in the port of Newcastle and its members, of the customs upon wines, &c. granted by the Merchants Strangers. In 1324 he was again returned for the town to the Parliament assembled at Westminster, his name being entered on the pawn or roll of attendance for three weeks of the Purification, 17 Edw. II.; and he held the same offices during the several years following, till 1333.

In the new edition of the Treaties, Letters, and Public Acts, which

Rymer and Sanderson first printed in the reign of Queen Anne, and in the second volume, we find these references to Richard de Emeldon. By letters patent from King Edward II. 1318, addressed to him, William Rydel, and Stephen le Blount, they were ordered to assign forty casks of wine to those knights and others of Northumberland, "who, through the incursions of the Scots, our enemies, are so destroyed that they have not the necessaries of life; and to distribute them circumspectly, so as we may commend your provident diligence, having previously sent word to our Receiver of Victuals at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to deliver to you the aforesaid casks." In 1321, Richard was ordered to aid John de Penreth, Constable of the Castle of Harbottle, in destroying it. In 1322, this writ was thus addressed: "The King, to whom, &c. greeting. Know ye, that we have committed to our beloved Richard de Emeldon to hold the custody of all the castles, lands, and tenements, which had been those of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and of others our enemies and rebels; and moreover of others in the county of Northumberland, and in the bishoprick of Durham: and which, by the forfeiture of our said enemies, and from some other causes, are in our hand, or which may happen to fall to our hands, together with all goods and chattels existing in the same, as long as it shall be our pleasure: so that he may depute others under him in the custody of the castles, lands, and tenements aforesaid, for whom, if they may not be sufficient, he may answer for them; and that he shall answer to us in our Chamber of the issues coming forth from the same by a certain receiver by us deputed on this behalf, and thereof to be employed by the aforesaid Richard. In which—Witness, the King at Pontefract, 24th day of March. By the King himself." Other writs follow, relating to the aforesaid possessions, signed as above, one of which is dated two days after the Earl of Lancaster was beheaded near Pontefract. There is also a stringent order to inviolably observe and maintain discipline during the thirteen years of peace which were to follow, "as a suspension of the war and truce have been begun and ratified between us and Robert de Brus, and his accomplices and supporters;" and full authority is given to castigate and punish the transgressors of the same. And there is a special clause, directing that those who, on account of their want or other urgent necessity, had joined the Scots, to be received again, provided they were of good fame.

This portion, detailing the biographical particulars of the Emeldon family, having been read, the remainder was postponed to another meeting.

Thursday, December 2d, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

After the Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed, the Secretary read the following document:—

"I, Philip Henry, Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate Thomas Amyot, Esq. being one of the modern and present

Council of the said Society, to be a Deputy to me the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him in my absence to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I by virtue of my office might do, if I myself were actually present; according to the true intent and meaning of his Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1847.

"Witness, HENRY DAVIS.

(L.S.) MAHON

The recommendatory testimonial of the Chevalier Bunsen, as a Foreign Member, having hung up the limited time, was balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected an honorary Member of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned, viz. from J. C. Buckler, Esq. a History of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, with especial reference to the Norman Structure, by J. C. Buckler and C. A. Buckler, 8vo. London, 1847. From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1847. From the Editor of the Athenæum, Part CCXXXIX. for the month of November 1847. From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A. The Builder, Vol. V. Part xi.

Sir Charles Young, Garter, F.S.A. exhibited to the Society the matrix, accompanied by a splendid impression, of the Seal of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth at Ashbourne, in the county of Derby, founded by Letters Patent dated 15th of July, 1585, 27th Eliz. An account of this School will be found in Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools*; and in the History and Topography of Ashbourne, 8vo. 1839. The seal is the property of Mr. Thatcher, who purchased it.

William Devonshire Saull, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a sculptured female head, surrounded by a rose-fillet, apparently of the thirteenth century, found upon the spot where the house of the Friars Eremites of St. Augustine formerly stood in the city of York. Its site was upon the bank of the Ouse, near the bridge. Speed, in his Catalogue of Religious Houses, mentions it to have been founded by the Lord Scrope, but when, or of what value, he omits to say. Tanner asserts, that it is mentioned as early as A.D. 1278. It was surrendered by the Prior and Brethren to the King's Commissioners, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. Mr. Saull thinks it probable, that this head is the only fragment of the Monastery in question now remaining.

The Secretary then proceeded to the further reading of Mr. Stapleton's "Details of the Life of Richard de Emeldon." The most important portion of this part of the Paper, consisted in the identification of an Alien Priory in the county of Northumberland, which appears to have continued, if not till the Dissolution of Monasteries, certainly till within a hundred years of that time; but its existence was unknown both to Dugdale when compiling his Monasticon, and to his Editors at a later time. Bishop Tanner, in the *Notitia Monastica*, is the only author who has heretofore mentioned it. He says "GWYSNES, or GYSNES; NUNS. In the Lincoln Taxation, amongst the Temporalities, there is 'Priorissa de Gwysnes in archidiaconatu Northumbriæ, lxx^{li}. iv^d. and Cart. 35 Edw. I. n. 35. Rex confirmat Abbati et Conventui de Alwico communiam in tota mora et pastura de Edelingham, ad omnia

averia sua, tam de domo de Alnwyk et grangiis suis, quam de domo de GYSNES.' But more of this House I cannot learn."

Mr. Stapleton explains its history. This Priory was situated in Brainshaugh, an extra-parochial district, in the east division of Coquetdale ward, and in the Deanery of Alnwick. It took its name from Guisnes, in the Pas de Calais, where a house of Nuns, to which it was subordinate, had been founded by Manasses, Count of Guisnes, and his Countess, in 1129. He also finds further notice of the Northumberland Nuns of Guisnes in the Wardrobe Accounts of King Edward the Second, from 1321 to 1324, in a manuscript formerly in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. where, in one of these years, among entries of the King's alms to different religious houses, we find several to the Nuns of Guisnes. One of them is a remarkable entry, namely, "To the Prioress and Nuns of Gysnes, of the alms of the Lord the King, in aid of recompense of the losses which they had sustained by the arrival of the Welsh forces there in their progress to the wars with Scotland, by the hand of Mariote, Prioress of the same house: at Felton the 8th day of August." Mr. Stapleton quotes other authentic records which show the continuance of its existence.

That the foreign house of Guisnes continued in possession of the property of this Nunnery in the middle of the fifteenth century, is evident from a charter of King Henry the Sixth to John Archbishop of York; which recites that the advowson and rectory of the church of Newington, near Hythe, in Kent, together with the grange of Bransete, and the lands of Newington and Promehull, had been held by Katharine late Abbess of Gwynes, in Artois beyond sea, on the day on which she died. Mr. Stapleton then describes the site of this Priory as on the north bank of the river Coquet, between the parishes of Felton and Shilbottle; adding that, according to Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, the township of Guyson now parishes to the latter.

The further reading of this communication was postponed to the next meeting.

Thursday, December 9th, 1847.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following present was received from the Author, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: The Antiquities found at Hoglake in Cheshire; described by A. Hume, LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London 1847.

John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society an ivory diptych, or tabernacle, of very beautiful workmanship, now belonging to a lady resident in London. The two leaves of which it consists measure each seven inches and a half in height, by three inches in width, and are united by silver hinges. The carvings are in high and bold relief, and are divided into four compartments, although their subjects are more than four in number. Among them are elaborate representations of the Annunciation, of the meeting of Mary and Elizabeth, of

the Virgin carrying the infant Saviour, of the Virgin and St. Joseph, of the visit of Mary Magdalen and the Apostles to the Sepulchre, and of the Crucifixion. The upper subject of the second leaf is more difficult of explanation. It is divided by a trefoil arch, on the summit of which is seated a male figure, his breast partially exposed, but with a robe covering his left shoulder and arm. His right hand is extended forward, and his left raised and expanded, as if receiving the instruments of the Passion, which are represented by the two figures standing on either hand. The age assigned to this diptych was the middle of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Nichols accompanied this curious relic with the exhibition of another ivory carving, belonging to his father, John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. representing in larger size a subject conjectured to be what was of old called *The Coronation of our Lady*. In an ancient inventory of the Church of Salisbury occurs this passage, "Item. One tabernacle of ivory, with two leaves, gemmels, and locks of silver, containing the Coronation of our Lady."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for the exhibition of these carvings; and the Secretary then proceeded to the further reading of "Details of the Life of Richard de Emeldon."

Mr. Stapleton observes, that in the Chronicle of Lanercost, in the year 1333, we have an account of a victory won in the vicinity of Berwick, by King Edward the Third and his brother John of Eltham, over the forces of the Scots, on Monday the 12th of July, the eve of St. Margaret the Virgin, called the Battle of Haledon Hill; and the 19th of July, the Monday following, Berwick was surrendered. On this occasion Richard de Emeldon, then Mayor of Newcastle, and Escheator *ex officio*, was appointed one of the three Justices who were to inquire diligently what English had been disinherited there, and restore to them their houses and lands. An exposition then follows, which treats upon the claims and title of various property in those parts, with authorities duly cited. Previous to this office, in one of the Rolls called *Originalia*, in the 20th year of Edward the Second, is this entry: "The King to Roger de Mowbray, Constable of the Castle of Prudhoe, greeting. We send you word, that you cause to be applied in the repair and restoration of the castle aforesaid, moreover in the construction of a certain peel beyond the gates of the same castle, for the greater safety of the same castle, up to the sum of twenty marks of the issues of your Bailiwick, through the view and testimony of Richard de Emeldon, Mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne."

In the seventh year of the reign of King Edward the Third, 1332, the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle represented, that, as they were greatly impoverished and damnified by the wars of Scotland before these times, and about the rescue of the same town against the assaults of the Scots had incurred great charges and expenses, and were then suffering from the extortions of the escheators, they supplicate the King for remedy of these complaints. In the following year, the King assigned Richard de Emeldon and Robert de Roughhall to levy and collect one-fifteenth of all goods, &c. in the county of Northumberland; and the citizens and burgesses of cities and boroughs in other counties specified, were also to

pay tithes, &c. The writ then cited runs thus: — “Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to all those who shall see or hear these writings, greeting. Know you that we, for the good and laudable service so manifoldly bestowed to us and our progenitors by our beloved Richard de Emeldon, now Mayor of our town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the other Burgesses of the same town, of the assent of our Prelates, Earls, Barons, and others now present in our Parliament, have granted, and by this our charter confirmed to the same Burgesses, their heirs, and successors, that the Mayor of the town aforesaid, who shall be in office at the time, be our Escheator, and of our heirs, in the same town and liberty of the same.” This document was witnessed by Walter, Archbishop of York, Primate of England; John, Bishop of Winchester; William, Bishop of Norwich; Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, Marshal of England; John de Warren, Earl of Surrey; William de Rous; William de Mountague; Ralph de Nevill, Seneschal of the Royal Household, and others; and it was signed by the King at York, on the 20th of January, in the same year.

This portion of the Paper having been read, the remainder was postponed till the next meeting.

Thursday, December 16th, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The concluding portion of Mr. Stapleton's Paper, containing “Details of the Life of Richard de Emeldon,” was read; it principally related to the proceedings which occurred on the demise of the said functionary, in pursuance of the following writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, issued by King Edward the Third.

“Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his beloved and faithful John de Lowther, his Escheator in the counties of York, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, greeting. As Richard de Emeldon, who had held of Us in chief, has closed his last day, as We have learnt. We send you word that thou diligently take into Our hand, all the lands and tenements of which the said Richard has been seized in his demesne as of fee in your Bailiwick on the day on which he died, and cause them to be kept in safe custody until We shall give Our precept thereof. And by the oath of faithful and law-worthy men of your Bailiwick, by whom the truth may be better known, do thou diligently inquire how much land the said Richard held of Us in chief in your Bailiwick on the day on which he died, and how much of others, and by what services, and how much these lands are worth annually, in all issues, and who is his next heir, and of what age. And do thou diligently send to Me the inquisition thereof, made distinctly and openly under your seal and the seals of those by whom it shall have been made, with this writ. Witness Myself at Waltham, on the 12th day of October, in the seventh year of Our reign. A. D. 1333.”

The proceedings consequent upon this writ, and the means and circumstances of Richard's heirs and successors, were very fully detailed, together with the Instrument for founding the chantry in the Church of St. Nicholas, and the Ordination made by the Bishop of Durham for regulating the ceremonies there for the soul of Richard de Emeldon, and “all the faithful deceased, by two priests who were to celebrate masses there

each single day, of whom one to wit to be also named perpetual guardian of this sort of altar or chantry, and the other a *temporal* priest, to be assumed and also to be removed according to the free will of him the guardian." This document was confirmed by King Edward III. in the 10th year of his reign, A.D. 1336. The advowson of the chantry was vested in the successive Mayors of Newcastle upon Tyne, under the counsel and assent of the fraternity of the guild of the Blessed Trinity of that town, who were to present to the successive Bishops of Durham, or the Prior and Chapter of Durham,—the see being vacant—an able priest within a month from the vacancy.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society a letter which he had received from Richard Falkner, Esq. dated Devizes, 25th of September, 1847, descriptive of a group of Tumuli on Berkhampton Down, not hitherto, as Mr. Falkner believed, sufficiently noticed by the antiquary. Referring to the Ordnance Map of Wiltshire, Sheet XIV. he says, "The Barrows I am about to describe will be found in the triangle made by the old road from Bath, approaching the present turnpike road from Devizes to Marlborough; Wansdyke forming the base. They are placed in a line passing from the S. W. to the N. E. and surrounded by a fosse of a very unusual shape, 20 feet across and 3 in depth. The ground covered by them is 80 yards in length and 47 yards broad in the widest part. The Tumulus at the S. E. end of the inclosure is the largest, the diameter of the base being 63 feet, and its height 10 feet. The one at the other end is not so high, but, as it slopes into the fosse, its base is not many feet less." Between them is a Barrow of much smaller dimensions, and the three are connected together by slight bands of earth, with a fosse on each side, running a short distance up the Barrows. Mr. Falkner's communication to Mr. Akerman was illustrated by a drawn sketch taken from the south, a ground plan, and some sections. The singular arrangement of these mounds, their difference in size, and other circumstances, led Mr. Falkner to the conclusion that this spot was the resting-place of three members of a Celtic family, who perhaps fell together in some hostile attack, or otherwise died about the same time: and it would seem they were persons of distinction, whose place of sepulture was in after times visited with ceremony, there being an approach to the ground 260 yards in length, formed of a vallum and fosse, still quite perfect, commanding a fine view of the Barrows throughout its course. This letter was accompanied by short notices of two other groups of Tumuli: one about a mile to the east of the triple Barrow just described, close to the turnpike road; the other situated in one of the deep hollows of the Chalk Downs, not far from Silbury Hill, and remarkable from the length of the approaches.

A second communication from Mr. Falkner to Mr. Akerman was read, accompanying a drawing of what has been either part of a Torques, or one of the coils of an Armilla, or Armlet, found in the autumn of 1844 on St. Ann's Hill, near Devizes. The sketch was the actual size and shape of the original; the material of which was fine gold, weighing rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces troy. In form and character of workmanship it strongly resembled one of the gold bracelets found

near Egerton Hall, in Cheshire, in 1831; and which is engraved in the 27th volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 401.

The Secretary then read a notice by Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. on some early Latin Stories imitated at a late period by Chaucer and Shakespeare.

The Mediæval Ages were so rich in popular metrical tales or *fabliaux*, as sung or recited by the minstrels and *jongleurs*, that although it is probable that many were never written down, and innumerable manuscripts have been destroyed, there is yet in England a rich harvest to be culled. These are extremely interesting, not merely from the stories themselves, but from their tendency to reveal the former affinity or inter-course of races which have since become widely separated; and in other instances to reduce the presumed originality of more modern authors to its true limits. On this head Mr. Wright observes, "There are many obscure nooks and corners in the wide field of antiquarian research, which must be carefully explored, if we would make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the history, or the literature and science, or the archæology of the Middle Ages. We shall find facts in the history of science and art among the heavy folios of the scholastic writers, which seem at first sight to forbid all attempt at perusal. Historical events are often cleared up from what has been looked upon as the refuse of manuscript collections, and hardly to be distinguished from the dust in which it has so long lain buried. Manners and customs of private life receive the most interesting illustration from the bills of butlers and cooks, from the parish register, or from the local court book." The author then proceeds to name some of the earliest collections of the mediæval stories of Western Europe, and recites a *fabliau* from a manuscript in the British Museum (*MS. Cott. Cleopatra D. VIII. fol. 134.*) strongly resembling Chaucer's Frere's Tale, at which our forefathers may have wagged the beard when they were "merry in hall." And he also brings to light an early and very curious version of the incident of the pound of flesh which forms so important a part of the plot of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. This story is found in a variety of forms, and occurs in the literature of the East. Shakespeare is generally supposed to have taken it from the English version of the Anglo-Latin *Gesta Romanorum*. In a collection of Latin stories for preachers, in a manuscript written in England (*MS. Harl. No. 7322.*) early in the fourteenth century, he finds a tale, of which the following is his version:—

"There was, we are told, in Denmark, a man who had two sons, one of whom, the elder, was malicious and covetous, while the younger was not only generous but prodigal. Now when the younger had spent all his money in hospitality, it happened that two men came to ask a lodging of him. He no longer possessed anything wherewith to receive them with due respectability, yet he was ashamed to refuse. All he had left, in fact, was a cow, which he killed for meat, and he went to his brother to ask for bread and drink. The brother replied flatly, that he would give him nothing unless he bought and paid for it. The younger brother protested that he was utterly destitute, and had nothing to give in exchange for the necessary articles of life. 'Yes,' said the elder brother, 'you have your flesh; sell me the breadth of my hand of your flesh, in whatever part, and when I may choose to take it.' The junior thoughtlessly agreed to the bargain, which was made before the necessary witnesses. When the guests of the young man were departed, and the

food was all eaten, the elder brother demanded the fulfilment of their agreement, which the younger one refused. The matter was brought for trial before the King, and the younger brother was condemned to be carried to the place of execution, where the elder brother was to cut as much flesh as he had bargained for, either from the head or from the breast. But the populace having pity upon the young man, because they knew he was so generous, went and told the King's son what the agreement was and why it had been made, who also moved with pity dressed himself, mounted his palfrey, and hurried to the place of execution, and the crowd, when they saw him, made way for him to approach. Then the King's son said to the cruel elder brother, 'What claim have you upon this man?' He replied, 'This was our agreement, that in exchange for victuals he would give me so much of his flesh; and he is condemned to stand by his agreement by your father the King.' The King's son then said, 'Do you ask nothing but the flesh?' 'Nothing.' Then said he, 'But there is blood in his flesh:' and he said to the condemned man, 'Give your blood to me,' which he did with all the due formality of a grant. Then said the King's son to the elder brother, 'Now take the flesh wherever you will, but take notice that the blood is mine, and if you shed the least drop of it, you shall die.' The elder brother, seeing that he was thus caught in his own trap, retreated in confusion, and the young man was liberated."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications; and the President announced from the Chair, that on account of the Christmas holidays, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to the 6th of January, at the usual hour.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1848.

No. 12.

Thursday, January 6th, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned: viz.

From Mr. R. C. Lucas, Sculptor, a plaster bust of John Gage Rokewode, Esq., late Director of the Society. From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, their *Mémoires*, tome VIII. 8vo. Amiens: with their *Bulletins*. From the Royal Agricultural Society of England, their *Journal*, Vol. VIII. Part 2, December 1847. From John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January 1848. From Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A. a list of Norfolk Benefices, continued from Blomefield's Norfolk to the present time, 8vo. 1847: together with four lithographic plates—1. of a Torques and Armilla, the one found at Foulsham, the other at Downham, in Norfolk; 2. of a figure from the Rood-loft Screen in the church of Randworth, Norfolk; 3. of a processional cross found under the chancel floor at Beckenham St. Nicholas, Norfolk; 4. of a representation of the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, found under the same chancel floor. And, from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. *Collectanea Antiqua*, No. X. From the Editor, the *Athenæum*, Part CCXL. for December 1847. From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A. the *Builder*, Part 12, Vol. V. From the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, his *History of the Parish Church of St. Margaret, in Westminster*, 8vo. 1847. From the Royal College of Physicians, their *Catalogue of the Fellows and Licentiates of the College for 1847*. From the Committee of the *Athenæum*, their *Rules and Regulations, Lists of Members, and of Donations to the Library in 1846; with a Supplement for 1847*.

John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited drawings of two pieces of Ancient Tapestry in his possession. "One of these," he observes in a letter to C. R. Smith, Esq. "has already been exhibited about ten or twelve years ago;" but it was again introduced to assist in fixing the date of the other. Mr. Repton gave it as his opinion, derived from the costume of the figures, and more particularly from the style of the head-dresses, that both these pieces of tapestry had been executed about the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. or in the latter end of that of Henry VII. In ancient tapestries, the chief attention in the design was bestowed on the splendid dresses of the figures; and, if there be any landscape, it is kept subdued; as we do not find any bright clouds, or water, to disturb our attention from the general composition of the groups.

Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an ancient pair of shoes, studded with steel rivets, so as to form a species of defensive armour for the feet; supposed to be Maltese, and recently purchased for the Armoury in the Tower. The rivets are ornamentally disposed, so as to represent a horse on each shoe, the name of the wearer *Joseph Ptumpf*, an Earl's coronet, and several Maltese crosses.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The Secretary then read a communication from Thomas William King, Esq. Rouge Dragon, F.S.A. addressed to Charles John Palmer, Esq. It stated that some years ago, in making researches respecting the ancient customs of the borough of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, a series of original papers had fallen under his notice relating to the former co-jurisdiction of the Barons of the Cinque Ports with the magistrates of that town, during the free-fair connected with the herring fisheries. This concurrent jurisdiction, it appears, was of very ancient date, the public records of the kingdom, as early as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, exhibiting many occasions of strifes and disputes between the "Men of Yarmouth" and the "Men of the Cinque Ports."

The Barons of the Cinque Ports originally deputed one or two persons from each of those towns, and from the adjacent ones of Rye and Winchelsea, at a Brotherhood usually holden at Romney; but, in the reign of Elizabeth, two only, as a deputation from the whole, were authorised to administer "royal justice" with the bailiffs of Yarmouth during the free-fair, that is, from Michaelmas to Martinmas. The persons so nominated and deputed were called the "Bailiffs of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to Yarmouth," and this judicial privilege naturally occasioned jealousy in the breasts of the Yarmouth magistrates. This corporation, even when the bailiffs were sent thither from the Cinque Ports, was possessed of very extraordinary privileges, some of which were superior to those enjoyed by the Cinque Ports themselves in their separate local or municipal jurisdictions; the borough of Yarmouth being possessed of a *capital* jurisdiction by charter of the 9th Henry VII. And they had also a Court of Admiralty enjoying full powers, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, by charter of the 1st of Elizabeth. The Barons of the Cinque Ports were naturally jealous of any infringement of their ancient rights; and they attached great importance to their deputed bailiffs in their instructions to support their dignity, as appears by the imposition of heavy fines upon them for every neglect in the discharge of their commission.

From this circumstance, and the care which they took on several occasions to record the *minutiae* of the ancient visits of their Commissioners to Yarmouth, Mr. King was induced to select the account, or "relation" as it was technically called, of that of John Conye and John Tooke, in the second of James I., 1604, here communicated.

The details of the first Court held by this concurrent jurisdiction on the 29th of September, having been read, the proceedings of the remaining Courts were reserved for a future reading.

Thursday, January 13th, 1848.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Henry Butterworth, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned: namely, From William Petit Griffiths,

Esq. F.S.A. the Laws of the College of the Freemasons of the Church, Part II. 8vo. 1847; the Address delivered on the sixth anniversary of the College by George Russell Smith, Esq. 1847; and Chapters and Lectures (*a table*) for 1848. From the Numismatic Society, their "Chronicle and Journal" for January, 1848. From the Editor, John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. the Journal of Sacred Literature, No. 1, for January, 1848. From John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the Topographer and Genealogist, Parts 3 to 10 inclusive.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. communicated in a letter to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, a copy of some satirical rhymes on the defeat of the Flemings, and their raising the Siege of Calais, in 1436, inserted in a very fine copy of the Brut or English Chronicle ending that year, in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, No. VI. The preamble is in these terms:

"And on this wise Philip Duc of Burgoyne and the Flemmyng dep'ted from Caleis and þe Picardes from þe castel of Guynes w' gret sheme and gret diswurship and w' gret losse. Wherefore amonges Englishmen were made many rymes of þe Flemmynges, among the which one is here sette for a remembrance."

In order to explain the point of the verses, Mr. Williams remarked that Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, who for twenty years had been the ally of the English, and whose sister was married to the Duke of Bedford, had shortly after that Duke's decease in 1485 concluded a treaty of peace with Charles the Seventh of France, at Arras, thereby terminating the unhappy dissensions of that kingdom. An alienation between the English and the Duke of Burgundy was the natural consequence; and in 1436 the Duke proposed to besiege Calais, which, as he affirmed, belonged to his comté of Artois. Some of his council thinking that to be a strange and arduous undertaking, told him he had better desist from it. But he was urged on by others less experienced. He accordingly assembled a considerable force of the men of Ghent and Bruges, and other places, who made such a fine appearance when mustered, that he was anxious to shew his force to his brother-in-law the Count of Richemont. They brought with them cannon, culverins, and cross-bows. The Duke commenced operations by erecting a lofty wooden bastile, or tower, to command the gate of the city, as he had done before in 1411. This was, however, quickly taken "before the beard" of the Duke by the people of Calais, who put its garrison, consisting of 800 Flemings, to the sword (in revenge for the murder of some Englishmen), and took a great many of the rest prisoners. At length, on the 25th of June, the succours that the Duke had been awaiting by sea, arrived, and he immediately caused several of the largest vessels, which had been filled with masonry and iron anchors, to be sunk in the port, in order to prevent the approach of an expected fleet from England; but, when the tide receded, they were left on the beach, and the people of Calais, as well men as women, issuing out of the city, demolished them, in spite of a continued fire from the Flemish camp, of which they made no account, carrying some of the wood into the town, and burning the hulls:

"Remembres how ye drowned att full see for þe nones
With shippes Caleis haven massoned w' stones,
And how that þe Calisers hem brake the next day
When it was lowe watir, and bare hem clene away,

Every stikke and stone, and lafte ther not one log.
 Remembres eke on Goby, the water-bailiff's dog,
 How he scarmysshed w^t you twyes upon the say,
 And among you on þe sandes made many a fraye."

The Duke, thereupon, fearing the arrival of the Duke of Gloucester, suddenly took his departure, leaving behind him an immense quantity of goods, both of merchandize and engines of war, and, says the Burgundian Chronicler, "fut ce fortune le plus sinistre que le Duc de Bourgogne eut oncques." The poet pointedly taunts the discomfited enemy:—

"Remembres now ye Flemyng, upon youre own shame,
 When ye laide seege to Caleis ye wer right full to blame.
 For more of reputacion ben Englisshmen þen ye,
 And comen of more gentill bloode, of olde antiquitie.
 For Flēmyng com of flēmed * men, ye shall well understand,
 For flamed men and banished men enhabit first youre land.
 Thus prove I þat Flēmyng is but a flamed man,
 And Flaunders of Flēmyng the name first began.
 And þefore ye flemyngs, that Flēmyng ben named,
 To compare w^t Englisshmen, ye aught to be ashamed.
 Ye be nothing elles worth but g^t wordes to camp,
 Sette ye still and bith in pees, God gyve you quadercramp."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication; and the Secretary then continued the reading of Mr. King's paper on the Jurisdiction of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk.

The second Court was assembled on Monday, the 8th of October, 2nd Jac. I.; but, in order to meet the prayer of the jury, it was adjourned to the 15th. The deputies of the Cinque Ports employed the interim in examining the affairs of the port; and in the report of Messrs. Conye and Tooke it is entered—"Upon Tweisdaie the ixth of October, wee spent the greater part of the forenoone in walkinge on the Key to foresee and prevent disorders, for that by reason of the foulnes of the weather the whole flette of fishermen were in the harbour. Upon the same daye, the com'on crier of the towne cried oysters to be sold without our consent, for which we reprehended him, and sent to the p'tie that made sale thereof, that he might not lawfully doe yt without our consent, who thereuppon sent vnto vs a peck of the said oysters for a tast, and prayed our allowance to sell the residue, to the which we assented. Upon Wensdaie the xth of October, came unto us one William Mace, of Corby in the Howton, in the countie of Essex, and enformed us that he had oysters to sell at the Key neare the Bridge, and desyred our allowance, to the which we assented, but required him to send vnto vs, before he made sale thereof, some part thereof for a tast, as of a right belonging unto vs, which he performed accordingly." On the same day they heard that "certain of the men of warre of Holland did lye at or near the haven's mouth with musketts and other munition in a small boate, and likewise on the heads of the said (*sic orig.*) peere on land, to the intent to take a certain man of Dunkyrke which did lye in the haven, at his comynge out. And because the manner of the lying of the said Hollanders were contrary to his Ma^{ty}s. peace, and to the perill of others his Ma^{ty}s. subiects, and especially the fishermen, wee offered to ioine with the bayliffes of Yarmouth to examyne the same offence, and to

* *Fleman*, fugitivus. (Cole's Eng. Lat. Dict. 1707.)

punish the offenders: but because none complained, they seemed unwilling to do any thing therein."

Various particulars were then detailed respecting the Courts held, the presentments, the trials, and the sentences, which appear to have been recorded rather for the establishment of the Cinque Ports' right, than for their importance; which portion having been read, the conclusion was postponed to the next meeting.

Thursday, January 20th, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

After the Minutes of the last Meeting were read, Edward Solly, Esq. lately elected, was formally admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned for the same:—From the Committee of the London Library, the second edition of their Catalogue, 8vo. 1847. From the Editor, Charles John Palmer, Esq. F.S.A. a "Booke of the Foundacion and Antiquyte of the Towne of Great Yarmouth;" from the original MS. written in the time of Queen Elizabeth, 4to. London, 1847.

Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq. F.S.A. handed to the Vice-President the following draft of a proposed Resolution, which was read from the Chair, viz.

"That, in the event of the Society proceeding to the election of a second Secretary, the Statutes Nos. V. and XI. Chapter VII. be suspended as far as regards the recommendation on the part of the President and Council of any Fellow to fill that office."

The Resolution proposed was ordered, in conformity with the Statutes, to be put to the ballot on Thursday the 3rd of February.

The Secretary then read the remaining portion of Mr. King's communication. After giving some further details respecting the co-jurisdiction of the barons of the Cinque Ports with the magistrates of Great Yarmouth, during the Free Fair connected with the herring fisheries, "Such," observes Mr. King, "were the ceremonies, the judicial forms, and the hospitalities observed in the discharge of these duties by the magistrates of Yarmouth and co-adjutors during the Free Fair; and it is very probable that in very early times, and from the importance of the herring fishery in later periods, these annual visits of the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports were acknowledged by the people with due reverence, as the visits of itinerant magistrates to control the local courts in the administration of civil and criminal justice. The bailiffs of Yarmouth, who were the chief magistrates of that borough, were perhaps, in many cases, too personally interested in the determination of such civil actions between the fishermen of distant ports and those of their native town, to be considered as impartial judges; and thus the authority of the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports was supported and continued so long as the administration of justice required their attention and co-operation, especially at a period of the year when the interest of the coast-towns engaged in the fisheries were materially affected."

Under these circumstances, we need not wonder that jealousies frequently arose between the members of this mixed juridical commission,

approaching even to personal violence ; and this observation is corroborated by several extracts from these fishery records of later dates, in 1606, in 1612, and in 1616. Ten years after this last, in the 2nd of Charles the First, it appears that a brotherhood should have been holden in 1625, but was deferred, and wholly discontinued, by common consent, by reason of the infection and danger of the plague.

In a few years subsequent to the event just mentioned, Mr. King observes that the changeableness which pervades all sublunary matters began to influence the observance of this co-judicial authority over the Free Fair. After the constant and annual visits of the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports to Yarmouth, which had been made during a period of about five centuries, we find that at a Court held at New Romney in 1639 it was ordered, "That suit shall be made to his Majesty and Privy Council, that the ports and towns be discharged of the great charge and fruitless service of the bayliffs to Great Yarmouth, as the Ports Counsell shall ordain." It does not appear, however, that any immediate steps were taken to effect this resolution ; for, although the entries in the records are rather irregularly kept during the troublesome period of the Commonwealth, yet it is recorded that in 1657, at a special brotherhood holden at Hythe, the deputed bailiffs were fined for not fully executing their authority. In 1663, also, another instance recurred of the brotherhood inflicting a penalty on Thomas Delves, one of the bailiffs, for "not going the journey ;" and they accepted the "relation" of his appointed co-adjutor, Stephen Brett, of his proceedings at Yarmouth on the occasion of his visit in the previous year.

At the brotherhood holden at Sandwich on the 21st of July, 1663, the following important resolution was agreed to : "It is thought fitt, and so ordered by this house, that the yearly service of the Cinque Ports and two ancient townes to the towne of Great Yarmouth be suspended for a time (after this yeres service), in case our counsell shall advise the same not to be prejudicial to the commonwealth, or to the damage of the Cinque Ports, two ancient townes, and their members." The two bailiffs were nominated as usual at this brotherhood ; but it does not appear that they came to Yarmouth ; and Swinden says that the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports ceased their visits after the year 1662. The next brotherhood appears to have been holden on the 21st of July, 1668 (20 Car. II.), at New Romney, when "on the petition of Thomas Delves to be relieved touching a fine set on him at the last brotherhood for his neglect of Yarmouth, he was not relieved." It is, therefore, clear from these entries, that the privilege of the Cinque Ports in exercising their concurrent jurisdiction with the bailiffs of Yarmouth during the Free Fair there was continued up to and ceased with the visit in 1662, when Stephen Brett was the solitary representative of the ancient judicial authority of the Cinque Ports in the town of Yarmouth, and the last whose name stands recorded as performing that service.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. laid before the Society drawings of two very perfect specimens in bronze of torques, and of a pair of armillæ, the whole recently discovered during the progress of railway excavations in the West of England. These were accompanied by a

letter to Sir Henry Ellis, in which Mr. Akerman stated that he was so ill supplied with details, that he could do no more than announce the simple fact of their discovery; but that he considered these objects highly interesting from the circumstance of such being rarely found in England of bronze. He also exhibited a drawing of the fragment of a gold torques of a pattern which has often been engraved, kindly transmitted to him by Mr. Richard Falkner of Devizes, found in the neighbourhood of that town in the autumn of 1844. "It is all but a hopeless task," observes Mr. Akerman, "to attempt to illustrate the history of a people who, like their neighbours the Gauls, had no written annals: the antiquary, therefore, clings with fondness to the relics which time has spared, which perplex while they interest." That the torques was a Persian ornament or decoration is known, not only from the Mosaic discovered at Pompeii in 1831 (*Mus. Borbon. viii.*), but also from the noted passage in Quintus Curtius (*lib. iii. c. 3*). Mr. Akerman remarks the use of this ornament by the Celtic tribes, of which we have the best existing examples, coupled with the historical notices of Livy and other writers, may be regarded as one of many proofs that the human tide, in the earlier ages, flowed from East to West. That the Greeks hellenized, and that the Romans latinized, every nation with which they came in contact, is illustrated by two great antiquarian instances: first, the imitation of Greek coins by barbarian and semi-barbarian states, even as far as the Punjaub, after the conquests of Alexander the Great; and, secondly, the Roman, or rather Byzantine character of the workmanship of objects discovered in Europe, within limits extending from this island as far as the shores of the Black Sea. From these and other facts, he is led to infer that the more costly and elegant objects of personal ornament discovered in this island are not the production of native workmen, but that they are of exotic origin.

Mr. Akerman gives a word in conclusion on the mode of wearing the torques for the neck. It is seen encircling the throat of one of the most interesting, because the most real, of the statues of antiquity,—the dying gladiator. The spare but athletic figure, so well adapted to the bloody sports of the arena, is destitute of clothing of any kind, and his hair is cropped so close that it could not be clutched by his adversary; yet he wears the torques, which if grasped with a resolute hand would give his antagonist an obvious advantage. There is reason to believe that the use of this once celebrated badge continued down to the last period of Paganism among the Romans and their allies.

Major Charles Ker Macdonald, a visiter, exhibited to the Society, through Mr. Saull, a collection of antiquities of different kinds, partly found by him during his travels in the Desert of Arabia Petraea, Palestine, and Egypt, accompanied by some memoranda in illustration. Among these were a number of spear and arrow-heads of flint found on the top of a mountain to the north-west of Mount Sinai; Egyptian beads, porcelain, fragments of pottery, iron rings, and a bronze chain; with a number of leaden pellets or sling-bullets from Sicily. Major Macdonald, among his memoranda, detailed the circumstances attending a permission which he obtained to dig in a garden belonging to a Jew's house in Jerusalem, where, the earth suddenly giving way, he found

himself in a subterranean cavern, resembling a cloister, supported by marble columns. Here his Arab workmen deserted him, and the entrance was soon choked up by rubbish, so that he was unable to complete an examination thereof.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications, and the meeting adjourned.

Thursday, January 27th, 1848.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read, the following presents were received and thanks for them were ordered to be returned:—From Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A. a letter from Sir Philip Stapleton to Oliver Cromwell, and four letters from Oliver Cromwell himself; communicated to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. 8vo. 1848. From John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. (the author) an Archæological Index to Remains of Antiquity of the Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Periods. 8vo. 1847.

The Secretary stated that he had, on the previous evening, received a note from J. B. Bunning, Esq. dated Guildhall, 26th of January, 1848, acquainting him that a Roman hypocaust, and other remains, had been discovered in the excavations now making for the foundations of the new Coal Exchange opposite Billingsgate Market; and that he, Mr. Bunning, would be most happy to afford every facility to such members of the Society and Council who might be desirous of visiting them.

The Secretary then entered upon the reading of a description of the Monument discovered by Sir Charles Fellows at Xanthus; by Benjamin Gibson, Esq. Sculptor, of Rome. This communication was placed before the Society of Antiquaries by the Council of the British Archæological Association, through Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A.

In a few introductory sentences, Mr. Gibson compliments the age we live in, not only as distinguished by the researches of men of high classic learning, but by the discoveries of zealous and enterprising travellers, all whose efforts have tended to enlighten us, and add to our stock of knowledge, so as to bring into closer connection, and to lay open to our view the manners and customs of ages almost obliterated and swept from the records of time. By the labours of these enlightened men we have been able to obtain a just and correct knowledge of the religion, legends, and traditions of various and distant people; and we are enabled to trace the connection of one with another, so as from the remotest branch to follow it up to its primeval and original source; means by which many obscure passages have been cleared up, and many historical events of which few or very slight records remain, have been satisfactorily explained. And it has been found that many facts recorded by the earliest historians, and which the changes of ideas and customs in modern ages have condemned as fictitious, have been discovered to be perfectly true.

Among the late discoveries of this description Mr. Gibson classes the monument recently discovered in Lycia by Sir Charles Fellows, a

monument in itself of the highest importance as regards the sculptures with which it is adorned, and the remote and interesting historical events which its basso-relievos clearly hand down to us. "We cannot but admire," he observes, "the zeal and perseverance with which our intelligent countryman followed up his discoveries, and conducted his excavations, so as to give to the world a relic which had been lost for so many ages. This monument is truly important in illustrating an event recorded by the great Father of History HERODOTUS, namely, the conquest of the country of the Lycians by the Persians and Ionians united. That this is the subject of these sculptures, Mr. Gibson endeavours to shew from a review of the historic facts, and from analogy, as proved by its being the custom of the Greeks, as well as of other nations, to hand down to posterity their conquests and warlike exploits by similar monuments.

The form of this building was that of a parallelogram of thirty-three feet in length by twenty-two in breadth, and it was placed upon the edge of a cliff thirty feet high, situated nearly a mile from Xanthus. The base of this structure is of the stone of the country, but the superstructure is of white marble. This was adorned with two series of bas-reliefs; the lower and larger one representing a general battle of horse and foot, and the upper one presenting all the incidents consequent to the siege and capture of a town. Upon this superstructure was placed a peristylum of four pillars in front, and five on each side, of the Ionic order, which was surmounted by its pediment and roof. Between these pillars were placed several female statues in light draperies, with various emblems at their feet. On the apex of the pediment were two male statues holding up a boy; and the frieze of the cella, within the peristyle, was ornamented with bas-reliefs representing funereal ceremonies. In all the relievos people of distinct nations were represented, as appears manifest from the different costumes.

To ascertain who these relievi represent, Mr. Gibson passes in review the history of Lycia and of the neighbouring people. He first touches on the mythological adventures of Bellerophon, which he considers as nothing more than the covert details of a military expedition; and, having thus divested that hero of his mythical embellishments, and brought him within the bounds of rational annals, proceeds with the history of Lycia, leading to those events which gave rise to the erection of this unique monument.

Lycia was the ancient Mylias, on the north bounded by Phrygia, on the east by Pamphylia, on the west by Caria, and on the south by the Mediterranean sea. Xanthus, on the banks of a river of that name, was its capital city. Formerly this region was overspread with many cities, of which thirty-six were reckoned in Lycia in Pliny's time; and prior to that period they amounted to a still greater number. The most ancient notice of the people is furnished to us by Homer and Herodotus, who speak of them as courageous and valiant warriors, especially renowned for their dexterity in throwing the dart, and handling their other arms. The former, in his fifth book, records the deeds of Sarpedon King of Lycia, and of Glaucus, who went to the assistance of the Trojans, "bringing with him numerous squadrons from a great distance, from

Lycia and the winding Xanthus." Herodotus tells us that the city of Xanthus was in the beginning peopled by the Cretans, who, according to the common tradition, founded a small kingdom under the government of Sarpedon. Lycus, the son of Pandion, being driven from Athens by his brother Ægeus, subsequently joined Sarpedon, and after him became king. From him the country was called Lycia.

Mr. Gibson next adverts to the conquest of Lycia by Cræsus King of Lydia, who, in turn, being overcome by Cyrus King of Persia, was taken prisoner about the year 550 before Christ. After the fall of Cræsus, and the conquest of Lydia by Cyrus, the Ionians and Æolians, alarmed for their safety, dispatched ambassadors to Sardis to tender their submission to the conqueror, requesting to be received under protection on the same terms as they had previously enjoyed under Cræsus. This was refused: and the Ionians determined to fortify their cities, and to send for foreign assistance. Cyrus, on this, turning his attention to Asia Minor, sent his Lieutenant Mazares to subdue them, who, dying in the expedition, was succeeded by Harpagus. Harpagus began his operations by blockading their towns, and throwing up intrenchments. Phocæa was the first Ionian city which fell into his hands: the rest of the Ionians met Harpagus in the field, where they fought with valour and patriotism, but ineffectually, and were thus a second time reduced to servitude. Terrified by the fall of their brethren on the continent, those Ionians who inhabited the islands without resistance placed themselves under the authority of Harpagus; who, having incorporated the Ionians and Æolians with his forces, marched against the Carians, over whom he also gained an easy victory.

The army of Harpagus, thus increased by his allies, marched to the plains of Lycia, which had not before been conquered, and proceeded to Xanthus. Herodotus says, "When Harpagus moved his army to the plain of Xanthus, the Lycians drew out their forces, few against the many, and gave proof of the greatest valour, but, being overcome in battle and driven back into the city, they collected into the citadel their wives, children, servants, and treasures, then setting fire to the citadel the whole were consumed: this done, they bound themselves by the most solemn oaths; when, sallying forth and fighting valiantly, all the Xanthians were cut to pieces. The Lycians who at the present time claim to be Xanthians are all foreigners, except eighty families, who at that time happened to be abroad, and so they survived. Thus Harpagus gained possession of Lycia, and in a similar manner he possessed himself of Cannus, as the Cannians, for the greater part, imitated the Lycians."

With this luminous description before us, Mr. Gibson observes, we may turn our eyes to the monument itself, and we shall find that it singularly corresponds with every incident therein mentioned; thus confirming the veracity of the historian, and becoming a monument of the greatest value to literature and the arts: to the arts, as showing the capability of sculpture, unaided by any inscription whatever, of preserving and transmitting to the latest posterity events which, had it not been for this source, might have long lain in oblivion, or been altogether unknown.

Mr. Gibson then goes on to the sculptures on the monument; first to the lower and larger, then to the upper or second series of bas-reliefs,

showing how closely the representations of these figures assimilate with the text of Herodotus, as already quoted.

Having described and discussed the bas-reliefs, he proceeds to speak of the statues which adorned the peristylum, placed in the intercolumniations. He repudiates the notion that they represent the Nereids, and considers that, as the fall of Xanthus and the consequent conquest of Lycia is represented on the bas-reliefs, so the statues of the peristylum were subservient and relative to the same event. These statues, he observes, have each a distinct and separate emblem at their feet, such as a fish, a dolphin, a crab, a dove, a snake, a shell, &c. which gives them at once a positive and definite character. Guided by these attributes, he considers them as personifications of the cities and people of Ionia and Æolia who furnished the contingents to augment the Persian army, conjointly with whom Harpagus conquered the Xanthians. In confirmation of this view, he appeals to the coins of those people as the genuine and true source from which we may obtain information, quoting Zoega, who says—"When direct information fails us, we turn to numismatics as a true and unfailing source to obtain it."

The further reading of this communication was postponed to the next meeting.

Thursday, February 3rd, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

In consequence of Mr. Pettigrew's notice of motion, no strangers were admitted. William Chaffers, Esq. and Herbert Norman Evans, Esq. lately elected and now attending, having paid their admission fees and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned, viz.: From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1848. From the President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society, their Journal, Vol. XVII. Part II. From the Editor, the Athenæum for January, 1848. From Samuel Carter Hall, Esq. F.S.A. the Art Union for 1847, with Nos. 115 and 116, for January and February, 1848. From the Société d'Emulation de Rouen, their Transactions, Vol. II. Second Series, 8vo. 1847. From Herbert Norman Evans, Esq. a Manual for the Study of Ornamental Brasses, with a descriptive Catalogue of 450 rubbings in the possession of the Oxford Architectural Society, 8vo. Oxford, 1848. From Samuel Birch, Esq. F.S.A. Observations on the Statistical Tablet of Karnak, from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.

William Richard Hamilton, Esq. F.S.A. on the part of Robert Hay, Esq. presented to the Society's Museum a bulla, or leaden seal, of Pope Boniface the Ninth, found several years ago by Mr. Hay's father, the Rev. George Hay Drummond, in the vicarage garden at Doncaster. Thanks were ordered to be returned for the present.

A short communication was read from J. B. Bunning, Esq. dated Office of Works, Guildhall, 3rd February, 1848, accompanied by a

plan explanatory of the ground-plot and dimensions, as far as is laid open, of the Roman apartment lately discovered in Lower Thames Street, the announcement of which was made to the Society at their last meeting. This relic is $77\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the north front of the Custom House, 10 feet 2 inches below the pavement, and 1 foot above the high-water mark. The length of the main room from north to south in the clear of the walls is 23 feet; its width had not been ascertained, the excavation having only extended 8 feet eastwards at the north end, and 5 feet at the south end. The floor is of plain red tesserae, and the walls are built with long red flat tiles, an inch and a quarter in thickness. Above the pavement was a structure bearing the appearance of a well, built on an elm kerb, the use of which had not been ascertained, nor was it thought to be a Roman work.

Adjoining this apartment a bath or hypocaust has been discovered, measuring from north to south 10 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from east to west 8 feet, with a semicircular recess at the western end 5 feet in depth.* The lower floor of this bath was composed of pounded *mattoni*, with a layer of coarser pieces on the surface. The upper floor was supported by 30 small columns made of tile. The air chamber, 22 inches in height, communicated with a double-mouthed flue, which was explored to the length of 12 feet. The upper floor was composed of large tiles, 2 feet square, overlaid with concrete to the depth of 5 inches, in which it is supposed was imbedded a superior tessellated floor.

A letter from J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, was read, illustrative of the use of the enamelled vessel discovered some years ago in one of the Bartlow tumuli, and engraved in the 26th volume of the *Archæologia*. Mr. Akerman accompanied it with the exhibition of drawings of three coins. The reverse of one in large brass, of Faustina the elder, in the cabinet of Dr. John Lee, represents a female figure in the act of offering a sacrifice of perfumes, in whose left hand is a vessel of globose shape with a rectangular handle, precisely similar to that alluded to, found in a Bartlow tumulus. The two other drawings were from gold coins in the cabinet of the British Museum, the reverses of which also incontestably prove the identity of the same object. From the reverses of these coins Mr. Akerman finds the best reasons for concluding, that the Bartlow enamelled vessel was consecrated to the holding of incense used at the funeral of the individual whose ashes were discovered in the *bustum*, and, being thus used, was deposited as a precious relic with the remains.

"It will be observed," he says, "that on the gold coin, figure 2, the altar is cylindrical and ornamented with a garland; but in that represented on the brass coin, and in figure 3, the altar is of slight figure, as if adapted for removal from place to place, and therefore especially applicable to the ceremonies observed at interments. It seems probable that the word *acerra*, which originally signified a box or pyx for holding perfumes, was applied to these temporary or moveable altars only, on which incense was offered. . . . It is worthy of remark that this peculiarly shaped vessel appears for the first time on the coins of the Antonine family, and that on those of Hadrian and Ælius the female figure holds an *acerra* of a totally different shape,

* See Captain Smyth's account of an ancient thermal bath discovered in the Island of Lipari, *Archæologia*, xxiii. p. 98; and also the model of it in the Society's Museum.

namely that of a cylindrical box, which is held up as if small and light, while that of the later period is held in a totally different manner, and with apparent care."

A coin of Hadrian, discovered in one of the Bartlow tumuli, proved that the interment was not earlier than the reign of that Emperor, while those of which drawings accompanied Mr. Akerman's letter seem to point to the reign of Antoninus Pius, or to that of his immediate successors, as the period of the raising of these tumuli.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications; after which the President read the draft of the Resolution proposed to the Society on the 20th of January, by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq.—viz.

"That, in the event of the Society proceeding to the election of a second Secretary, the Statutes Nos. V. and XI. Chapter VII. be suspended as far as regards the recommendation on the part of the President and Council of any Fellow to fill that office."

After various observations had been made, it was objected that, under their Statutes, it appeared that in Chapter I. there were powers given to alter or repeal any law or statute, but none to suspend; whereupon the President proposed a previous question, namely,

"Whether the proposal submitted by Mr. Pettigrew, for the suspension of the Statutes Nos. V. and XI. of Chapter VII. should be put to the ballot."

The ballot was accordingly taken on the previous question, when, the Ayes being 23 in number, and the Noes 47, the draft of the Resolution proposed by Mr. Pettigrew was not submitted to the ballot.

Thursday, February 10th, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—From John Buckler, Esq. F.S.A. a lithographed view of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Cromer, in Norfolk. From the author, James Wardell, Esq. the *Municipal History of the Borough of Leeds*, in the County of York, 8vo. Leeds, 1847. From Joseph Bonomi, Esq. an engraved Map of Ancient Egypt under Antoninus Pius, by Samuel Sharpe, Esq.

John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a letter addressed to him by John Lycett, Esq. dated Minchinhampton, Jan. 13th, 1848, accompanied by the exhibition of an iron buckle, a brass fibula, and seventeen beads, some of them of rough amber, others of an amethystine quartz, all of which articles had been found in the month of November 1847, by a labourer employed to level a tumulus situated in a field called "Chavenage Slait," in the parish of Avening, in Gloucestershire. The mound or tumulus was circular, elevated about six feet above the general level of the field, but so extensive as to occupy nearly a quarter of an acre. Upon breaking open the mound from the summit, and only half a yard beneath the surface, was a skeleton, tolerably perfect, not inclosed by any artificial defence, nor accompanied by any implement. Beneath, to the depth of another yard, many large flag-stones occurred, placed horizontally, on the removal of which the whole central area, to the extent of many square yards, exhibited evident marks of cremation, consisting

of an abundance of wood-ashes, half-burned human bones, and black earth, in one part to the thickness of four or five inches. Beyond the central area, and forming the entire circumference of the tumulus, were seven graves, each composed of large rough flag-stones placed leaning against each other, like the roof of a house, three or four forming the side of a grave. Each of these contained an adult skeleton, except one, which had two skeletons, placed with the head of one to the feet of the other. One skeleton had the right fore-arm raised against the side of the grave, and rested against a spear-head. The grave contained several other iron spear-heads, from five to seven inches in length, but much decayed, six or seven iron buckles, and a single small iron basin. One skeleton had about the neck a number of beads, from which those exhibited to the Society were selected. The same grave contained two ear-rings of silver.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication; after which the Secretary proceeded to the further reading of Mr. Gibson's description of the Xanthian Monument.

This portion of Mr. Gibson's memoir contains the descriptions of the coins of the cities and people of Iona and Æolia, whose emblems appear to accord with similar attributes above-named, and therefore presumed to personify the allies of Harpagus. The coins more especially referred to were those of Miletus, Phoea, Cos, Myrina Æolidis, Pyrnus, Cnidus, Ascalon, Troas, and Aphrodisias, the symbolical reverses of which more or less coincide with those upon the Xanthian sculptures. Of these, Phoea was the first of the Ionian cities which fell into the hands of Harpagus. It seems that the inhabitants, being hard pressed, yet resolved to defend their liberties to the utmost, demanded a day to consider respecting their submission; and, although Harpagus suspected their intentions, he granted it. The Phoeans thereupon fled by sea, leaving their town empty; and they bound themselves by oath never to return, till a red-hot mass of iron which they threw into the sea should rise again. Notwithstanding this solemn act, however, the greater part of them were seized with such regret, during the voyage, at having left the residence of their fathers, that they returned to Phoea, and submitted to the powerful invader. They therefore, probably, were the first of these people who increased the army of Harpagus with their contingents.

The reading of the remainder of Mr. Gibson's communication was reserved for the next meeting.

Thursday, February 17th, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

After the reading of the Minutes of the last Meeting, the President announced that, the usual period for auditing the accounts of the Society being now near at hand, he had nominated as Auditors for the occasion, —the Lord Bishop of Oxford; Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.; John Bruce, Esq.; and Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. His lordship also stated that

“The President and Council announce to the Society that the office of Joint-Secretary, now vacant, will be filled by election on the next April anniversary, the

gentleman to be so elected, however, not to enter upon his duties, nor commence receiving his salary of £100 per annum until the expiration of Mr. Long's engagement as Clerk, on the 24th of June.

"The Secretary will be expected to reside in the Society's apartments allotted for his use.

"It is to be understood, that there will be no perquisites of any kind; and that the use of stationary will be confined to the purposes of the Society.

"The further regulations connected with the duties of Secretary, as determined by the Council, may be learnt by any Fellow of the Society on application to Sir Henry Ellis."

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Roman statuette, apparently of a Cupid, recently discovered at Colchester, and now the property of William Wire, Esq. of that town. Thanks were ordered to be returned for this exhibition; and the Secretary then read the remaining portion of Mr. Gibson's description of the Xanthian Monument.

Having detailed the cities which sent their contingent forces to the army of Harpagus, and endeavoured to show from their coins the correspondence between them and the emblems at the feet of the statues of the peristylum, Mr. Gibson proceeded to speak of the pediment. In its centre are seen a god and goddess sitting opposite each other, with a remarkable difference in proportion as compared with the other figures near them, which, though from their dress and character they are clearly adults, are yet much less in size. In this is seen a mode of art adopted by the Greeks from the Egyptians, of representing the gods of a much larger size than mortals, and the latter, when in their presence, much less, so as to give an idea of the supernatural and more elevated nature of the gods. The author quotes a passage in the eighteenth book of the Iliad to support this observation, and refers to various Greek reliefs long subsequent to Homer's time, to show the universality of such representative custom.

Mr. Gibson determines the god and goddess to be Jupiter and Juno, the former of whom was universally worshipped by the Carians, upon whose coins he is also represented. Beneath the throne of Jupiter a dog appears sleeping; another dog is placed in one angle of the pediment, and there is every probability that there must have been a corresponding one in the other angle. Now, if there was no other evidence, he adds, these dogs are alone quite sufficient to show that the edifice was erected by the Carians; for Hesychius, Diogenianus, and Arnobius testify that it was the custom of the Carians to offer dogs in sacrifice, and hence they became proverbial among the Greeks as offering dogs instead of goats, &c. to their gods. On the right hand of Jupiter stands his priest, with his hand resting on the knee of the god; the figure has lost its head, but can be recognised as a priest of Jove from one similarly dressed in Montfaucon. Close by him is the priestess of Juno, with both her hands on the knees of the goddess, in the act of thanksgiving; for it was usual so to place the hands on the knees of the statues of the gods, when in the act of prayer, and of returning thanks for favours received. The figures in succession are the attendants of the priest and priestess; the priestess has her head adorned with a similar diadem to that worn by the goddess; for it was customary with the Greeks to dress and crown the priests and priestesses in the same manner as the deities whom they served. Thus, in the sacrifices of

Apollo, the priests were crowned with laurel ; the priestesses of Ceres with poppies and ears of corn ; and the priestess of Minerva bore the ægis, cuirass, and helmet. Consequently, Mr. Gibson says, the subject of the pediment is, the priestess of Juno and priest of the Carian Jupiter returning thanks for the victory obtained over the Lycians.

Mr. Gibson next considers the three youthful statues on the apex of the pediment : these he determines to be Lydus, Misus, and Cares, the three reputed founders of the Carians ; and typifying that the use of this temple was granted to the descendants of those three brothers. The bas-reliefs which go round the cella appear to represent hunting scenes and funereal sacrifices ; and on one part of the frieze we see both the Persians and the Greeks bringing their offerings,—those of the former consisting of tapestry, dresses, &c. while those of the latter are goats and kids. It was the custom for the soldier when he had finished his campaigns, or ended his earthly career, to make an offering and dedicate his arms to the god of war ; and those who spent their time in hunting also brought their tribute to the gods. The Greeks used to offer goats to Juno, on which account she was denominated *Αἰγοφάγος* "Hρη (goat-devourer).

A cella being attached to this edifice, gives it the appearance of its being also a sepulchral heroum ; and the two cisterns found connected with it—evidently for lustration—tend to strengthen this idea. On comparing it with similar edifices erected by the Lydians and Persians, Mr. Gibson says, we shall find it will amount to more than presumptive evidence. Having quoted Herodotus's description of the sepulchre of Halyattes, the father of Cræsus—the sepulchre of Cyrus as described by Arrian—that erected by Simon Macchabeus to his father and brethren—the mausoleum at Halicarnassus—and the tomb of the Horatii and Curiatii, he considers the cella of the Xanthian Monument as the heroum of Harpagus. He also submits reasons for supposing that it was built about 500 years B.C. and that it has stood through all the vicissitudes of Lycian history, until a late period of the Christian æra ; when it appears to have been thrown from its eminence by an earthquake,—for the lead used in binding the marble blocks together was found entire. These regions of Asia were much affected by earthquakes, as has been variously recorded in books, coins, and inscriptions. Mr. Gibson concluded his observations thus :—

“ By the acquisition of these marbles the collection of the British Museum is unique, and superior to any other museum in Europe in its specimens of ancient relievos : and it will afford the student an opportunity of studying the progress of sculpture among the Greeks, from examples of the art produced before those of the Temple of Apollo at Phigaleia and the Parthenon ; and thus he may trace the gradations of the improvements afterwards made in the style and proportions, until he arrives at the perfection of the Panathenaic Frieze. And the antiquarian will also find abundant scope in contemplating the manners and customs of by-gone ages.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Council of the British Archæological Association, for their communication of this interesting memoir.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1848.

No. 13.

Thursday, February 24th, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Edmund Edward Antrobus, Esq. and Nathaniel Hollingsworth, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees and subscribed to the obligation required by the statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. proposed for election into the Society Jacob Henry, Baron Hastings, who, as a peer of the realm, was entitled to have the ballot for his election proceeded upon immediately; whereupon his Lordship was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely:—From William Pettit Griffith, Esq. F.S.A. his work entitled “Ancient Gothic Churches, their Proportions and Chromatics,” 4to. 1847. From the Rev. H. M. Grover, Rector of Hitcham, Bucks, his work entitled “A Voice from Stone-henge,” Part I. 8vo. London, 1847.

James Bunstone Bunning, Esq. exhibited a model in wood, of the Roman remains recently found in Lower Thames Street.

Sir Fortunatus Dwarries communicated to the Society, Observations upon the History of one of the old Cheshire Families, namely, the Breretons. Ormerod, in his History of Cheshire, mentions Grosvenor, Davenport, and Brereton, as “three grantees, who can be proved by ancient deeds to have existed at or near the Conquest, though unnoticed in Domesday.” Of these, the family least favoured by fortune in later times—the peerage and baronetage in the Breretons having both become extinct, and the heirship in lands and manors having descended to females—was, during the earliest centuries after the Conquest, among the most distinguished in the Palatinate. This state of the case, and a natural desire to uphold ancient valour and renown against the mere caprices of fortune, renders what can be collected of personal anecdotes or local traditions both interesting and useful. A portion of this Memoir, detailing the first coming of the Breretons into England, and their progress and connections, having been read, the remainder was postponed to the next meeting.

The Vice-President then gave notice a second time from the chair, that, the usual period for auditing the accòmpts being now near at hand, the President had nominated as auditors for the occasion, the Lord Bishop of Oxford; Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.; John Bruce, Esq.; and Thos. Crofton Croker, Esq.

Thursday, March 2nd, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

William Richard Drake, Esq. and Frederic Ouvry, Esq. having paid their admission fees and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, and the latter having compounded for his annual payments, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned, namely:—From George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. the Builder for February, 1848. From the Editor, the *Athenæum* for the month of February. From the Editors, an Index to the Baker Manuscripts, by four members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1848. From John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. the *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Wells*, 8vo. 1847; a small tract, entitled *The Cholera is coming*; and *Photography*, a popular treatise by an amateur, 8vo. 1847.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. laid before the Society some short notes upon the station of Magiovinum, mentioned in the 2nd, 6th, and 8th iters of Antoninus's Itinerary, communicated to him by Edward Pretty, Esq. of Northampton. The concurrent opinion of our antiquaries appears to have placed the station of Magiovinum at or near Fenny Stratford, which Mr. Pretty considers to be confirmed by the numerous Roman coins and other Roman remains found in its vicinity, more particularly in certain fields adjoining to and in the neighbourhood of the White Hart inn. The summer camp to this station, Mr. Pretty observes, lies on the north-east, towards the Woburn Sands. This communication was accompanied by two or three plans and small sketches; one was of the figure of an eagle, discovered on a piece of land called Little Heach, adjoining one of the fields already mentioned. The coins enumerated consisted of one of Severus Alexander, and two of Gordianus Pius, in large brass; and in small brass were coins of Posthumus, Tetricus, Valens, Claudius Gothicus, and Tacitus.

The Secretary then proceeded to the continuation of Sir Fortunatus Dwarri's Observations upon the History of the Brereton Family of Cheshire. The first Lord Brereton of Leighlin, in the county of Carlow in Ireland, rebuilt the family seat at Brereton in Cheshire; on which occasion Queen Elizabeth laid the first stone of the new baronial hall, and honoured the proprietor with another visit after its completion. A further portion of the career of the family having been read, the remainder was postponed to the next meeting.

Thursday, March 9th, 1848.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Joshua Whitehead Butterworth, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same ordered

to be returned, viz.—From the Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, their Twenty-seventh Report, at the close of the Session 1846–7. From Samuel Carter Hall, Esq. F.S.A. the Art-Union, monthly Journal of the Arts, for March, 1848.

Thomas Windus, Esq. F.S.A. of Stamford Hill, exhibited to the Society an oval terra-cotta tablet, of considerable size, from Rome. The subject represented Hercules in the garden of the Hesperides, having slain the dragon, which is hanging dead upon a tree; and opposite to him is a female, supposed to be one of the Hesperides. Mr. Windus assumed the original sculpture to have been the work of Dioscorides; Hercules to be a portrait of Augustus Cæsar; and the female figure to be a representation of his empress, Livia.

The secretary then proceeded to the final reading of Sir Fortunatus Dwarri's Observations on the History of the Brereton Family of Cheshire. The peerage became extinct by the fifth lord dying childless; and the estates passed by the female line to the Holts, and thence to the Bracebridges, who sold Brereton Hall, the manor, and advowson. Numerous anecdotes then followed of the collateral branches of that ancient family; and Sir Fortunatus concludes with a notice of the domestic poet, Humphrey Brereton, "the only writer among so many fighters."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications; after which William Wansey, Esq. handed to the Vice-President the following draft of a proposed Resolution, which was read from the chair, viz:—

"1. That the statute ordering 'that the election of the President, Council, and other Officers of the Society shall be on the 23rd day of April, in case the same do not fall on a Sunday, in which case the election shall be on the next day,' be rescinded. 2. That such annual election this year, take place on the 2nd of May next of this year. 3. That for future years such statute be restored."

The Resolution proposed was ordered, in conformity to the statutes, to be printed and circulated among the members, and to be balloted for on Thursday the 23rd of March.

Thursday, March 16th, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the President announced to the Society that Thomas Amyot, Esq. had signified to him his desire, considering the age he has now attained, of not continuing to hold the office of Vice-President beyond the next anniversary. His lordship also made the following announcement to the Society:—

"At a Council held at Somerset House, on Tuesday the 14th of March, the President in the chair, it was resolved to submit to the Society for ballot the proposal that the statute, *chap. vii. sect. 5*, be altered, by making the following addition thereto:—'Provided nevertheless, that the President and Council shall be at liberty to refrain from such nomination of any officer or officers, at their discretion.'"

The ballot on this proposal was ordered for Thursday, the 30th of March; when a ballot was also ordered to be taken on those Fellows who are in arrear of their subscriptions for three years and upwards, and he received repeated applications for the same; it being recommended

the Council, that unless their arrears be discharged previous to the anniversary next ensuing, the gentlemen named be removed from the list of the Society, and held as no longer Fellows thereof.

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned, namely:—From Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. an Anglo-Saxon Calendar of the early part of the Eleventh Century, from a Missal preserved in the public library of Rouen; which Mr. Williams has since had printed for private circulation. From Dr. Charles Tilstone Beke, F.S.A. two tracts: 1. Remarks on the *Mats Háfa Tomár*, or the Book of the Letter, an Ethiopic MS. in the library of the University of Tübingen; 2. Christianity among the Gallas, from the British Magazine for December, 1847: both 8vo.

John Arthur Cahusac, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a gold noble of Edward III., found with eleven others in a bronze urn, recently excavated at Brenkburn Priory, near Morpeth, in Northumberland, the seat of Major Hodgson Cadogan.

Benjamin Gibson, Esq., of Rome, communicated a short appendix to his memoir, read through several former meetings, upon the monument at Xanthus. It related to the peristylum of the temple, and to the notion of the statues upon it considered as forming a representation of the several cities which had furnished contingents to the army of Harpagus, in the conquest of Lycia. It will be remembered that the figures of the peristylum, as attributed by Mr. Gibson, are represented in moving attitudes. In this appendix, he says, an objection may be raised by some, that in general both provinces and cities are represented, as well on the marbles as on the coins of the Greeks and Romans, whether standing or sitting, always in a quiet posture: an objection which—though in the main it may appear of some consideration—upon closer inquiry will by no means be found to be invariable. On some coins, he says, we even see the same province or city represented in a quiet and reposeing attitude, and those in a more warlike aspect, dressed differently.

In attestation, Mr. Gibson quotes three coins, two of the Emperor Galba, and one of Hadrian. On the reverse of the latter Spain appears reclining in perfect repose, an olive branch in her hand, the emblem of peace, the other arm resting on a rock. Then on one of the coins of Galba she is seen in a totally different costume, dressed nearly as an Amazon, and extending her right arm to another figure; which from the inscription in Gaul, and almost similar dress, indicates an alliance. On the third coin the same province is seen under a more warlike aspect; in her right hand she holds ears of corn, as an emblem of the fertility of the soil, and on her left arm she carries a round shield and two javelins, such as were used by the natives in war; whilst she moves on with a rapid motion, her drapery flowing and agitated by the wind, in the same manner as is observable in the statues of the Xanthian marbles. Enlarged drawings of these coins accompanied the communication; and, as a further proof that the Greeks did not always represent their cities quiet and not in motion, Mr. Gibson added a drawing of another coin of the Lydian city of Mostene, struck under the Emperor Lucius Verus, on which the genius of the city is represented by an Amazoning a turret-crown, on horseback, the horse moving on. Now the

city to which this coin belongs was in Lydia, where Herodotus tells us the chief cities of the Ionians who were engaged in the Lycian war were situated, and it is remarkable that they are mostly those cities named by Strabo, &c. as founded by Amazons, as was before alluded to in the notice of Myrina.

The Secretary then read a memoir by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. entitled "Proofs of the early Use of Gunpowder in the English Army." The author observed, that in the course of the researches which had been instituted at home and abroad into the history of an invention which has had, in various ways, most extensive influences on the state of society, and in particular on its application to the art of war, reference had often been made to a passage in an old historian, Giovanni Villani, stating that instruments which could only have been *cannon* in the ordinary sense of the word were used by King Edward the Third at the battle of Cressy. It has not been discovered that the statement receives support from any of the English historians, and the utmost corroboration which it has obtained from our own records hitherto amounts only to this—that persons named *gunnarii* occur in an account of the expenses of the siege of Calais, which ensued immediately after the battle of Cressy. This authority was first adduced by Camden in his Remains, and is presumed to be the same with that which is more punctually cited by Sir Henry Spelman in his Glossary, under the word *bombarda*, as an account of military and civil expenses of King Edward III. from the 21st of April 1344 to the 24th of November 1347, where, under the head "Artificers and Workmen," to whom payments were made, were six *gunners*. This is undoubtedly a strong corroboration of the statement that guns were used, if not at the battle of Cressy, yet in the expedition of King Edward, of which that battle was the most memorable incident.

The fact that gunners are found as a class of persons in the English army as early as the year 1346 does not seem to have gained the hold which it deserves in the minds of persons who have made this department of military antiquities the subject of their inquiries; and that by the term gunners we are to understand persons who had the management of instruments of war, the effect of which depended on the explosive quality of the substance called gunpowder. Mr. Hunter trusted that he might not be doing an unacceptable service to the inquirers into this subject, in bringing before them new and stronger proof from our national records of the use of gunpowder in the army of King Edward in the year of the Cressy expedition. He shows that considerable quantities were made in England for the king's use, both before the army left the shores of Britain and while the king lay encamped before Calais.

The dates which require to be particularly observed in reference to this subject are, first,—that on July the first, 1346, the king was at Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, waiting for a favourable wind to transport his troops to France; that on the 12th he landed at La Hogue in Normandy; that after wandering about in that province—committing great devastation, and advancing as near to Paris as Poissy—he returned towards the northern coast, and met the French army in the Forest of Cressy; that there the great battle was fought on Saturday the 26th of August; that he then advanced upon Calais, where he arrived on the

4th of September, and was vigorously engaged in carrying on the siege for the remaining months of that year, and for several of the succeeding year, 1347.

In a book of accounts of money paid out of the king's chamber, in the time of Robert de Barton, receiver of the moneys in the said chamber, from December 25th, 1344, to the 18th of October, 1347, deposited among the records of the Exchequer, are sundry payments to Thomas de Roldeston, the keeper of the king's privy wardrobe, for things provided by him for the king's use. Amongst these is found—"Eidem Thomæ super facturam *pulvis pro ingeniis*, et emendatione diversarum armaturarum—xl. sol." Of this *pulvis pro ingeniis* Mr. Hunter remarks that when instruments of war are the subject it can scarcely be anything but gunpowder; and when we find among the disbursements, that there was money paid to him for a tent which was intended specially for the king's own use, we can hardly doubt that, though the account extends over three years, 1344 to 1347, these payments to Roldeston were made *before* the departure of the expedition of 1346, and in contemplation of it. But in this we are not afterwards left to conjecture or inference: for, beside this account of issues from the king's chamber, we have the enrolment of another account, in which payments from another department to the same officer, at the same time and for the same service, are noted.

The accountant in this instance is John Cook, the clerk of the king's wardrobe, who renders an account of moneys received and expended by him from the 22nd of December, 1345, to the 31st of January, 1349. In this detail we find the various issues stated with great particularity, and the dates usually given of the king's writs authorising and commanding the payment. Here we find the sum paid to Thomas de Roldeston for wax used by him in making the king's tent, which was formed of cloth of Reynes; and the date of the king's writ is the 4th of May, 1346, a few weeks before the king actually sailed. In connection with this entry, as immediately following it in the account, is the following important and decisive passage—"Et eidem Thomæ, &c.," that is, "And to the same Thomas de Roldeston, by the hands of William de Stanes, for the king's use in his guns, 912 pounds of saltpetre and 886 pounds of quick sulphur, in pursuance of a writ of the king, bearing date the 10th of May, 1346, by which the king commanded the said keeper to account with the said William de Stanes for the saltpetre and sulphur provided by him, and by the king's precept delivered by him to the aforesaid Thomas to the king's use, allowing a reasonable price to the said William for what he delivers to the said Thomas, as is contained in the indenture of Thomas, testifying the receipt of the said saltpetre and quick sulphur."

This can leave no doubt in the mind of any one that in the month of May, 1346, a few weeks before the king set out on his expedition to France, and three months before the battle of Cressy, the keeper of the king's armour was employed by the royal command in preparing a powder of which the principal if not the sole ingredients were saltpetre and sulphur, to be used in the king's guns. The campaign of July and August, 1346, may therefore be safely assumed as being the time when

the explosive force of gunpowder was first brought to bear in the military operations of the English nation.

In the latter part of this paper, Mr. Hunter gives a journal of the few weeks of Edward the Third's campaign at this time, from an unpublished authority, more exact and precise than are the accounts of Edward's marches and countermarches in even the most minute of our historians. It is found in the journal of the king's kitchen for the period.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for Mr. Gibson's and Mr. Hunter's communications.

Thursday, March 23rd, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned, namely:—To Mr. Alfred Stothard, for a lithograph of the Hypocaust discovered in excavating for the new Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, in February, 1848. To the President and Council of the Camden Society for the Diary of Walter Yonge, Esq. Justice of Peace, and M.P. for Honiton, from 1604 to 1628.. To Mons. Ballen, Archiviste of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Rouen, for two volumes of "*Précis Analytique des Travaux de l'Académie, pendant les années 1846, 1847.*"

The draft of Resolution proposed to the Society by William Wansey, Esq. on the 9th instant, was then read from the Chair and discussed. Mr. Wansey withdrew the third proposition contained in the resolution, on its being objected to. Whereupon the Society proceeded to ballot severally for the two first counts of his proposal. Upon the first, the ayes were 42, and the noes 14; upon the second, the ayes were 47, and the noes 12. The two proposals were then declared to have been carried, namely:—

"1. That the Statute ordering that 'the election of the President, Council, and other offices of the Society, shall be on the 23rd day of April, in case the same do not fall on a Sunday; in which case the election shall be on the next day,' be rescinded.

"2. That such annual election this year take place on the 2nd of May next of this year."

In consequence of the time occupied on this proposition, no papers were read, and the meeting adjourned to March 30th.

Thursday, March 30th, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

John McCullum, Esq. and Major Charles Ker Macdonald, having paid their admission fees and subscribed the obligations required by the statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely:—To the Rev. George Henry Dashwood, F.S.A. for *Sigilla Antiqua*, Engravings from ancient Seals attached to Deeds

and Charters in the Muniment-room of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., of Stow Bardolph, Fol. 1847. To the Editor of the *Athenæum*, for Part CCXLIII. of that work, for the month of March, 1848. To Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. for an impression of the Illuminated Kalendar, the production of the House of Messrs. Standidge and Co. Cornhill; presented as a specimen of the progress of the art of lithography, the whole being printed in colours on stone.

The following letter from the President to Sir Henry Ellis was read, together with its enclosure:—

“ Grosvenor Place, March 30th, 1848.

“ MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

“ I received yesterday afternoon the enclosed letter from Mr. Wright, which I request you will have the goodness to read to the Society of Antiquaries when it meets this evening.

“ You will perceive that Mr. Wright declines to be a candidate on the present occasion for the vacant office of Secretary, being desirous to avoid any dissensions or divisions in the Society, and to evince towards it his own feelings of conciliation and good-will. Such a motive for retirement is highly honourable to Mr. Wright's zeal for our ancient body, and cannot fail to be duly appreciated by all its members.

“ It is a great satisfaction to me to find from Mr. Wright's communication that we may continue to rely on his active co-operation and assistance in the objects of the Society—objects which his well-known Antiquarian attainments and powers of learned research must always enable him in no slight measure to promote.

“ Had we in the Council been able to foresee the present occurrence, we should not have experienced doubt or difficulty in the recommendation which the Statutes require us to make for the office of Secretary: nor should we have felt it necessary to submit to the Society that alteration in the Statutes which stands fixed for ballot this evening. Still, however, the alteration is merely permissive to the Council, and as other occasions of contest might arise, when the Council might be inclined to adopt it, and when its adoption might tend to general advantage, I still think that the Society will act wisely if by its vote this evening it should think fit to sanction the alteration we proposed.

“ Believe me, My dear Sir Henry,

“ Very faithfully yours,

“ MAHON.”

The ballots upon the proposals submitted to the Society by the President and Council on March 16th were then severally taken, namely,—

I. The proposed addition to the Statute *Chap. VII. sect. 5*, which shewing only three negatives, the same was declared to be carried.

II. Upon this proposal—

“ That whereas it appears that the following Fellows:—

Edward Nelson Alexander, Esq.

Thomas Baylis, Esq.

Thomas R. G. Braddyll, Esq.

William Burge, Esq.

Harvey Eginton, Esq.

James Falconar, Esq.

The Rev. Samuel Fox.

Christopher Godmond, Esq.

George Perfect Harding, Esq.

Henry Francis Lockwood, Esq.

The Rev. James B. Mills.

Edward Francis Rimbault, Esq.

George Ledwell Taylor, Esq.

Timothy F. Triebner, Esq.

William Wallen, Esq.

James Walsh, Esq.

Lechmere W. Whitmore, Esq.

are in arrear of their subscriptions of three years and upwards, and have received repeated applications for the same, ‘That unless their arrears be discharged previous to the Anniversary next ensuing the gentlemen here named shall be removed from the list of the Society, and held as no longer Fellows thereof; the question of recovering the arrears being remitted to the further consideration of the Council.’ ”

The ballot upon this question being taken, there appeared two nega-

tives only; whereupon the second proposition was also declared to be carried.

The following communication from the President was then read, on two inscriptions in the choir of the Capuchin Convent at Seville, in a letter to the Secretary:—

“Grosvenor Place, February, 1848.

“MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

“The Capuchin Convent at Seville was well-known to every lover of art who visited that city, as containing several of the master-pieces of Murillo. At present, however, as we learn from Mr. Ford's and Count Raizynoki's descriptions, these pictures have been removed to the newly-founded Museum; while the Convent itself has been dismantled, and in a great measure destroyed. Such a change has lately induced me to refer to some slight notes which I took of it in its former state, when travelling in Spain during the years 1827 and 1828. I find that there were then two inscriptions, now probably effaced, in the chapel-choir, which may be thought not undeserving of notice as a sample of monastic customs, and as a proof of the taste for rhyme in the Latinity of the Middle Ages. That taste in its less imperfect form shewed itself, as here, with the first inscription, in Leonine verse; but sometimes, as here, with the second inscription only in rude lines, without any attempt at classic metre. These lines were evidently designed to reprove the monks for irregularity in their attendance on divine service. On the one side there stood

ANGELVS IN CHORO.

SCRIBO PRÆSENTES
CANTANTES ATQVE LEGENTES
VT SIC SINT DIGNI
SACRI SPIRAMINIS IGNI.

“On the other side—

DIABOLVS IN CHORO.

HIC SVM MISSVS
CVM POENÆ SCRIBERE IVSSVS
ABSENTES, NON CANTANTES,
TARDE VENIENTES
ET CITO RECEDENTES.

N/A

“So far as I am aware, these lines have not been transcribed, or publicly noticed before in any accounts of Seville; and I therefore take the liberty to lay them before the Society of Antiquaries. I am not able, however, even to conjecture, what other members of the Society more deeply versed than I am in Ecclesiastical Antiquities could perhaps decide, whether or not Latin inscriptions of a similar import were commonly found in the choirs of monasteries, either in Spain or other countries. If they were, such a fact might, so far as it goes, have a tendency to disprove the charge of habitual ignorance of Latin which we see in various quarters urged against the monks of former times. For, since it is clear that these admonitions were intended to apply to the less learned or more worldly brethren, it can scarcely be supposed that they would be conveyed in any language not recognised at that period as familiar to them all.

“Believe me, My dear Sir Henry,

“Very faithfully yours,

“MAHON.”

A letter from Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. of Liverpool, to the Secretary, was then read, on the antiquity and nature of the “Office of a Notary of England,” the date of which, and the particulars of the appointment, appear hitherto to have been rarely much considered. This omission, Mr. Brooke thinks, has probably arisen from the duties of the

office in this country being of a description which do not bring the possessor of it quite so prominently under the notice of the public as those of some other legal offices. Notaries appear to have existed from a period of remote antiquity, and to have been anciently Scribes, who took notes or minutes, and made drafts of writings and other instruments public and private. Notaries, and also other officers, whose duties were of a nature somewhat similar, and who were called *tabelliones*, were employed during the period of the Roman empire; and the difference between the functions of the two classes of officers seems to have been, that the *notarii* procured the information and materials, and drew up rough drafts or notes, of the writings or instruments which were transcribed and authenticated by the *tabelliones*. Both of these appellations were used during the Middle Ages, but it does not appear very clearly whether the duties of the two offices were then kept distinct, or whether they were blended together; and the designations notary and tabellio, in comparatively modern times, were applied without distinction to the same offices—the latter name, however, is at present nearly gone into disuse.

The earliest mention of a notary in England is that of Swardus, who, under the appellation of *notarius*, attests a charter from King Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, in the middle of the eleventh century. There is reason to think, however, he adds, that the office afterwards fell for a time into disuse, at least in some districts, because it appears that in the year 1237 there were parts of England where they did not then exist; and it is stated that there were not any *tabelliones* here at that period, or at least that they were very rare. But, however that may be, there cannot be any doubt that notaries existed, and were commonly employed in England in 1347, as they are more than once named in a petition in Norman French of the Commons of that year; as well as in the Statute of Provisoes passed in 1353, and again in the Statute of Præmunire of the 16th Richard II. 1393. The author also enumerates several subsequent notices of them in the early and middle parts of the fifteenth century; observing, that in the enumeration of the army of Edward IV. prepared for the invasion of France in 1475, a doctor of laws and some notaries are mentioned as engaged to accompany the troops, probably intended to be employed in drawing up or authenticating treaties.

Previously to the 25th Hen. VIII. 1533-4, notaries in England were appointed by the Pope; but by the statute concerning Peter pence and dispensations of that year the papal authority in respect of faculties of various kinds, and in respect of other matters of importance, was abolished. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors, were authorised under certain regulations by themselves, or by their commissary or deputy, by instrument to grant and dispose of licences, dispensations, faculties, and other warrants. The Court of Faculties was established in pursuance of that act; and the most ancient muniment book in the office contains many entries of the appointment of notaries in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. There are not any entries during the reign of Queen Mary; a circumstance which arose from the temporary re-introduction of the papal power in England.

In the reign of Elizabeth there are about 250 entries in the muniment book of the creation of notaries.

After noticing the appointment and duties of notaries in England down to 1698, Mr. Brooke concludes with a few words on foreign notaries, and the following observation :—" It was once observed by the late Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, that there is another part of the duty of notaries, and that is, to receive the affidavits of mariners and masters of ships, and then to draw up their protests, which is a matter requiring care, attention, and diligence. Besides that, many documents pass before notaries, under their notarial seal, which gives effect to them, and renders them evidence in foreign courts."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications. After which, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, one of the auditors appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London, read the following Report :—(*See page 256.*)

Thursday, April 6th, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following resolution was read, passed at a Council of the Society of Antiquaries held on Tuesday April 4th, Viscount Mahon, President, then in the Chair :—

" The Council having taken into consideration the great extent to which the stock of the Society has accumulated, the inconvenience occasioned from the inadequate accommodation of its store, and the injury arising to it in its place of deposit, the expense hitherto attending its preservation and insurance, and reflecting how very large a portion of it is defective, and consisting of letter-press without plates, have resolved that it would be for the advantage of the Society that the same should be disposed of, with the reservation only of such a number of perfect volumes as may, in the judgment of the Council, be deemed right to be kept to supply an occasional demand.

" The Council, however, before such a step is carried into effect, have thought it right to intimate their intention to the Society."

At the same Council the following Resolution was passed :—

" That with a view to the reduction of the number of copies of the publications of the Society previous to the year 1841, which remain in stock, any Fellow of the Society shall, during the next six months from the ensuing anniversary, be at liberty to purchase certain of the publications at very reduced prices, which may be ascertained by an application to Mr. Martin, the clerk, in the Library."

James Bunstone Bunning, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned for them : The Gentleman's Magazine for April 1848 ; presented by John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Journal of Sacred Literature, No. 2, for April 1848, by John Kitto, D.D. F.S.A. ; presented by the Editor. Art Union of London and the Board of Trade : Correspondence relative to proposed interference with the Society's plan ; from George Godwin, Esq. jun., F.S.A. Catalogus librorum manuseriptorum in Bibliotheca Phillippica : pages 133 to 212, folio ; presented by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

The Secretary then read the first portion of a record of some anti-

quarian discoveries at Farley Heath, near Guildford; communicated in a letter from Martin F. Tupper, Esq. D.C.L. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. In noticing the Roman and other ancient remains recently brought to light in that neighbourhood, Mr. Tupper premises, that as the excavations are still in progress, and every day produces new relics of antiquity, he cannot hope to do more than introduce the subject; adding, that, "from the length of a Celtic and a Roman occupancy, ranging over at least 500 years, and from the great extent of this enclosed camp or town-land, some hundred acres, we may fairly calculate that under the ancient soil of Farley-heath there exists a mine of anti-quarian interest well nigh inexhaustible." The site is an elevated portion of that large unreclaimed district in West Surrey, whereof Black-

"WE, the Auditors appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London, on the 24th of February, 1848, to Audit the Accounts of the Treasurer, from the 23rd of April to the 31st of December, 1847, having examined the said

	£ s. d.
By Balance in hand	356 16

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.
By 9 Annual (Old) Subscriptions, at £2 2s. for 1846	18 18 0
By 90 Annual Subscriptions, at £4 4s. for 1846	378 0 0
By portions of Subscriptions	12 12 0
By 5 Subscriptions in advance for 1847	17 17 0
	427 7
By Arrears of Subscription	100 16
By Admission of 7 Members	58 16
By 4 Compositions	168 0
By Sale of Books and Prints	65 0
By Sale of Anglo-Saxon Works	4 19 8
By Sir Thomas Phillipps's Subscription to Ditto	20 0 0
	24 19
By Sale of Norman Roll	1 10
By Sale of Layamon	96 4
By Dividend on £5,100 3 per Cent Consols, due 5th July 1847	76 10 0
Less Income Tax	2 4 7
	74 5

Amount of Stock 31st Decr. 1847, £5,100.

£1,373 15 5

Witness our hands, this 25th day of March, 1848.

S. OXON.
OCTAVIUS MORGAN.
T. CROFTON CROKER.
JNO. BRUCE.

heath, Albury-heath, the Hurtwood, Holmbury, and Leith-hill are distinguishing features. It lies about two miles to the south of the well-known landmark, St. Martha's Chapel, and some four to the East of Godalming. On this spot, after a considerable search, Mr. Tupper, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Drummond, the Lord of the Manor, has been able to hit upon the proper spot for a successful excavation; and, besides culinary pottery, urns, Samian ware, and other relics in abundance, they were fortunate enough to recover about 400 coins of Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines, together with those of most of their successors down to Arcadius and Honorius.—The remainder of this communication was postponed to the next Meeting.

Accounts from the 23rd of April to the 31st of December, 1847, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said accounts the following Abstract:—

			£	s.	d.
DISBURSEMENTS.					
To Artists, and in Publications by the Society			348	9	6
For Salaries:					
			£	s.	d.
Sir Henry Ellis			118	2	6
Less Income Tax			3	9	0
			114 13 9		
Mr. Carlisle			50	0	0
Less Income Tax			1	2	7
			48 17 5		
3 Months' Pension, less Income Tax			36	9	0
Mr. Martin			55	0	0
" Long			35	0	0
" " Assistance in the Library			8	15	0
" Holtzer, Porter			22	10	0
			321 5 2		
Taxes, Assessed			17	5	3
" Property			1	17	0½
" Salaries			4	11	3
			23 13 6½		
Tradesmen's Bills for House Expenses			217	10	9½
For Anniversary Dinner			23	13	0
" Bookbinding			16	0	10
" Collecting Subscriptions			25	0	0
" Stationery			8	7	0
" Petty Cash, Parcels, Postage, Advertisements, &c.			36	11	1
" Power of Attorney			1	1	6
" Porter's Livery			5	10	0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, Jan. 1, 1848			347	0	0
			£1,373 15 5		

The Vice-President then gave notice from the Chair, that, in pursuance of the Statutes, the anniversary election of the President, Council, and other officers of the Society will be, this year, on Tuesday the 2nd of May, 1848, St. George's Day falling on Sunday, and the following day being Easter Monday; the ballot to open at 2 of the clock, and to close at 3; and declared how much it importeth the welfare of the Society, that such persons be chosen of the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of a President: and stated, that by an Order of Council of the 2nd of April 1799, it was directed to be read from the Chair,—That no Fellow of this Society shall be capable of giving a vote at any election of a President, Officers, or Council who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution; and that a copy of the same be hung up in the Meeting Room and Library of the Society.

Thursday, April 13th, 1848.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The "Numismatic Chronicle, and Journal of the Numismatic Society for April 1848, edited by John Yonge Akerman, Esq." was presented by the President and Council of the Numismatic Society; for which the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

The remaining portion of the letter communicated at the last meeting from Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq. was read. Of the British coins found at Farley Heath, one of the most interesting bore on the obverse, a *vittæd* head, to the right, with the legend MEPATI; and on the reverse a spread eagle treading on a serpent, with a circlet on the upper verge: "By this mite of silver," observes Mr. Tupper, "an ancient British prince of the era of Augustus has been restored to his place in history."

The Secretary then read a communication from John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer, in a letter to Thomas Amyot, Esq. V.P. intituled, "Some unpublished particulars respecting Henry Algernon Percy, the sixth Earl of Northumberland of that family."

The most important part of this communication consisted of a letter preserved in the library at Lambeth Palace, among what are known as the Shrewsbury Papers, respecting an interview between Henry the Eighth and the Countess of Northumberland. She was the daughter of George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who came to the title in 1473, and died in 1541. Her husband had made Henry the Eighth his heir, and left his widow unprovided for, as appears from the following letter to the King's secretary:—

"Maister Secretary, In my most hartye manner I comend me unto yowe, most hartly thankyn yow for all yowr kyndnes shewid unto me, for recompens whereof I am not able, but onely with my pore hart, of whych ye shal be assuryd duryng my lyfe, as I am most bounden. And where that I am visit contynewally withe syknes, and that my wyff and I ar not lyklyk to come together, and, as ye knowe, yt hath pleasid the Kynges Highnes, more of his goodnes than of my desertes, to gyff me lycens (having non ysshewe of myn own body) to denomynate and make myne whych of my blod I wyll (berying the name of Percy), of all suche landes as bee

comprehendid in the indentures betwixt his Magistie and me, perceyving the debyltety and unnaturalnes in those of my name, and for the grett and most gracious goodness that I have allways found in his Majestie, and for the naturall love that I bere to his Grace (whyche I wolde he knew as well as God doth), beyng most unworthy of his blod, have determynyd fynally (as ye shal perceyve by the copenes of my letters sent unto his Majistie at this tyme) to make his Grace myne hayr of all my landes aforesaid, I havyn non yshewe of myne own body lawfully begotton. The occasyon of the last herof is only by reason of my continewall sykknnes, and that my wyff is a yong woman and lykkly to conteynewe, that if God shall call me shortly I myght be sewer his Grace shall prove my trew and stedfast hart; and herinclosyd do not onely send unto yow my letters unto his Magistie, but also certen articles, and the copy of my said letters. Good master Secretary, as hyme to whom I accompt myselfe moste bounden next my master, doth in this caws comyt all thynges to yow and yowr order, whether yt shall pleas yow to take the delivry of my letters with declaration of myne articles yowr selfe, or ells to appoynt Sir Thomas Wharton to fulfyll the same. And thus, master Secretary, as in hym whom restith my chief confydens, next the Kyng, I betake this, with all other my pore affayres, to the order of yow, as our Lord knowithe, who have yow ever in his kepyng with long lyff. At my loge of Topcleff, the second day of February.

"Your own ever assuredly,

"most bonden,

"H. NORTHUMBERLAND."

The preceding letter establishes, at all events, that the Earl's intention to leave the great mass of his property away from his family was of some months' standing. The Countess being thus left without any dowry, it seems that her father, the Earl of Shrewsbury, induced her to make an appeal to the generosity of the King, who was now in possession of all the great estates of the Percies. Accordingly she repaired to the Court, to present a petition or bill to his Majesty in person, and the letter preserved at Lambeth, here copied, addressed to the Earl of Shrewsbury by a person of the singular name of Swyfoe, narrates, no doubt mainly on the authority of the Countess, what had passed between her and the King at the interview. The following are the terms in which he writes:—

"Plesythe your Lordshype to be advertissed that of Mondaye the xvth day of Maye, my Lady of Northumberland exibyted her byll unto the Kynges Maiestie at his Graces cummyng to Grenewyche, with the wordes, 'I beseche your Majestie be gud and gracious lorde unto me, beyng a poore wydowe and wyff to the late Erle of Northumberland, whyche hath not hade, nor yet hathe, anye lyffenge of suche landes as were my late husbandes: wherfor I beseche your Maiestie, of your moste abundante gudnes, to tender this my humble sewyt conteynyd in my bill.' Who herde her ladyshype very gentyllye, and after the said wordes spoken, his Grace bowed downe upon his staff unto her, and said, 'Madame, howe can your ladyshipe desyre any lyffynge of your husbandes landes, seyinge your father gaffe no money to your husbnde in marage with your ladyshype; or what think yow that I should do herin?' And she answered, 'What shall please your Grace.' He answered agane and said, 'Madame, I mervell gretly that my Lord, your father, beyng so gret a wyse man as he was, wolde see no dyrectyon taken in this mater in his tyme: howbeyt, Madame, we wolle be contented to refer the mater unto our Councell.' After that his Grace loked behynde hym and saw my Lord of Durhame and Sir Antonye Browne, and moved them to him with his hand, and spake with them softlye, that no man cowlde perceyve what his Grace said to them, a prety space, and delyverde the byll unto my Lord of Durhame; and in his Grace's retorne from theym, my Lady besowght his Maiestie to be gude and gracious lord unto her. His Maiestie answered 'We wolle,' and so departed; and further as yet ther is not proceded in this mater. * * * And wher your Lordshipp hath wryten me to sende worde downe shortlye whether it were requysyte that any shulde come up to wayt

upon my Lady of Northumberland her besynes, I can not asserten your Lordshyp nothyng thereof, unto suche tyme as my Lord of Durham and Mr. Browne be spoken with, whyche shalbe, God wyllinge, of Frydaye the xixth day of this present monthe."

The above, observes Mr. Collier, dated from "London on Ascension Day," gives a somewhat picturesque account of the manners of the King on the occasion; and he concludes, that the interview took place on the 15th of May succeeding the death of the Earl of Northumberland, and when his widow would be still in mourning for him.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications; after which the Treasurer read from the Chair, for the second time, the notice respecting the approaching anniversary election of the President, Council, and other Officers of the Society: and he also announced, that in conformity with *Chap. VII. Sect. 6*, of the statutes, the President and Council have nominated the following Members whom they recommend for election as Council and Officers for the year ensuing: namely,

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

Lord Mahon, President.
Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P.
Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.
Thomas Stapleton, Esq. V.P.
J. P. Collier, Esq. Treasurer.
Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director.
Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary.
J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary.
Thomas Amyot, Esq.
Rev. Joseph Hunter.
Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Samuel Birch, Esq.
Lord Braybrooke.
John Bruce, Esq.
Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq.
Robert Lemon, Esq.
Thomas Lott, Esq.
Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford.
J. R. Planché, Esq.
Sir Richard Westmacott.
Thomas Wright, Esq.

The Treasurer then gave notice, that, on account of Passion and Easter Weeks, the Meetings of the Society are now adjourned till the Anniversary, on Tuesday, May 2nd.

Errata in No. 12.

Page 230, line 1 *ab imo*, for *Petit*, read *Pettit*.
Page 231, line 3, for *Smith*, read *Roach*.

PROCEEDINGS

or

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1848.

No. 14.

Tuesday, May 2nd, 1848.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to select a President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing, the clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read; after which the deaths of such members as had happened within the year, and the names of such as had been elected, or who had withdrawn their names within the same period, were announced as follows :

Deaths.

Edmund Tyrell Artis, Esq.
Sir James Annesley, Knt.
John T. L. Baker, Esq.
George Lane Blount, Esq.
William Bridgman, Esq.
Thomas Cowper Brown, Esq.
John Crichton, Marquess of Bute.
The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary.
Charles Chadwick, Esq.
Lewis N. Cottingham, Esq.
John Crossley, Esq.
Rev. William Davies, D.D.
John Foster, Esq.
William Gosling, Esq.
Dudley, Earl of Harrowby.

Rev. Charles Hayward.
Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes.
Lieut.-Colonel Lewis.
Rev. John W. Mackie.
Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H.
Major Edward Moor.
Charles Okill, Esq.
Charles T. Pearce, Esq.
Thomas F. Savory, Esq.
Rev. John Sleath, D.D.
Samuel Solly, Esq.
Richard Weekes, Esq.
William A. A. White, Esq.
Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart.
Lea Wilson, Esq.

Elections.

Francis, Earl of Ellesmere.
Edward Farr, Esq.
Edward Hall, Esq.
Joseph Arden, Esq.
John McCullom, Esq.
Alexander J. B. Hope, Esq.
John Dickinson, Esq.
Rev. R. Parkinson, D.D.
Edward Solly, Esq.
Henry Butterworth, Esq.
Herbert N. Evans, M.D.

William Chaffers, Jun. Esq.
Edmund Edward Antrobus, Esq.
Nathaniel Hollingsworth, Esq.
William R. Drake, Esq.
Frederic Ouvry, Esq.
James Startin, Esq.
Jacob, Lord Hastings.
Joshua W. Butterworth, Esq.
Major Charles K. Macdonald.
James Bunstone Bunning, Esq.

Honorary Members.

Mr. J. J. A. Worsaae, of Copenhagen.
Mons. Charles Lenormant, of Paris.
William H. Prescott, Esq. of the United States.
The Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Ambassador.
The Hon. Edward Everett, of the United States.
Mr. Groen Van Prinsterer, of the Hague.
Mons. Lecoindre Dupont, of Poitiers.

Withdrawn their Names.

The following eleven gentlemen having given notice of their desire to withdraw, their names were accordingly removed from the list of members by order of Council in May last; but they have not paid their arrears, and are liable for them:

William Hoskings, Esq.
James Savage, Esq.
Henry Edward Kendal, Esq.
John Richards, Esq.
Thomas G. Parry, Esq.
William B. Call, Esq.

Rev. George Hull Bowers.
George R. Rowe, M.D.
Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.
Rev. B. Bandinel, D.D.
Thomas O. Anderdon, Esq.

The other withdrawals have been

Samuel Cooper Brown, Esq.
Thomas Farmer Dukes, Esq.
Thomas Garrard, Esq.

John Holmes, Esq.
Henry Moreing, Esq.
Daniel Rowland, Esq.

The Vice-President then proceeded to nominate Peter Levesque and John Noble, Esqrs. as Scrutators. On examining the lists after the ballot, it appeared that the Members recommended on the 13th of April for composing the Council and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, had a majority of votes; and their names were announced accordingly (*see page 260*).

The thanks of the Society were then returned to the Scrutators for their attention and trouble on this occasion; after which the Vice-President announced that the Second Part of the XXXIInd Volume of the *Archæologia* was ready for delivery. He then adjourned the Meetings of the Society to Thursday evening, May 11th, at the usual hour.

The Society afterwards held their customary annual dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lord Viscount Mahon, President, in the Chair.

Thursday, May 11th, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

After the Minutes of the last two Meetings had been read, the Earl of Ellesmere was duly admitted a Fellow of the Society. The Secretary then read the following document:—

"I, Philip Henry, Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries, do, by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the letters patent, hereby nominate Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford, being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be a deputy to me the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him, in my absence, to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I, by virtue of my office might do, if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of Her Majesty's letters patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1848.

(L.S.) MAHON.

"Witness, Witham M. Bywater."

The following presents were received, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned:—To Viscount Strangford, F.S.A. for eight lithographic prints, consisting of four views of Westenhangar House in Kent; two of monuments of Sir John and Sir Richard Smythe, in

the church of Ashford in Kent; one of the monument of Sir Thomas Smythe, in the church of Sutton at Hone; and one of the monument of Thomas Smythe, Esq. of Ostenhanger. To J. B. Honegger, Esq. for a small bronze of a Numidian lion found by him among the ruins of Carthage. To George Godwin, Esq. Jun. F.S.A. for "The Builder" for April, 1848. To the Editor of the *Athenæum*, for that Journal for April, 1848. To Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. for No. XI. of his "Collectanea Antiqua." To Dr. C. T. Beke, F.S.A. for his tract "On the Origin of the Gallas," 8vo. 1848. To John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. for the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1848. To the Editor, for "Littell's Living Age," No. 201, 8vo. Boston, U. S. To George Grant Francis, Esq. F.S.A. for a printed copy of the "Original Contract of Affiance between Edward, Prince of Wales, and Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, King of France, dated at Paris, A.D. 1803," 8vo. Manchester, 1848. To John Hogg, Esq. for his tract "On some Grecian Antiquities observed in Sicily," 8vo. London, 1847. To Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. for the second edition of his "Treatise on the Office and Practice of a Notary of England," 8vo. London, 1848. To the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, for their "Bulletin" for 1847.

The President exhibited to the Society four drawings of a large size, beautifully executed, by the Hon. Charles Stewart Hardinge, during his travels in the East. They were accompanied by the following memorandum from Mr. Hardinge, which Lord Mahon himself read to the Meeting:—

"No. I. Sketch of the Temple of Martund, called also the Temple of the Sun, or Vishnu. It is situated in the South-Eastern extremity of the valley of Cashmere, and, with one other exception (the temple at Pandrenton), is the only specimen of Hindoo architecture in the valley. Vigne, Moorcroft, and other travellers who have visited it, do not agree in fixing the date of its structure, which is necessarily uncertain, from the obscurity in which that era of Hindoo history is involved; but there is no reason for believing that the date can be traced back further than 300 or 400 years B.C. The plan of the temple is curious, from its close resemblance to a Jewish temple, with its four entrances. The character of the architecture is not easily defined, for it may be said to be a mixture of Grecian, Roman, and Hindoo, of which the latter may be traced in the niches, which contain representations, cut in stone, of the Hindoo deities, principally of Vishnu, the preserving deity, to whom the Temple is dedicated, of Siva and Parluté, the well-known deities of Hindoo mythology. The niches, which are carved one above another, from the foundations to the summit of the building, are constructed after this design.

(Here a slight sketch was introduced.)

"It is evident also, on examination, that the roof of the temple was originally of a corresponding character with the architecture of those niches. The arch, at the entrance, is not found in the other Hindoo temples which are extant in Hindostan, and the pillars at each entrance partake rather of a Grecian than a Hindoo character.

(Here the sketch of one of the pillars was introduced.)

"The temple, being built of a stone which does not stand exposure to the climate, is gradually falling in ruins, more especially as the greater proportion of the population of the valley are Mahomedans, and of course heedless of its decay.

"No. II. The Memnonium or Ramesium. The court-yard of this temple, whose breadth of 180 feet exceeding its length by nearly thirteen yards, was reduced to a more just proportion by the introduction of a double avenue of columns on either side. In the foreground of the sketch is a large fragment of the Syenite statue of Rameses II., which was at the right of the entrance, but was thrown down by the fury of Cambyzes. The columns against which the sculptured figures rest, are

32 feet without the capital, and 21 feet in circumference. The figures represent the conquered kings; and the columns, which supported the roof of the temple, were originally 48 in number. The great hall measures 100 feet by 133, and is bounded by 3 central and 6 lateral chambers. The hieroglyphics on the walls represent the campaigns of Menes and his successors; and in one of the chambers is a representation of a battle, where the use of the ladder and testudo throw considerable light on the mode of warfare at that early period. The temple is on the left bank of the Nile, and about half a mile from the Memnon statues. It was probably built in the reign of Rameses the Great, the supposed Sesostris, son of Osiris, B.C. 1355.

"No. III. The great Temple at Luxor on the left bank of the river. Luxor occupies part of the site of the ancient Diospolis; its name signifies 'the Palaces,' from the temple erected by Amunoph III., a predecessor of Rameses the Great. The sister obelisk to that represented in the sketch, is now in the Place de la Concorde at Paris. The remaining one is 60 feet high, being one shaft, and its diameter at the base is about 7 feet. Behind the obelisk are two sitting statues of Rameses the Great, one on either side of the gateway. The area within is about 190 feet by 170, surrounded by a peristyle consisting of two rows of columns, and is succeeded by another area of 155 feet by 167, terminating in a covered portico of 32 columns, 57 feet by 111. The sanctuary of the temple, which had been destroyed by the Persians, was restored by Alexander.

"No. IV. The two colossal statues of which the easternmost was once the wonder of the ancients. It is said to have been thrown down by the shock of an earthquake. Hence Juvenal says:—

‘Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ.’

"It was repaired, it is said, in the reign of Domitian. The height of either colossus is 47 feet, or 53 above the plain; in the lap of the statue is a stone, which on being struck emits a metallic sound, which was probably made use of to deceive those who were predisposed to belief in its magical powers. The statues measure 18 feet across the shoulders, and about 19 feet from the knee to the sole of the foot. Three hundred feet behind these statues are the remains of another colossal statue, with four smaller female statues formed of one block.

"The proportions of the colossal statues are the same as the large statue of Rameses at the Memnonium; and probably date as far back as that period.

"C. S. H."

The Secretary then read a short account, by the Dean of Hereford, of an ancient Bell, apparently of the Saxon period, recently found about 18 feet below the surface of the ground, in cleaning out a pond in the parish of Marden, Herefordshire, and very nearly built on the spot where it is asserted the body of King Ethelbert was buried, after his murder at the instigation of the Queen of Offa.

It has been asserted, the Dean observed, that Offa's palace stood where the vicarage house of Marden now stands, in the meadow adjoining which this bell was found. Others allege that Offa's palace stood on the spot called Sutton Walls, about a mile distant, and which had been undoubtedly before in the occupation of the Romans. The question as to which was the site of Offa's palace has yet to be determined.

In the church, dedicated to Saint Ethelbert, is a round hole in the pavement, said to mark the spot where, as tradition asserts, a miraculous spring arose on the contact of Saint Ethelbert's body; and it is not unworthy of remark that the tithes and glebe (now rent-charge) were originally granted by King Offa to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, May 18th, 1848.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting being read, the following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—To James Tulloch, Esq., F.S.A., for "A general Plan of the Public Sewers of the City of London and the Liberties thereof," completed in 1847; and for a "Map of Culloden Moor, and part of the adjacent country, on which are laid down the different roads leading to the site of the battle fought on the 16th of April, 1746; also ancient tumuli, Druidical stone circles, vitrified forts, and other objects of interest to strangers, by J. Gourie." And to the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A., for his work "Sepulchra Exposita, or an account of the opening of some barrows; with remarks upon miscellaneous antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood of Audley End, Essex," 8vo. Saffron Walden, 1848.

Sir Fortunatus Dwaris communicated to the Society a sequel to his "Remarks upon one of the Old Cheshire Families" read at a former meeting; the most important point in which was his discovery of the Grant of Creation to Sir William Brereton of the Barony of Brereton, &c. in which patent he found the descent of the Brereton family from the royal blood of Scotland expressly recited and recognised.

A letter was read from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, in illustration of the Mummy of a Peruvian Child, dug up on the plains of Arica, exhibited to the Society by Charles W. Steele, Esq. of Lewisham, accompanied by various articles of antiquity which had been discovered with it, consisting of an urn of baked clay containing a quantity of female hair; a comb of wood; a copper instrument with a wooden handle, formed like a leather-cutter's knife; two spatulæ of copper; an oblong pebble with each end attenuated; an arrowhead of flint; a small disc of baked clay; a portion of a hollow reed; a gourd; and a small bag of Peruvian cloth. The body of the child, apparently about five years of age, had been deposited in a seated posture.

The Secretary then read an account of some "Antiquarian Researches in the Ionian Islands in the year 1812," by John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., communicated by that gentleman in a letter to Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., Director; and accompanied by the exhibition of numerous ancient articles, some of gold and silver of beautiful workmanship, the fruit of those researches, together with several illustrative drawings.

This communication opens with a short notice of Dr. Lee's stay at Zante. On Dec. 14th, he took his passage on board a gun-boat for Cephalonia, and reached Argostoli on the following day, after which he examined the ruins still called *La Fortezza Vecchia di Cranea*. On the 22nd he set out on his journey to Samos, accompanied by another English gentleman, and on the following day crossed the Channel in two hours and a half to Ithaca. On the 24th, having called on Capt. Guiteira, the commandant of the island, and made known their wish to excavate, permission was politely granted. They first examined some small Roman tombs, but these had been already ransacked. On the

28th, they began operations with more regularity, and by the evening were rewarded by discovering a gold chain, some articles in silver, others in bronze, also some terracottas, and a few medals of Corinth, Acarnania, and Istiæa. On their return to the town, they imprudently exhibited all they had found, to gratify those who wished to see the result of their labour; which, instead of satisfaction, created jealousy, and they were soon informed that the Primates had requested the Commandant to stop their proceedings. Reports were spread that the government disapproved of the conduct of those who had given assistance; but still the party received no official notice of its disapprobation. On the morning of the 29th, they went to work again, but with only seven labourers; and they had reason to believe that the others were prevented coming to their aid.

Being thus opposed by some powerful influence, they were unable to make much progress, though they still found a few objects of interest and value. On the 30th, they paid off all their labourers, and divided their *opima spolia* into five lots, each gentleman taking that portion which fell to his share; although they afterwards effected several exchanges amongst themselves. On the 31st, having been thus thwarted in their plans, the party dispersed: and Dr. Lee left Vathi, to visit the northern part of the island, kindly furnished with a recommendation from Lieut. Bibra to Captain Vretto, inspector of the militia, in the district of Oxoi, requesting him to furnish labourers if Dr. Lee should wish to excavate.

January 1st, 1813, the inspector offered to supply some labourers, and courteously showed the ruins near Oxoi, which led Dr. Lee to consider where it would be most desirable to explore. The spot was called *Paleo-castro*, and belonged to two old men, who said they had never found more than two tombs there, with some bones in them, and some small terra-cotta vases. After the middle of the day had passed, the party were respectfully informed by Captain Vretto, that he could not permit them to excavate without orders from the government. "We were surprised" Dr. Lee says, "at this interruption thus suddenly breaking in upon the plans we had been led to form, and concluded he must have received some order to the effect from head quarters." A courier was in consequence dispatched to Vathi, requesting direction for Captain Vretto to permit the operations. About noon the messenger returned with a letter from the Commandant, informing Dr. Lee that the captain of the district had done his duty; that he should be instructed to allow of any *ocular observations*, but that excavations could not be permitted without an order from the general government of the Ionian Islands. The Commandant and the President of the Council not only signed a letter of prohibition, but personally forbade further work.

Before quitting Vathi to embark at Porto Phryges for Santa Maura, Dr. Lee wrote to General Airy, stating how repeatedly his researches had been thwarted, and intreating of him to issue directions that in future travellers should be allowed the same privileges in Ithaca as in the other Ionian islands, being permitted to excavate where they might think eligible. On his return to Zante towards the end of January, he was gratified at learning that General Airy had sent orders to Ithaca that

travellers should not in future be prevented from excavating upon ancient sites, provided only that they previously obtained the consent of the proprietor of the land.

Thanks were ordered to be returned severally for these communications.

Thursday, May 25th, 1848.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, the following presents were announced, and the thanks of the Society for them were ordered to be returned: namely, to John Whichard, Esq. Jun. for his "History and Antiquities of All Saints, Maidstone," folio, London, 1845. To William Pettit Griffith, Esq. F.S.A. for the second part of his work, intituled "Ancient Gothic Churches, their Proportions and Chromatics," 4to, London, 1848.

Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. exhibited a series of ancient Watches, with a memoir in illustration of their antiquity and history, to be read at a future meeting. Colonel Batty, late of the Grenadier Guards, exhibited a curious compound Solar Dial, bearing the date of 1544; and Mr. Henry Graves, of Pall Mall, exhibited the drawing of an elegant plan for a clock designed by Hans Holbein for Sir Anthony Denny, intended as a new-year's gift to Henry VIII. These last were brought in illustration of the memoir about to be read.

Joshua Whitehead Butterworth, Esq. F.S.A. also exhibited to the Society an antique Clock-watch of singular construction, which was once the property of Louis XIV. This beautiful specimen is in a massy rock-crystal case, with engraved silver-gilt mountings; and was made by a German artist at Lubeck. It is constructed with a vertical escapement, and strikes the hours and half-hours on a bell neatly placed under the dial; the number of blows struck being regulated by a locking wheel, which makes one revolution in twelve hours. That it was originally made with a pendulum spring is shewn by an appropriate stud and the regulator, technically termed the slide, which are evidently co-eval with the rest of the work.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the description of an Astrological Clock belonging to the Society, in a letter from Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director, to Lord Mahon, the President.

Captain Smyth, on being appointed Director of the Society, considered it his duty to inspect the state and arrangement of its property, of which a detailed catalogue was in hand by Mr. Albert Way, his predecessor in office. In the course of his research he was struck with the fabric of an old Bohemian Clock in the Society's possession, which, on further inquiry, seeming to be the earliest in original condition now in England, he thought himself called upon to lodge a description of it in the archives. Previous, however, to describing the machine itself, he considered it requisite for the right understanding of the subject to throw together some preliminary remarks, correcting various contested points of horological history.

Captain Smyth first referred to a memoir in the *Archæologia*, by the

Hon. Daines Barrington, on the earliest introduction of clocks into Europe ; observing that the substantial value of the details of this paper had been proved by the quotations constantly made from it, and by its being wholly transcribed into the well-known "History of Inventions" by Professor Beckmann : still, however, that a few lacunæ in it required filling up. But, from various causes, the early history of clock-making is involved in such dense obscurity that it is now useless to search for any individual as the prime inventor, although several names have been proposed. On this point all must coincide in Ferdinand Berthoud's conclusion, that a clock, such as that which Henry de Wyk made for Charles the Wise, king of France, about the year 1364, is not the invention of one man, but is an assemblage of successive inventions, each of them perhaps having been made by a different person, and probably all at different periods.

The earliest English claims to distinction in this useful art are then examined in detail ; and the old clocks of Westminster, St. Alban's, Glastonbury, Exeter, Oxford, and Hampton Court, are severally noticed, as well as their "devisers." On the whole, the author considers it may be received that these ingenious machines were actually used in European monasteries about the eleventh century. The evidence, however, on which this assumption is based, he adds, also goes far to shew that it is probable Europe is not entitled to the honour of the invention, but that it is rather to be ascribed to the Saracens, a people to whom we are indebted for many of the choicest results of human ingenuity. Having thus dwelt upon our earliest specimens of horological art, Capt. Smyth's memoir returns to the particular history and structure of the astrological clock in the Society's possession, the reading of which was deferred to the following meeting.

Thursday, June 1st, 1848.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

After the Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed, Sir Thomas Cartwright, recently elected, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned :—To John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. for the "Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1848. To the President and Council of the Camden Society, for the "Diary of Henry Machyn, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, from A.D. 1550 to 1563," 4to, London, 1847. To the Editor, for the "Athenæum" for the month of May, 1848. To George Godwin, Esq. Jun. F.S.A. for Part 5 of vol. VI. of "The Builder." To the President and Council of the Zoological Society, for Part 5 vol. III. of their "Transactions," 4to ; and for a continuation of their "Proceedings," 8vo. To Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq. F.S.A. for Part 2 vol. V. of his "History of Surrey." To Dr. J. G. Flügel, for three Tracts, viz. "Extra-Impression," or the Preface and Introduction to the doctor's Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages, 8vo. London, 1848 ;

"*Literarische Sympathien*," 8vo. Leipsic, 1848; and "A Call for Redress in a matter of Piracy committed on Dr. Flugel's Dictionary," 8vo. 1847.

Dawson Turner, Esq. of Great Yarmouth, F.S.A. exhibited to the Society two sets of excellent drawings, illustrative of the fresco paintings and other ancient remains in the parish churches of Gateley and Crostwight, in the county of Norfolk.

Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. again laid upon the table his collection of *Nuremberg eggs*, together with an early Dutch clock, and another set of ancient watches, the property of the Clock-makers' Company: which last were exhibited by favour of Benjamin Lewis Vulliamy, Esq. F.R.A.S. Master of the Company. Mr. Butterworth's German watch was also on the table; and the whole were brought together in illustration of Mr. Morgan's memoir on the History of Watches, about to be laid before the Society.

Sir Henry Ellis then proceeded to read the continuation of Captain Smyth's letter to Lord Mahon, descriptive of the Society's Astrological Clock. This curious machine, it appears, was made by Jacob Zech in 1525, for Sigismund king of Poland; and from the impaled armorial bearings, with other evidence, it may be presumed that it was presented by him to Bona Sforza, his wife. From that time its story is unknown, until it fell into the hands of Mr. James Ferguson, the well-known astronomer, to whom it is said to have "been presented by a gentleman." On the sale of Ferguson's effects in 1777, it was purchased by Mr. Henry Peckitt, of Compton Street, Soho, by whom it was bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1808.

The clock is inclosed in a circular case of gilt brass, measuring 9½ inches in diameter by 5 inches in height. Both the design and workmanship of this box are in excellent taste; and the bold foliated decoration around its sides is finely finished. Captain Smyth then entered very particularly into the construction and actual condition of this remarkable machine: and, being fully persuaded that the whole clock—box, dial, hand, zodiac, train, bell, ornaments, and armorial bearings—is now just as it issued from Jacob's shop, he was enabled to point out some of the nicest improvements in clock-work, which are usually cited as having been invented in more recent times. In proof of this, he dwelt especially on the balance, the escapement, the fusee, and the going fusee, the modified existence of which in 1525 is thus indisputable. The memoir was closed with a technical description of the interior works and their structure, kindly furnished to the author by B. L. Vulliamy, Esq. a competent and acknowledged authority in these matters.

The lateness of the hour prevented the reading of Mr. Morgan's paper on the History of Watches; the title was, however, announced, and the reading postponed till the next evening meeting of the Society.

Thursday, June 8th, 1848.

The LORD BISHOP of OXFORD, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read; after which the following presents were received and acknowledged:—From George Stephens,

Esq., an "Account of the British and French MSS. preserved in the Royal Library of Stockholm," translated from his own work published at Stockholm, but with large manuscript additions, folio. From J. Y. Akerman, Esq., Secretary, his "Introduction to the study of Ancient and Modern Coins," 8vo. London, 1848. From Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., No. 6 of the "Journal of the Archæological Association" for July, 1846, 8vo. to make the Society's set of the Journal complete. From the St. Alban's Architectural Society, a "Description of the Roman Theatre of Verulam, by R. Grove Lowe, Esq." 8vo. London, 1848.

Sir Henry Ellis, by the kindness of George Edward Anson, Esq., exhibited a Torquis of fine gold, picked up a few days ago in a wood belonging to the Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster, on Needwood Forest, in Staffordshire. A new fox-earth had been made just at the place, and the cubs appeared to have been sporting with the torquis, which, it is supposed, they had raked up. It was found in its present state by the keeper, at the mouth of the hole. Many collars of this kind, formed of a single wreath, have been exhibited in the Society's room; but in form and character of workmanship, this, belonging to Her Majesty, is more curious and more splendid than any the Society have seen; and it is singularly remarkable in the number of wreaths which compose it. Its weight is 1lb. 1oz. 7dwts. 10grs., or 5,590 grains.

"The torquis," says Sir Henry, "is said to be of Gaulish origin, at least the earliest mention of it in the Roman history is in the story of Manlius, in the year of Rome 394, who, having torn one of gold from the neck of a vanquished Gaul, placed it upon his own, and thence received the appellation of Torquatus. Subsequently the torquis became a present of military merit to the Roman soldier, whence the phrase 'torquatus miles.' Aulus Gellius, it will be remembered, in his *Noctes Atticæ*, describes Lucius Siccus Dentatus, who was called the Roman Achilles, as having received the torquis no fewer than 83 times."

John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. of Hyde House, near Stroud, exhibited a bronze fibula recently found on Hyde Farm, in the parish of Minchinhampton, in the county of Gloucester, and belonging to Mrs. Farrer, of Hyde Cottage. In the spring-hinge, and in the simple contrivance—a turn-over edge—by which the pin is fastened, Mr. Bruce says it resembles a fibula engraved in Captain Smyth's account of Sir George Musgrave's Collection of Antiquities, printed in the 31st volume of the *Archæologia*, page 285.

A memoir from Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., was read, on the "History and Progress of the Art of Watch-making, from the earliest period to modern times;" forming a sequel to Captain Smyth's paper on the Society's ancient clock. The reading was accompanied by the exhibition of the collections of watches produced at the preceding Meeting.

It is evident, Mr. Morgan observes, that in order to construct portable clocks, a new moving power was required as a substitute for the weights which set in motion the wheel-work of the fixed clocks. It was necessary that this power should act of itself, independently of external forces, and irrespective of position, and that the source of it should be compact. Such a power is found in the expansive force of a coiled spring. The precise period when this was discovered, as well as the individual and the country to whom the merit of the discovery is due, is

not certainly known. It seems, however, to have been employed in the construction of portable clocks, toward the end of the fifteenth century.

The earliest allusion Mr. Morgan was able to find to portable clocks, is in a sonnet of Gaspar Visconti, a Milanese poet, written in 1494; on the authenticity of which rests the evidence that these were then known in Italy. The claim of Lorenzo de Vulparia to have been the inventor of watches—as brought forward by Domenico Manni in his *Commentarium de Florentinis inventis*—is next considered; but Mr. Morgan refutes the claim, assuming that the machine upon which it was made was not a clock but an orrery, and moreover that it was not portable. But the ancient city of Nuremberg, so famous for the ingenuity of its mechanics, as well as the ability of its astronomers, has always claimed the merit of the invention of watches, or pocket-clocks, as they were called by the Germans; and the fact of the early watches having been proverbially called *Nuremberg eggs*, is presumptive evidence in their favour. It is certainly the earliest place at which we have any authentic information of their having been made; and Doppelmayer has cited Peter Hele as the Inventor.

Mr. Morgan then pointed out how the art of Watchmaking advanced, and when the successive modifications were made; referring for proofs immediately to the objects upon the Society's table, and closing his observations with the last great improvement, namely, the application of jewels to diminish the friction of the pivots. Facio, a native of Geneva, and partner of De Baufre, a French watchmaker established in London, is said to have first invented the application of jewels to watchwork, for this purpose, about 1700. There is, however, a watch made by Hugerford of London, before the use of the pendulum spring; it belongs to the Clockmakers' Company [exhibited on the table], and has a large amethyst mounted on the cock, which, if part of the original work, would shew that the experiment had been made at an earlier period. Some very curious particulars respecting the Clockmakers' Company concluded the memoir.

A letter from the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, was next read; it was a reply to some remarks verbally made by Mr. B. Williams, at a previous meeting of the Society, upon his paper lately printed in the *Archæologia*, entitled, "Proofs of the Early Use of Gunpowder in the English Army." The statement was, that while Mr. Hunter regarded 1346, the year of the Cressy expedition, as the earliest period at which we have the testimony of contemporary records to the application by the English of gunpowder to the purposes of war, Sir Harris Nicolas, in his recent *History of the Royal Navy*, had shewn from evidence of the same kind, that cannon and guns, and of course gunpowder, were in use in the English navy as early as 1338; adding, as making the fact more striking, that Sir Harris had obtained his information from records in Mr. Hunter's own charge.

Mr. Hunter returns an answer to this allegation, and quotes the passages alluded to in Sir Harris Nicolas's work; in one of which it is stated, that among the stores of the hulk, "Christopher of the Tower," in June 1338, there were three iron cannon with five chambers, a hand-gun, &c. with similar artillery in several other vessels; and that in the

King's private wardrobe were two great guns of copper. Referring to Sir Harris Nicolas's Appendix, however, where the two documents cited by him for this information are given, one, it appears, relates to transactions which at the earliest took place in 1363; and the other, which is cited by Sir Harris as of 1338, really belongs to the year 1411; so that, instead of being earlier than the Cressy epoch, this last is sixty-five years later. The document is dated in the twelfth year of a certain reign, without naming the king; and Sir Harris Nicolas regarded it as of the twelfth Edward III. which would have corresponded to 1338, but it is really of the twelfth Henry IV. It is an indenture by which John Starlyng, Clerk of the Navy, when going out of office, passed certain stores to Leget his successor. The accompt of the receipt and expenditure of Starlyng's office, to which this indenture was subsidiary, gives the name and date at length, "*Anno regni regis Henrici Quarti duodecimo.*" The statement, therefore, in Sir Harris Nicolas's work, is indisputably shewn to be an error. The Author then remarks:—

"Sir Harris Nicolas will scarcely thank his over-zealous friend for having drawn attention to so capital an error in his work; but it must be observed, that neither he nor any historical writer has yet the benefit of anything which approaches to the character of an English Fasti. Such a work, under the head of the clerks of the navy, would have shown him at once the true era both of Leget and Starlyng, neither of whom are found connected with public affairs till about the 32nd year of Edward the Third, when Leget appears, who afterwards held the office of constable of the Castle of Windsor, and other high appointments. The documents which he consulted are also only in the course of preparation for public use, so that we are obliged, in respect of the classes not yet arranged, to which these belong, to give official notice to every person who uses them, that he must rely upon his own study of the document itself for everything respecting date and purport. This warning was given to Sir Harris Nicolas; and those who use the unarranged and unfinished documents without attending to this caution are greatly exposed to be misled themselves and to mislead others respecting them. The task of determining dates where no date is expressed is often a very difficult one. On our own first rough distribution of these documents, we had ourselves placed the Indenture in the reign of Edward the Third, from which, in the revision and final arrangement, we should certainly have removed it.

"I trust the Society will now be satisfied that this document, which, it is to be observed, is the only one on which Sir Harris Nicolas relies for the use of cannon in England in 1338, proves only that they were in use in English armaments in or a little before the year 1411. What the Scottish poet, Barbour, means by '*crakis of war*' is an old subject of controversy, but we are considering this curious and important question on the solid ground on which Sir Harris places it, of cotemporary evidence. With testimonies to the use by other nations I meddle not, for the reason given in the paper, and as to the proofs of the use of gunpowder in the latter years of Edward the Third and in the reign of King Richard the Second adduced by Mr. Williams, they are wholly beside this question. To assert peremptorily that no earlier proof of the appli-

cation of gunpowder to the purposes of war or 'for the king's guns' as the records cited by me express it, will ever be found, would be made only by one who was imperfectly acquainted with the state of the national records and the attention that has been given to them; but I may be permitted to observe that, having brought forward the proof long wanted that gunpowder was made in England in the spring of 1346, the year of the Cressy Expedition, I assume as, *according to our present knowledge and my own belief*, that as this is the earliest notice that has been yet discovered, so is it *probably* the earliest that will be discovered. If any one find earlier evidence I shall not be concerned at his success, wishing success to all diligent and honourable labourers, faithfully keeping in view, in all my inquiries, that the end is *the establishment of the truth*; and, having in them no other purpose or design whatever, I should have been very sorry if I had been the means of misleading the Society in such a point as this, interesting as it is in the history of art, and should be equally sorry if I had deprived Sir Harris Nicolas, or any other person, of any honour to which they may be justly entitled."

The Secretary then read the following letter, containing "Notes on the Early Use of Fire-arms;" it is addressed by Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. to Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director, and is chiefly in comment upon Mr. Hunter's paper already mentioned:—

Brompton, May 12th, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have just obtained a copy of the new half-volume of the *Archæologia*, and my attention was attracted to a paper by Mr. Hunter, entitled "Proofs of the early use of Gunpowder in the English Army," which contains some curious passages from English records relating to the use of fire-arms in the English army in the fourteenth century. But I confess that I was somewhat surprised to find Mr. Hunter arguing by implication and conjecture on a subject which has long enough been set at rest, so far as regards all the questions he discusses, by the most satisfactory documents. I unfortunately was not present when this paper was read before the Society, or I should have corrected Mr. Hunter's views on this subject; but the circumstance of the paper having been printed leads me to think that a few remarks on the subject may not be unwelcome to some of the members of the Society, although the outline of the information may be found in so common a book as my *Archæological Album*, published four years ago.

As I understand Mr. Hunter, he supposes the epoch of the battle of Cressy to be the earliest known instance of the use of gunpowder in war in the West of Europe, and that even this is a matter which till now admitted of discussion. He then starts the question whether the use of gunpowder originated with the English, and was borrowed from them by other nations, and gives it as a common opinion that the invention did not become famous in Italy until about 1380.

The question connected with the battle of Cressy is not, as Mr. Hunter supposes, one relating to the primary adoption of gunpowder and cannon, because we know perfectly well that they were in use years before, but it relates to a *new development* of the invention, to a use of these instruments of destruction in a manner in which they appear not to have been used before.

Gunpowder, as a powerful projectile force, was first used to supply the place of the old complicated military machines, the balista, petraria, &c. which were employed in the siege and defence of towns. Stones, darts, firebrands, and other things, were thrown from vessels perhaps resembling more our mortars than cannon; and it is probable that this use of gunpowder was not unknown in the thirteenth century. Different passages in the Spanish historians leave us little room to doubt that gunpowder was used in Spain as early as 1257 and 1272. The Christian King of Grenada employed gunpowder in the siege of Baeça in 1323.

At this date it was certainly known in Italy. An Italian song writer in 1299

speaks of a "bombarda," a word which might admit of more than one interpretation. But M. Libri, in his *History of Mathematics in Italy*, produced a document from the archives of Florence, dated 11th of February, 1326 (according to our mode of computation), relating to the appointment of officers in that city whose duty it was to see to the making of the iron bullets and of metal cannons for the defence of the castles and villages belonging to that republic. It may be observed, that this is not mentioned as if it were a new office, but the appointment is made as a matter of course. From this date the use of cannons is frequently mentioned in the Italian chronicles.

From Italy these seem to have been introduced into France. In one of the numbers of the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes* (for October, 1844), M. Lacabane has contributed a paper on this subject, in which he has collected together the most important notices relating to cannons and gunpowder found in the French records. They are first mentioned at the beginning of the great struggle between Philippe de Valois and Edward III. of England. At the breaking out of the war, in the year 1338, the French sent a fleet to the English coast, and took and burnt the town of Southampton. That gunpowder was used on this occasion is proved by a receipt, still perfect, with its seal attached, of which the following is a translation:

"Know all that I William du Moulin of Boulogne, have had and received of Thomas Fouques, keeper of the close of the galleys of our Lord the King at Rouen, an iron pot to throw arrows with fire, forty-eight arrows with iron heads and feathered in two cases, a pound of saltpetre and half a pound of brimstone to make powder to throw the said arrows, of which things I hold myself well paid, and promise to deliver them to our Lord the King, or to his command, whenever need shall be. Given at Leure, under my seal, the second day of July, in the year one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight."

I will not enter into the question of the shape of the iron pot (*pot-de-fer*), and I will only make the passing remark that the frequent documents on this subject during the fourteenth century never speak of more than two of the ingredients of gunpowder, those which were most difficult to obtain, because the charcoal was an article which could be found ready at hand every where. Arrows and darts are also frequently mentioned in connection with cannons in subsequent documents.

From a document quoted by Ducange, we learn that powder and cannon were used at the siege of Puy-Guillem, in the beginning of the year 1339 (Ducange has mistaken the date and the name of the place). At the end of September, 1339, Edward III. commenced the siege of Cambrai, which after several attacks he was at length obliged to raise, and he retired towards St. Quentin. Documents are preserved which bear witness to the making of ten cannons ("five of iron, and five of metal") and to the purchasing of a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre, for the defence of this city. As the expense of making the ten cannons amounted only to 95 livres 2 sols and 7 deniers, they were evidently not of large dimensions. According to Froissart, the inhabitants of Quesnoy defended themselves against the French in 1340 with cannons, and the same author informs us that the Scots used cannon in the capture of Stirling from the English in 1341; but, as Froissart wrote twenty years after those events, we cannot give him the full credit of a contemporary writer. A document from which extracts were printed in the fifth volume of the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*, in the year 1839, furnishes some most curious details relating to the cannons and gunpowder used by the garrison of Ribault in Artois in 1342, which, as it was but a small castle, shows that gunpowder must have been in very common use at that time. From the registers of the town of Cahors we find that in 1345 no less than sixty pounds of gunpowder were made there, and in the year following twenty-four cannons were made in the same town. On the 29th of April, 1345, two iron cannons, eight pounds of powder, and two hundred leaden balls, were sent from Toulouse for the garrison of the castle of Sompui, in the diocese of Auch. I need hardly say that every one who knows the social connection between France and England at this period is perfectly well aware that an invention of this kind could not be in use in France many months before it would be adopted in England.

It will be seen from the foregoing facts that Mr. Hunter is in error if he supposes that the battle of Cressy, fought on the 26th of April, 1346, was the point from which we must date the use of cannon and powder in European warfare. Still the use of cannon on that occasion had a remarkable character, the honour of which

appears to rest with the English. We have seen that previously they were only used in sieges—now for the first time Edward III. carried them into a *field of battle*, and to this circumstance the decisive victory gained on that occasion is generally ascribed. The accounts of two contemporary historians leave us no room to doubt that the cannons were used in the battle of Cressy, and they speak of it as a remarkable circumstance, which led former writers to suppose that the use of powder and cannons was then a novelty. John Villani, the historian of Florence, whose account is cited by Mr. Hunter, died in 1348, two years after the event he describes. He says that the English fired from their cannons small iron balls. The other historian alluded to is the writer of this part of the *Grand Chroniques* of St. Denis, who says that the English brought into the field three cannons, with which they fired upon the Genoese bowmen, who formed the enemy's front; and who, unused to face such weapons in the field, turned their backs and fled.

I think it unnecessary at present to give instances of the use of gunpowder in European warfare of a date subsequent to the battle of Cressy; for after that event it became so common that within a year or two there was scarcely a little castle or fort in France which was not furnished with cannons. In 1348 Brioz-la-Gaillarde, in the Limousin, possessed five cannons, and from 1349 to 1352 the town of Agen had cannons placed at its principal gates, and on all points where it was exposed to an attack.

During this period we trace here and there attempts at improvement in the fabrication of this new artillery. A very curious entry in the registers of Tournay was printed in one of the volumes of the *Académie Royale* of Brussels, by which it appears that in Sept. 1346, a maker of tin pots named Pierre de Bruges, having made some new improvement in the construction of cannons for shooting against a town when besieged, the Council of Tournay had ordered him to make one, promising that if it answered his expectations they would employ him to make more. When Pierre had made his cannon he took it, by order of the Council, outside one of the principal gates into the fields, and there, to use the words of the document, "he put into it a dart, having at the end a piece of lead weighing two pounds, or thereabouts, and he fired off the engine, and directed it against a door in the wall; which engine made so cruel a noise and so great that the dart went into the town," and, as it goes on to say, it so far exceeded the distance to which the cannon was expected to carry, that it passed through two parts of the town, into the place before the Monastery of St. Brice, where it struck a fuller named Jakemon de Raisse, on the head, and killed him. When Pierre de Bruges heard of this disastrous accident he ran away, and took shelter in a sanctuary; the friends of Jakemon instituted proceedings against him, but after long and mature deliberation the Council, considering that it was by their orders that Pierre had fired off his cannon, that he had taken aim at a door in the wall, and had not intended to shoot into the town, and that he had never been known to bear any hatred to the said Jakemon, acquitted him of all evil intent, and pardoned him the death of the said Jakemon, of which he had thus been the involuntary cause.

About six years after this unlucky experiment, a monk in Germany, named Berthold Schwartz, made so important an improvement in the construction of cannons, that the vague allusions to it induced many writers of a later period to suppose he was the original inventor of them. It is supposed that this improvement consisted in casting large cannons of copper or brass. A very curious passage relating to this invention was printed by M. Libri in 1838, in the same work already quoted, from an official manuscript of the early part of the sixteenth century relating to the French mint, of which the following is a translation:—

"The seventeenth of May, 1354, our said Lord the King being informed of an invention of making artillery, found out in Germany by a monk named Berthold Schwartz, gave orders to the generals of the mints to make diligent inquiries what quantities of copper were in the said kingdom of France, as well to be provided with the means of making such artillery, as also to hinder it from being sold and transported out of the kingdom."

After this period we hear frequent mention of *large* cannons, which was not the case before.

We thus see that artillery, in the modern sense of the word, was in common use long before Mr. Hunter supposes. The documents in which we find it mentioned are of a kind which have perished much more extensively than the generality of his-

torical documents ; they are the loose records of individuals and of corporate bodies, and the fact that so many allusions to powder and cannon still exist, must be taken as a proof that such allusions in documents were once much more numerous. It is especially in the records of town corporations, who first used artillery to any extent, that we must look for information respecting it. Unfortunately in England the large mass of the earlier documents of this kind has been allowed to perish. I have myself found some very curious illustrations of the history of artillery in the fifteenth century in the records of Southampton and Canterbury, and I have no doubt that the records of other towns might be examined for materials on this subject with advantage.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Thanks having been severally ordered for these communications, the chairman gave notice, that from this evening the meetings of the Society are adjourned to Thursday, the 16th of November; also, that the Library of the Society will be closed during the month of September.

Errata in No. 13.

Page 252, line 5 from the end of the President's letter, for "Still, however," read "Since, however."

Page 253, second line of the second Latin inscription, for "POEMA," read "POENÂ."

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1848.

No. 15.

Thursday, November 16th, 1848.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, Thomas Pryer, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of the Society. The following extract from the proceedings of the Council was then read:—

“At a Council held on Tuesday, June 6th, 1848, Viscount Mahon, President, in the Chair,—

“The Council, advertent to the item of £23 19s. in their accounts for the excess of expenditure in the anniversary dinner, and to a similar charge in former years, and conceiving that the funds of the Society cannot, with strict propriety, be so applied, have come to the unanimous decision that, in conformity with the practice of the Royal and other Societies, each Fellow present at the dinner, at all future anniversaries, shall pay his full share.”

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned:—

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| By Henry Hallam, Esq. . . . | Supplemental Notes to the View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages. 8vo. |
| By the American Philosophical Society | Their Proceedings. Vol. IV. Nos. 37 to 39.
Their Transactions. Vol. X. New Series, 1847. |
| By John Britton, Esq. . . . | The Authorship of the Letters of Junius elucidated. Royal 8vo, 1848. |
| By Dr. Kitto | The Journal of Sacred Literature. Vol. I. Nos. III. and IV. |
| By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. | The Gentleman's Magazine for July, August, September, October, 1848. |
| By George Godwin, Esq. . . . | The Builder. Vol. VI. Pts. VI. VII. VIII. IX. |
| By the Council of the Royal Geographical Society | Their Journal. Pt. I. 1848. |
| By the Editor | Bent's Monthly Advertiser. No. 530. |
| By the Editor | The Athenæum for June, July, August, September, and October, 1848. |
| By W. King Eyton, Esq. . . . | A List of Interesting Works chiefly on Scottish History and Antiquities. 8vo.
A Catalogue of his Library. 4to. |
| By the Royal Irish Academy . . | Their Transactions. Vol. XXI. Pt. II. and their Proceedings. Vol. III. and Vol. IV. Pt. I. |
| By the Bedford Architectural and Archæological Society. | Their Proceedings at the first general meeting. 8vo. 1848. |

- La Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.**
La Société pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques
 By M. Lecointre Dupont, honorary Fellow
- By The Royal Asiatic Society . . .**
By the Earl of Ellesmere . . .
By the Rev. George Hunt . . .
By the Royal Agricultural Society
By the Society of Northern Antiquaries
By Dawson Turner, Esq. . . .
- By the Archæological Institute of Rome**
By Charles Roach Smith, Esq. . .
By John Yonge Akerman . . .
By the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester . . .
By Wm. Watkiss Lloyd, Esq. . .
By J. H. Parker, Esq. . . .
- By Beriah Botfield, Esq. . . .**
By the Royal Academy of Sciences of Belgium
By the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy
- Their Mémoires for the years 1846 and 1847, and their Bulletins for 1847 and 1848.**
Their Scéances Générales tenues en 1843.
Essai sur les Monnaies frappées en Poitou. 8vo. 1840.
Essai sur Dom Rivet. 8vo.
Rapport de la Commission chargée d'examiner la Façade de l'Eglise de Nôtre Dame de Poitiers. 8vo.
La Légende de St. Julien le Pauvre. 8vo.
Notice sur un Denier de l'Empereur Lothaire. 8vo.
Their Journal. Vol. IX.
A Guide to Northern Archæology, edited for the use of English Readers by the Earl of Ellesmere. 8vo.
Himyaric Inscriptions of Hisn Ghorâb. 8vo.
Their Journal. Vol. IX. Pt. I. 8vo.
Their Annals for 1847. Copenhagen. 8vo.
Their Proceedings, 1846-7. Copenhagen. 8vo.
A Guide to the Historian, the Biographer, the Antiquary, and the Collector of Autographs, etc. Royal 8vo.
Sepulchral Reminiscences of a Market Town. 8vo.
Their Annali. Vol. XIX. 1847.
Their Bulletino. Anno 1847.
Their Monumenti. Plates 37 to 48.
Collectanea Antiqua. Part XII.
Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes. Hispania, Gallia, Britannia. 8vo.
Their Memoirs. Vol. VIII.
A Memoir on the Portland Vase. 8vo.
An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England. By the late Thomas Rickman. 8vo.
Descriptive Notices of some of the Ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland. 8vo.
The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England. 8vo.
English Mediæval Embroidery. 12mo.
Bibliotheca Herneiana. 4to.
Their Bulletins, tome XIV. 2^e partie.
————— tome XV. 1^e partie.
Their Annuaire, XIV^e Année.
Their Mémoires, tomes XXI. and XXII., and Mémoires Couronnées, tome XXII.
Their Bulletins, Année 1847, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
————— Année 1848, No. 1; also
Their Mémoires, tome IX^e.

- By Dr. J. Henry Schröder . . . *Ostgotha Dialecten.* 8vo.
De Visitationibus Episcoporum Lincopensium olim per Gothlandiam habitis. 4to.
 Andress Johannis Episcopus Strengensis a MCDIX—MCDXIX, ejusque sub schismate occidentali ærumne. 4to.
- By Dr. Beke *An Essay on the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon.* 8vo.
- By Edward Foss, Esq. *The Judges of England, with Sketches of their Lives.* 2 vols. 8vo.

The President, by permission of Sir Edward Kerrison, exhibited to the Society a highly curious relic of antiquity—a block of wood with an iron point imbedded therein—lately discovered on that gentleman's estate in Suffolk; together with the following explanatory memoir drawn up by a person on the spot:—

"The parish of Hoxne, in Suffolk, has always been remarkable as the place where Edmund, King of the East Angles, since he would not renounce his faith in Christ, was martyred by the Danes, who bound him to a tree, and shot him to death with arrows, A.D. 870.

"A chapel was erected near the spot where he was slain, which became afterwards a monastery of Benedictine Monks, attached to that of the same order at Norwich. It has lately been occupied as a farm-house on the estate of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, and goes by the name of the Abbey Farm, with the old walls, grotesque figures, and other relics still existing.

"This abbey was dedicated to the martyred Saint, and he was buried there; but his body was subsequently removed to Bury,—thence, as is well known, called Bury St. Edmund's.

"The oak to which, as tradition asserts, he was bound, fell only in September last (1848), apparently in the vigour of health and beauty: the excellence of its proportions rather seemed to diminish its size, but the trunk was 20 feet in circumference, the branches spreading over 48 yards; and the tree contained 17 loads of timber.

"A few days after the fall of this relic of antiquity, information was received from Bury that a number of wolves' bones had been dug up near King Edmund's grave; and this discovery leading to further inquiry connected with his martyrdom, it was requested that search might be made in the trunk of the fallen tree for the arrow that had shot the king.

"Strange to say, the point of an arrow (for such it appears to be) was found, partly corroded, buried in the trunk, at the distance of five feet from the ground. This part of the tree had become decayed nearly two feet inwards, and had corroded all the part round the arrow; but the wound was covered with rather more than a foot thick of sound wood. The annual ring, or layer, showed what may be presumed to be the growth of a thousand years and upwards!

"The picturesque beauty and size of this oak, had long rendered it an object of attention to the neighbourhood, already filled with wondrous tales and legends of St. Edmund. Near the spot where the tree grew is a spring of water which, it is said, no occupier of the field has ever been able to divert from its course: and there are many other traditions still recounted and believed by some of the inhabitants of Hoxne village."

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, and to the President, for this exhibition and communication. A letter from Lord Albert Conyngham to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was then read, accompanying the exhibition of several objects of antiquity discovered some time since by labourers employed on the railroad near the town of Amiens, in France. The men came to a leaden coffin of great thickness, which contained two skeletons, by the sides of which, within the coffin, these objects were found: con-

sisting of a pair of gold ear-rings ; a gold ring set with an engraved cornelian ; a pair of slender gold-wire armillæ of the plainest form ; a gold fibula ; a circular medallion of glass, to which is appended a small gold phallic figure ; a globular hollow ball of red earth ; fragments of three glass unguentaria ; a bronze pin ; a signet ring of bronze ; and a bronze fibula ornamented with birds.

Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. exhibited to the Society drawings of the various objects of antiquity discovered at Farley Heath, near Guildford, and described by Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq. last session.

Mr. John Doubleday exhibited to the Society, by the hands of the Secretary, an ancient pair of scales found in the isle of Gigha, in the very furthest part of Scotland, in the spring of 1847, upon the top of a ridge of sandy ground, on a farm called Tarbert, just brought into cultivation. The plough which discovered these scales also exhumed several other relics of former time, such as the fragment of an urn or earthen vessel, a small piece of the handle of an iron sword, a portion of a wooden cup, &c.

Frederick W. Pott, Esq. of John Street, Bedford Row, and of Doctors' Commons, exhibited an ancient portrait, believed to be of Shakespeare, accompanied by a short account of the possessors of this picture previous to its falling into his hands. In a memorandum which accompanied the exhibition, Mr. Pott says—"It is a well known and recorded fact that a portrait of Shakespeare, painted by Zuccherò, upon a small piece of panel, formerly hung in the vestry room of St. Saviour's, Southwark, frequently but erroneously called St. Mary Overies. The picture is recorded to have been without a frame, and suspended by a piece of cord." He adds—"It does not appear at what period the picture was lost sight of." William Weller, a stockbroker, the last possessor but one of the picture exhibited, was Mr. Pott's maternal grandfather, and from a slip of writing which lay upon this and two other paintings found with it, in the chest in which they had been deposited, it appears that the three were purchased at a sale of the effects of a Dr. Compton. William Compton, LL.D. was a civilian attached to the Ecclesiastical Courts, and at one time resided in the College of Advocates in Doctors' Commons. He was also Chancellor of Ely. As an advocate he had professional avocation at the Surrey Ecclesiastical Court, which was formerly held in the vestry room of St. Saviour's. Perplexity in his affairs, however, led him to pass many of the later years of his life on the Continent, acting in his office of Chancellor of Ely by proxy." Taking the above-mentioned facts in connection, Mr. Pott has always felt convinced that the portrait now exhibited to the Society, is the identical picture formerly suspended in the vestry room of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

A letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, addressed to John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer, on Gnostic Gems, was read ; accompanied and illustrated by several impressions and drawings.

Mr. Akerman says, "I think we shall not err much in assigning the origin of these amulets to Alexandria, the hotbed of Gnostic superstition, and the birth-place of more than two leaders of that abominable sect. As far as we can judge from the style of their workmanship and form of the characters, the greater part belong to a period later than

the days of the Antonines." What renders these objects the more interesting is, the great probability that they furnished to the Gentile defamers of the early Christians the grounds of much scandal and invective. It is well known that the idea that the God of the Jews was worshipped under the figure of an Ass prevailed so universally among the Romans, that Pompey, when at Jerusalem, made strict search in the temple for such an idol. This belief, coupled with the appearance of the long-eared figure so often occurring on these amulets, must have tended greatly to extend the popular rumour against the Christians. "The figure in question," says Mr. Akerman, "in all probability, was originally that of the Anubis of the Romano-Egyptian Pantheon." The author illustrated this point by reference to the particular gems exhibited, and to a passage or two in the works of Tertullian. "It seems extremely probable," he adds, "that the adoption, and consequent frequent occurrence of Anubis on this class of engraved stones, may be explained by a passage in Tertullian (*Ad Nationes*, lib. ii. c. 3.) in which he shows that the worship of this divinity, who, it should be remembered, is not mentioned by Herodotus, originated in the Egyptian deification of the patriarch Joseph." The repute in which engraved stones were held as talismans in the middle ages has already been commented upon by Mr. Wright, in the 30th volume of the *Archæologia*, and is further illustrated by a remarkable example cited by Mr. Akerman, namely, the ring of an ecclesiastic, found on the finger of a skeleton discovered in Chichester Cathedral, and bearing the representation of a Gnostic figure, half man and half serpent.

A letter was next read from William Durrant Cooper, Esq. F. S. A. to Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, stating that Captain Smyth's paper on early Clocks had brought to his recollection, that one of the oldest, if not the oldest, clock at present in constant use in this country, is in the tower of Rye church, in Sussex. It is a clock with chimes for the quarter hours. It has recently undergone a full degree of cleaning; and the cleaner states that a very large portion of the works is original, and that only immaterial parts, such as the small wheels, have been renewed, but that a pendulum has been substituted for a balance. The charge for making the clockwork and dial as entered upon the churchwardens' accounts in 1515, was £2. 6s. 8d. Other entries relating to it occur in 1561; but the accounts between 1570 and 1710 having been lost, there are no means of ascertaining when the pendulum was first applied.*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, November 23d, 1848.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, exhibited to the Society a

* In answer to a question from the Director, Mr. Cooper further states that there is a tradition at Rye that the communion-table and the ancient clock were taken from the Spanish Armada, and presented to the church by Queen Elizabeth. But he shews the story to be utterly erroneous; and makes reference to Mr. Holloway's *History of Rye*, pp. 311 & 514, in support of his argument.

Fibula and a pair of Tweezers of bronze, stated to have been found at Silchester in Hampshire.

A letter from Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. to the President, was read, in illustration of a Brass Medal presented by him to the Society's Museum, struck in anticipation of the capture of Carthage in 1741. Mr. Brooke's medal, not in high preservation, bears, on one side, the figure of a person evidently intended for Admiral Vernon with his hat on, to whom another, meant for the Spanish Commander, kneeling on one knee, is presenting his sword, holding his hat in his left hand. A third figure represents Sir Chaloner Ogle. The circumscription of the obverse reads, "The pride of Spain humbled by Ad. Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle." On the reverse a fleet of ships of war is represented advancing against Carthage, with the words around, "They took Carthage April 1741." Lord Mahon, in his History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix la-Chapelle, mentions from Voltaire's History of the Age of Louis XVth the circumstance of such a medal having been struck. The medal described by Voltaire, however, appears to have exhibited on one side the port and environs of Carthage, with the motto "Il a pris Carthage," and on the other Admiral Vernon, with the words "Au Vengeur de sa Patrie." Mr. Brooke says, "Voltaire, as an historian, was certainly frequently erroneous;" but adds, "It is possible that there were two medals of different kinds struck off representing the supposed capture of Carthage."

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Mr. Brooke for this communication, and for his donation of the Medal to the Society's Museum.

Robert Fox, Esq. exhibited to the Society a gold Armilla found upon his estate last year near Wendover in Buckinghamshire, accompanied by a letter from Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, explanatory of the discovery of this interesting relic, and of the history attaching to it as an ornament. It was turned up by the plough in a piece of ground which had been covered with wood until 1845, when it was cleared and converted into arable. The wood was called the Ridings Coppice, and the field bears the name of the Riddings. There is no tumulus to be seen near the spot, nor any tradition or indication of ancient habitation. The Armilla is of pure gold, weighing four ounces twelve penny-weights, the intrinsic value being about twenty pounds. It is formed of two round bars or wires of considerable thickness, twisted together very compactly, and of two small wires, each likewise twisted, and turned between the large wires; the entire four forming a torc, or compact cord. The locality where it was found is on the brow of a hill, on the west side of the valley of the Chiltern Range in which Wendover is situated. Many vestiges of ancient occupation are to be traced, Mr. Way says, in this part of Buckinghamshire, although none may occur immediately adjacent to the place of discovery on Mr. Fox's estate. That gentleman has suggested, he adds, and the notion appears well deserving of consideration, that a great conflict is supposed to have occurred not far from the spot, between the forces of the Britons and the Romans, when one of the sons of Cunobeline was slain. Great Kimble, about three miles distant, is inferred to have received its name from that British chief, and ancient earthworks are pointed out, termed Belinus'

Castle. The conjecture seems quite admissible, that this ornament may have been worn by some British chieftain, who took refuge in the woods of the Wendover Dean, in the retreat from the discomfiture of the Britons on the occasion in question.

The Armilla, Mr. Way observes, is certainly not of Roman character ; it belongs to the curious class of ornaments, chiefly of gold, of the twisted type, which most antiquaries seem to concur in regarding as Celtic. These torc ornaments vary very much, both in the fashion of the twist and in dimensions, ranging from the size of the splendid collar found in Staffordshire, exhibited to the Society by Her Most Gracious Majesty, to the torc rings of the size of finger rings.

Having alluded to one or two specimens of ancient workmanship found in the neighbouring parts of England, at no great distance from the locality where Mr. Fox's Armilla was found, Mr. Way refers to one or two others, considered of the Roman Age, and particularly to the examples found about 1827 at Castlethorpe, in Buckinghamshire, together with coins of Nero, Vespasian, Antoninus Pius, and other emperors, represented in the Journal of the Archæological Institute. Mr. Way concludes with the remark, that "it is in Ireland that the greatest variety of ornaments of the torc type, and formed of gold, have been found. A careful comparison of specimens found in England with these Irish antiquities," he adds, "would be very desirable. The want of a national collection for such purposes of comparison is constantly to be felt in researches of this kind." He finally expresses his gratification at being permitted by Mr. Fox to state, that it is his generous intention to deposit the Armilla found upon his estate in the British Museum, as a contribution, and a very valuable one, towards the British series.

Jabez Allies, Esq. F. S. A., exhibited to the Society an Arrow-head, which he was informed had been found in, and near the centre of, a log of mahogany from Honduras Bay, in the year 1844, as it was being sawed through. The log was between two feet two inches and three feet in diameter, and about seven yards long. The arrow-head laid parallel with the grain of the wood.

Charles Weld, Esq. Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society, exhibited, by the hands of John Yonge Akerman, Esq. the original Matrix, with an impression, of the seal of William Neville, Lord Fawconberg. He was the third son of Richard Neville first Earl of Westmoreland, by Joan his wife, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Katharine Swinford. William married Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Fawconberg (who died in 1376), and was summoned to Parliament in right of his wife from 1429 to 1461, when he was created Earl of Kent. He had been made Knight of the Garter in 1439. He died in the third of Edward IV. without male issue. His Earldom of Kent became extinct, and the Barony of Fawconberg fell into abeyance between his three daughters and co-heirs. He was buried in the Priory of Gisborough in Yorkshire.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, November 30th, 1848.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read. The recommendatory testimonial of Charles Bridger, Esq. having hung up the limited time was read, and his election balloted for, when he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, viz.:—

From James Pilbrow, Esq. A New Method of Traction on Railways. London, 8vo.

From the Editor The Athenæum for November.

Dr. Bromet, in a letter to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, dated Rome, 17th March, 1848, stated that he had availed himself of the return of his friend and brother antiquary, the Rev. J. M. Traherne, to send a fac-simile to the Society, of the characters engraved upon the Danish Prim-staff, now in the Kircherian Museum at Rome, comparing it with the Calendar published by Plot, or that by Strutt, which is called a Ploughman's Almanack, because of the relation of the symbols on it to the labours of an Agriculturist. As the Calendar, the fac-simile of which was exhibited, refers only to the Festivals of certain months. Dr. Bromet thought it was probably drawn up for clerical purposes, and may therefore be of a kind never yet commented upon in England. The Staff itself, is formed of beech wood, and, with the exception of a few worm-holes, is in good condition. Its body is a rectangle, about 2 feet long; the larger faces being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the smaller one $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide; its upper end rounded into a handle about six inches long, the other end remaining of a rectangular form. On the two broad faces seven Runic characters occur, which, being repeated 52 times, evidently denote the days of the week; while twelve of the series, surmounted by small triangles, mark the commencement of each month. From several of these letters, also, springs a line of hieroglyphical characters, referring to the chief festivals of the Romish Church, and to the days of certain Saints of greater notoriety apparently in Denmark than elsewhere; a list of all of which Dr. Bromet has appended to the communication. To what passage, however, in the Lives of many of the Saints, the said hieroglyphics refer, Dr. Bromet felt unable to detail.

G. Dittman, Esq. R.N. exhibited several fragments of Ancient Sculpture collected by him while serving on board H. M. ship Albion, in the Piræus, found by private individuals whilst enlarging their cellars, digging for water, or clearing their wells.

Read the following statement from Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A., in illustration of the brass medal presented to the Society at the last Meeting by Mr. Brooke:—

“It will be recollected by the Fellows of this Society, that Admiral Vernon, who was strongly opposed to the ministry of the day, vaunted in the House of Commons that Porto Bello might be easily taken, and he professed his conviction that he could reduce it with six ships only. The ministry, not unwilling to remove to a distance a noisy, rough, and troublesome opponent, gave him a command in the West Indies, and afforded him an opportunity of accomplishing the achievement he had under-

taken. Porto Bello was consequently attacked; and, after a very pusillanimous defence, taken, as promised, with six ships only. Vernon, as a strenuous opposer of the ministers, was made the idol of a party; and this success, which was magnified very far beyond its merits, was the means of raising him still higher in estimation amongst the people. Addresses from both Houses of Parliament were made upon the occasion, and party spirit stimulated the populace to such exuberant expressions of joy as were almost disgraceful to the nation. Not less than 95 pair of dies were used to supply the demand for medals commemorative of this exploit. They all vary in a greater or less degree from each other; are all of extremely bad workmanship; and could only have been intended for circulation amongst the populace, who were elated with the victory. That hostility to the government of Sir Robert Walpole had much to do with the inordinate rejoicings upon the capture of Porto Bello is evident from some of these rude medals; for upon the reverse of some that minister appears with a rope round his neck, conducted by a demon towards a pair of very ugly, gaping jaws, and exclaiming, 'Make room for Sir Robert.'

"This conquest was accomplished in Nov. 1739. Vernon was the hero of the people, every extravagant praise was conferred upon him, and he was returned by two places as their representative in Parliament. Early in the year 1741 preparations were made for effecting the conquest of Carthage, and all arrangements being completed, an armament went forth under the command of Admiral Vernon conveying a considerable land force under the command of General Wentworth. In the middle of March the expedition arrived off Carthage, and operations were commenced without delay, and with every expected success. The castles, forts, and batteries which commanded the water approaches to the town, successively fell into the hands of the troops, and Vernon was so confident of ultimate success, that on the first of April he despatched an express to the Duke of Newcastle with an account of his progress. No sooner had this been received than the Duke himself, and all the people of England, not conceiving it possible that any thing could arrest the career of their hero, gave way to the loudest expressions of exultation, and considered it to have been entirely accomplished, which was little more than commenced. His despatch reached England on the 18th of May, Medals to commemorate the success were immediately struck, and as these were of a most inferior description of workmanship, many were executed in a very short space of time, and not less than seven different ones were struck before the 19th of June, just one month, when another despatch from Admiral Vernon announced the failure of the expedition and the withdrawal of the armament. Some of these medals state the exact date of Vernon's despatch the ominous first of April; and the progress of assertion in the legends of the medals is somewhat amusing. In the first, dated 1740-1, in referring to events previous to 25 March, we have Vernon 'Viewing the town of Carthage.' Then comes the assertion, corresponding with Vernon's despatch, that 'The forts of Carthage were destroyed 1741.' Then follow medals dated 1 April 1741, announcing that he 'took Carthage,' or 'conquered Carthage;' and as a corroboration, Don Blas, the Spanish admiral, is represented on his knees surrendering his sword to his conquerors. It is true that the admiral's ship was taken, but he was not on board, and therefore escaped capture.

"I send herewith twelve medals upon this expected conquest, and a button, as an additional proof of the frantic laudation conferred upon this blustering Admiral.

ADMIRAL VERNON VIEWING THE TOWN OF CARTHAGENA . 1740 : 1.

THE FORTS OF CARTHAGENA DESTROYD BY ADM.VERNON 1741.

ADMIRAL VERNON VIEWING THE TOWN OF CARTHAGENA.

HE DESTROYD THE FORTS OF CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741.

ADMIRAL VERNON THE PRESERVER OF HIS COUNTRY

TOOK CARTHAGENA 1741.

THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD BY ADMIRAL VERNON.

AD.VERNON GEN^l OGLE TOOK CARTHAGENA BY SEA AND LAND Ap^l 1 . 1741f.

ADM^l VERNON AND S^r CHALONER OGLE—WE LOOK FOR DON BLASS.

TOOK CARTHAGENA April 1741.

I CAME I SAW I CONQUERED—CARTHEGENA

NONE MORE READY NONE MORE BRAVE April 1741 . DON BLASS in a boat.

The Author therefore concludes, that such being the kind of station we should expect to find, and the existence of which, according to analogy and general observation, we have some right to assume, it will be the object of his dissertation to inquire, 1stly, Whether this post, the original London, may not be determinately fixed on a part of the present city; 2dly, Whether the form and limits of the first inclosure cannot even now be discovered. He then enters into a detail of certain peculiarities in the neighbourhood of Cannon Street and East Cheap, between Walbrook on the west, and for some way beyond London Bridge on the east; the whole having a manifest relation to the course of the river. It is suggested with some confidence, that Cannon Street and East Cheap are to London that which a High Street is to other Roman towns of a quadrilateral design; and it was under this impression that the present inquiry began.

A portion of this first branch of the inquiry having been read, the remainder was postponed to the next Meeting.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1848-9.

No. 16.

Thursday, December 14th, 1848.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the preceding Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned to the donors:—

By the Government of Holland . . . *Ægyptische Monumenten*, 10^e Livraison. folio.

By Charles Sandys, Esq. F.S.A. . . A Letter to Messrs. Kingsford. 8vo. 1848.
The Memorial of the Lay Clerks at Canterbury. 8vo. 1848.

By the Dean of Hereford . . . Statement of the Condition, &c. of Hereford Cathedral. 8vo. 1848.

The conclusion of Mr. Arthur Taylor's first letter to Sir Henry Ellis, with a portion of a second Letter of Inquiry as to the original Site of Roman London, were read.

In the first letter, having adverted to some of the characteristics which would mark a first settlement on the Banks of the Thames, Mr. Taylor ventured upon the following conclusions:—

1st. That the station *Londinium* was on the north side of the river, and on the high ground east of the Wall-brook.

2d. That it had two successive inclosures; the first, that of a Castellum or Camp, the latter, which encompassed the Roman city, being the lately existing wall of London.

3d. That the Camp, though not at first, yet afterwards, was defended by a wall and gates.

And it was suggested, as matter of further inquiry, that some indications of the form and limits of the first station might possibly be found in this part of the city.

These conclusions, it appears, in several particulars, have been since confirmed by the remarks of Mr. Tite, prefixed to a Catalogue of the Antiquities found in rebuilding the Royal Exchange, to which at the time Mr. Taylor wrote, he had no access.

What might probably have been the exact circuit of the first Roman settlement was next considered, together with a notice of London Stone. The precise character of this singular monument, Mr. Taylor observes, has never been established by indubitable marks; yet, by common consent, it has always passed for a Roman milliary stone; and if its stand-

ing in the line of the Watling Street be taken in confirmation of this opinion, the existence of such a stone must confirm our views with regard to the street in which it is placed. We are told that London Stone, like the Pillar of Augustus in the Roman Forum, was a central or radiating point from which the distances were measured on the several roads in every direction. Dr. Gale quotes Camden to this effect; and they rely on what was in Camden's time the common belief of the learned as to the Roman Pillar, the use of which has never been brought in question. The slightest hint from the author of the *Britannia* may well be valued by those who indite histories of London; but his opinion in this case, though founded on the best knowledge of his age, is retailed by modern writers with a profound disregard of all more recent authorities, and of the discoveries of later times. At the end of the seventeenth century this subject was fully investigated and discussed by Lucas Holstenius and Fabretti; and their conclusions, adopted by Ryckius and Pitiscus, led to the now general opinion that the *Milliarium Aureum* had a different use from that once ascribed to it; that it was, in fact, a tabular index of roads and not a mile-stone; and that the miles at Rome were measured not from the Forum but from the ancient Gates of the City. By no analogy, therefore, is London Stone a central point for the purpose above described; and for any purpose it was central only in relation to the Roman City in its full development under the later Roman Emperors. In connexion with the first inclosure, its use as a milliary stone is hardly apparent; but, if it were really such, a position near one of the gates, and at the beginning of a line of road, would seem to be that which the supposition requires. The point selected by Mr. Taylor for the western limit of the presumed original settlement would not be inconsistent with this allocation.

Mr. Taylor's next inquiry is whether London, at any time, had a wall on its river front; the consideration of which introduced a notice of the ancient mansion of Cold Harbour as originally a watch-tower connected with the line of wall.

Here the reading of this part of the second Letter ended; the remaining portion being reserved till the next Meeting.

Thursday, December 21st, 1848.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed; after which, John Whichcord, Esq. junior, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

William Richard Drake, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society a privately engraved Portrait of the present Lord Dacre, executed from a Daguerreotype in Mr. Drake's possession: for which the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

R. Barlow Gardiner, Esq. exhibited by the hands of Sir Charles Young a Drawing of a fine Specimen of Medieval Pottery, found at Ashford in Kent.

Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. exhibited an ancient Fibula formed in the shape of the letter S, found at Malton in Yorkshire in 1844 upon the old Roman Street between Norton and Sutton. It was accompanied by a drawn Plan of the Roman Military Station at Malton.

Charles Havill, Esq. exhibited to the Society a small flat Bronze Figure of an Eagle, together with a Brass Ring, also bearing an engraving of an eagle, both found at Silchester.

The Rev. William Grant exhibited Rubbings from several Monumental Brasses preserved in Churches in Kent, viz.—

Of Sir Roger de Horwood and Bona his Lady, from Minster in the Isle of Sheppey, 1380.

Of John Strete, rector of Upper Hardres near Canterbury, 1405.

Of Jane Keriell, at Ash near Canterbury.

Of John Redbourn, Vicar of Faversham 1531, and

Of Thomas Stoughton, of Ash near Sandwich, from St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, 1591.

A short note from Sir Henry Ellis to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. was read, announcing the discovery a few days ago, near Southwell in Nottinghamshire, of a Roman Pig of Lead, bearing the following inscription in relief upon the upper part :—

C . IVL . PROT . ARIT . LVT . EX . ARG.

The weight of the pig, 184 pounds.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the closing portion of Mr. Arthur Taylor's second letter to Sir Henry Ellis, on the Original Site of Roman London. It commences with the remark that some of his deductions as to the original Station Londinium, its two successive inclosures, and the subsequent additions of walls and gates, have been partly confirmed by local observations. The discovery of Roman sepulchral remains on the site of the Royal Exchange shewed that the ground on the north of Lombard Street was a place of burial. This, he observes, can only be assigned to the first period of the history of the settlement, and proves that it could not have reached beyond that street. The sewerage excavations at Tower Royal, and Little St. Thomas Apostle, discovered the channel of the Wallbrook to be 248 feet wide, the banks being covered with rank grass and weeds. Of the origin of ward divisions nothing appears to be known. The institution of parishes, in the province of Canterbury, is referred to the middle or latter end of the seventh century, and they probably were instituted in London at the same period. The antiquity of the parishes of the metropolis is indicated in the names of their churches, dedicated to their several saints; those of St. Clement and St. Martin are usually associated with foundations of the earliest date, and belong to the British, as well as the Saxon Church; while those of St. Leonard, St. Lawrence, St. Dionis, and St. Benet, bespeak also an early foundation. In the same district are likewise the names of Botolph, Dunstan, Edmund the King, and Swithun, all of which must be Saxon foundations. The erection of parishes is placed by Spelman at about 673, or 227 years from the abandonment of Britain by the Romans. This is a period which separates the works of the Empire from the institutions of Saxon Christianity, and from civil and

social arrangements never since disturbed. The successive burnings of London in 982, in 1087, and in 1135 probably obliterated Roman remains not destroyed in the renovation of the city by Alfred the Great in 886. In the seventh or eighth century there might still remain, in the condition of the ground, or the enduring qualities of Roman work, what would sensibly affect the shape and alignment of property, and consequently the limits ascribed to parish churches of this date.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications. The Treasurer then gave notice from the chair, that, on account of the Christmas Holidays, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening the 11th of January.

Thursday, January 11th, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed, and the following presents were announced :—

By the Council of the Camden Society	The Visitation of the County of Huntingdon. 4to. London, 1849.
By Dr. Kitto, F.S.A.	The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. V.
By the Agricultural Society	Their Journal. Vol. IX. Pt. II.
By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1849.
By Dr. C. T. Beke, F.S.A.	Mémoire Justificatif, etc. des Pères Pierre Paez et Jérôme Labo, Missionnaires en Abyssinie.
By J. Henry Parker, Esq.	Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the County of York. Pt. II.
By the same	Journal of the Archæological Association. Nos. 13—19.
By the Editor	The Athenæum. Pt. 252. December, 1848.
By George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder. Vol. VI. Pt. XII.

Arthur Taylor, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a conjectural Sketch of the surmised extent of the earliest Roman London, drawn out upon an engraved plan of London and Southwark, taken immediately before the erection of New London Bridge; intended for the illustration of his Memoir recently read to the Society.

Thomas Dorning Hibbert, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, exhibited an autograph signature of John Bradshaw, who sat in judgment at the Trial of King Charles the First, affixed to a receipt for 50*l*.

Major Ker McDonald, F.S.A. exhibited—1. A Hebrew Manuscript, stated to be of the 13th century, containing prayers for every day in the year, with a portion of the Pentateuch, accompanied with Rabbinical Commentaries; brought from Venice. 2. An ancient Silver Ring, of large size, found near Hastings, purporting, by several inscriptions upon it, to have belonged to Richard Earl of Cornwall, the brother of King Henry the Third; but the modern form of some of the letters, to the eye of many of the Members, rendered the appropriation doubtful. 3. A Silver Chain of oriental manufacture, which Major McDonald himself found, a few years ago, in the Island of Inchkenneth, one of the Hebrides belonging to his father, Colonel McDonald. Major McDonald

stated that, at the time of its discovery, he found with it a large assemblage of coins of the Saxon period, principally of Edgar, Ethelred, Sihtric King of Dublin, and various unknown foreign coins, together with three large silver rings or armillæ, resembling oriental bangles.

A letter from Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director, dated 11th January 1849, to Sir Henry Ellis, was read, in explanation of some casual observations made by him at the last Meeting upon the name of Cold Harbour:—

“ From a conversation which I had yesterday with a worthy Fellow of our Society, it seems that the very few words which I dropped at the last Meeting respecting Coal Harbour being confounded with the singular term Cold Harbour were misunderstood, and as a positive engagement will preclude my being at the apartments this evening, I forward you a Note on the subject.

“ My object in speaking, was not at all to comment upon Mr. Arthur Taylor's dissertation on ancient London, or to dispute that the particular place he mentions was so called from its destination, in days of yore, to the landing and wharfage of coals. I merely dissented from the opinion, so strongly expressed in the meeting, as to *all* the sites thus designated having been coal-deposits; and also from the assertion that *cold* was a colloquial corruption of *coal*, as well as that which declared *harbour* to be in allusion to a *port* in the early ages of London. The first of these terms cannot be drawn from *kohle*, *carbo*, it perpetually occurring as a prefix to many localities close upon Roman roads without reference to fuel—as *cold-blow*, *cold-broche*, *cold-camp*, *cold-comfort*, *cold-end*, *cold-ford*, &c.; the second seems at first sight to be of Saxon derivation, from *hereberga*, a host-watch on a hill, *statio militaris*. From this, says Johnson, came our old word *harborough*, lodging; and from this usage of it, which obtained among the Germans also, the sense of it as an inn was adopted into several languages, as *auberge* by the French, *albergo* by the Italians, and *herberg* by the Dutch. Hence *cold harbour* has been thought to mean any dwelling in an exposed situation: but, from the great variety of sites on which these names are found, I cannot think that bleakness of situation is the whole cause of the designation.

“ The curious epithet in question is of a far wider application than is usually imagined, for the known and recorded instances in England amount to several hundreds; many of these are in valleys, and of ready access on the banks of rivers, though there are others close to bold escarpments on the summits of inland eminences. As specimens of the first class, those in the marshes near Kingston-upon-Hull, and in the valley of the Thames, may be instanced; while the sites at Wrotham, in Kent—Leith Hill, in Surrey—Trowbridge, in Wiltshire—and Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, illustrate the second. And thus near London, we have a *Cold Harbour* on the high ground above New Cross, at Deptford, and a *Cold-Blow* farm on the flats below it; and I think there are two or three others in that vicinity. A noted manor at Camberwell has been successively *Cold-herbergh*, *Cold-abbey*, and *Cold-harbour*; and there is another equally noted two miles north of Ware, in Hertfordshire. At Woolwich, a place by the Roman road is thus designated; and a well-known house on the north bank of the river, opposite to Erith, has immemorially been *Cold Harbour*. Sometimes the so-called spot is on the margin of the water; but even there it may only mark the *trajectus*, or ferry, as that on the turn of the great Ikenild Street, near *Venta Belgarum*, between Wherewell Woods and the Winchester Downs.

“ Now it is not a little remarkable, that, though these places are found recurring along the line of the Chilterns, the Cotswolds, and other ridges, yet they predominate on or near the old Roman roads, sometimes where there is a rise in the ground, and often in the very angle where a turn in the direction becomes necessary, not only in the occasional and forced deviations of the main *viaria*, but also in those which were made for forming *diverticulæ*, or cross communications. May not these ascents and winding turns therefore have been named after the significant tortuosities of the *coluber*? To be sure the word *flexus* was used by the old geographers, and that in question is nearly confined to Great Britain; but it may strengthen so obvious a suggestion to mention, that I well remember a trackway among the Gallura mountains, in Sardinia, having been called *Colivri*. And our own Calleva, the capital of the Atrebatæ, by the allowable inversion of *b* and *v* almost *coluber*,

marks a *diverticulum* where no fewer than four Roman roads form a junction. But in throwing out this notion, or rather reviving it, for I have somewhere met the idea before, I am aware of the perils and delusions of etymology, and that a mere literal or phonetic resemblance in words is no real evidence of similarity of origin; nor can any derivation be safely treated unless it can be at least *probably* traced to its source. The shade of *probability* is in favour of the conjecture; but it certainly is against it, though not conclusively so, that the expression is not met with in the Peutinger Map, or in the Itinerary of Antoninus. Nor does Domesday Book approach it nearer than Colebei, Collebere, Colebi, and Collabera.

"Having been lately on a visit at Bury Hill, near Dorking, my friend Mr. Barclay described an adjacent spot where many Roman and other relics had been found; and it presents to the eye a well-defined camp. The site of this station is near a *Cold Harbour* on the opposite eminences of Box Hill, at a decided *diverticulum* of the old military causeway called Stane-street, which is traceable through the country at a much lower level. The term Bury or Berry is also exceedingly prevalent, there being three principal ones in Surrey, besides many others, of which one may be cited near Andover, one close to Mansfield, and that at Bicester. Now *herberga* was a hill-watch, whence *berga*, *burgh*, *bury*, may have been metaphorically used for watch-towers and stations on hills natural or artificial: thus Burgh Castle, on the brow of an elevated plateau in Suffolk, may be cited as one of the finest relics of Roman fortification in the kingdom. The terms before us are sometimes juxta-posed: thus there is a place called *Cold Harbour* four miles below Swindon, near the turn which leads to the village of Broad Blunsdon, in the immediate vicinity of which is an ancient camp called "Bury" Blunsdon. But there is no end of both designations, and they seem to admit of very semblable interpretation: yet even if we admit to call cold from *kalda*—harbour from *hepeberga*—and bury from *buryg*—there is still a plausible claim for the Colubrine derivative on the ground of priority. At all events, it is palpably manifest that the coal-paradox is utterly inadmissible.*

"But, having once stepped over the hot ashes of conjecture, a wide field is presented to the imagination. Although the Romans and Anglo-Romans may possibly have used the term *coluber* as we now apply the word *serpentine* to designate a peculiar deviation, I am inclined, for more reasons than I need now state, to think that a popular prevalence of the name, even then, would be only a mere vestige of the once almost universal Ophite worship, the accurate history of which still continues to be a desideratum in Archæology. The theory may be vague and disputable; but that this idolatry is of the highest antiquity, is proved by its being alluded to in the earlier Holy Scriptures; and it is known to have prevailed among the Chaldees, the Persians, and the Egyptians, as emblematic of the Sun, and Time, and Eternity. From the Orientals it descended to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans, among whom it became a type of Victory, Prosperity, and Health: and the Latin damsel who offered food to a serpent which he declined partaking of, was branded as unchaste, and underwent the ban of society. Time, however, wrought changes, and the serpent lost its divinity; but, though the actual system of worship fell off, the type and *prestige* remained, inasmuch that the emblem appears constantly both in arts and letters. Thus Tristan, the amiable Sieur de St. Amand, indignant on finding the reptile figured so frequently on the reverses of Imperial coins and medals, sagely imputes the practice to the time when the Devil had established his empire over men's minds, and artfully biassed them in a blind adoration of the demoniac serpent,—'Et persuada aux Gentils qu'il estoit le Génie de Félicité, de Santé, Salut, et de Victoire, qui appellerent en suite ces démons detestables.'

"Under such views, I cannot but think that the term '*Cold Harbour*,' and the prevalence of its English application, merit a fuller consideration than they have yet received."

* Nearly 60 years ago, one *Nugatufus* asked, in the Gentleman's Magazine, the meaning of the term Cold-Harbour? Some time afterwards, July 4th, 1793, he was answered by *Viator A.*, who informed him of a small post-town in Suabia, called *Kalte Herberge*, the literal translation of which being *Cold Inn*, he considered that the inference was evident.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions, and to Captain Smyth for his communication.

The Secretary then read the first portion of "A Description of the Field of the Battle of Towton, with Remarks upon the old Historical Accounts of it, by Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. communicated in a letter to the President, and accompanied by a small drawn Plan of the Field, explanatory of the several localities referred to.

The battle was fought on Palm Sunday, the 29th March, 1461, and terminating in the defeat of the Lancastrians, established Edward IV. in his first possession of the throne of England. The place where it was fought, Mr. Brooke says, is found without the least difficulty; indeed, if there were no other mode of ascertaining it, the old chroniclers and annalists mention the locality with sufficient precision. They inform us that it took place near Towton, partly in the township of Towton, and partly in that of Saxton, and between Towton and Saxton; and, as the distance between the two villages so called is only one mile and a-half, it defines the exact locality clearly enough. The battle has been called by various names, such as the battle of "Towton," of "Saxton," "Palm-Sunday Field," "Sherburn," and in the act of attainder of the 1st of Edward IVth "Saxton Field," and "Towton Field." Mr. Brooke begins his account with a minute description of the district in which the battle was fought, pointing out the spot near which Lord Clifford is supposed to have met his death the day before the fight. He then gives from observation what he considers to have been the probable positions of the two armies; placing the Lancastrians to the southward of the village of Towton, the village itself being about a quarter of a mile in their rear: their line inclining a trifle from the north-eastward to the south-westward. The Yorkists' left wing he places opposite the right of the Lancastrians on the south side of a meadow and valley, with their centre and right extending across ground now consisting of inclosed fields to the eastward. A farmer who rents a large extent of land upon the field pointed out to him the spot where Lord Dacre was slain; the present tradition exactly corresponding with that recorded by Dunham Whitaker in his *Loidis and Elmete*, who states that when Glover made his Visitation of Yorkshire in 1583, he was told that Lord Dacre was shot by a boy out of a bur-tree, and that the place was called the North Acre; whereupon the country people had this rhyme—

"The Lord Dacre
Was slain in North Acre."

The bur-tree, still in the provincial dialect called the aubury-tree, appears to have been the elder-tree. The North Acre, now known as Nor-acre Field, appears to have been the spot where the fight raged most fiercely, and became subsequently the largest place for the interment of the dead. Numbers of the slain are supposed to have been interred in Saxton church-yard, in a trench or pit on the north side of the church, where in making a vault, a few years ago, quantities of bones were exposed to view, about four feet below the surface. Mr. Brooke combats the opinion of Dr. Whitaker, that the field of battle

was scarcely more than a mile long ; and that the line of the army could scarcely exceed 3000 men. From a comparison of the old accounts Mr. Brooke states the Lancastrians to have mustered 60,000 men, and the Yorkists 48,660. The number of the slain, he says, is given by the chroniclers as 36,776. This number, however, he thinks most probably included not only all who fell on both sides in the battle, but all who were slain in the pursuit, or were drowned in the river Cock ; and also all who fell in the engagements of Ferry-bridge and Dintingdale on the day before. He then details the names of the principal persons slain ; closing this part of his Memoir with the notice of several particulars in which an inspection of the field of battle corroborates the older historical accounts.

The reading of the remainder of this communication was postponed to the next Meeting.

Thursday, January 18th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

George Milner, Esq. of Hull, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, and presented to the Society's Museum, two Shields of Arms, and an Armed Figure, fragments of sepulchral brasses, apparently of the XVth century, purchased by him, some years since, of a person who stated them to have been dredged from the bed of the river Thames. The armed figure was remarkable, as having the badge or device of an open crown placed on the left shoulder : his hands are in the usual attitude of prayer, and his feet rest on a lion *couchant regardant*.

Charles R. Weld, Esq. presented to the Society the Matrix of the Seal of William Lord Fauconberge, Earl of Kent, recently exhibited by him at a previous Meeting.

Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. exhibited a Roman Fibula of remarkable form, but was unable to give any particulars of its discovery.

A Letter from George R. Corner, Esq. F.S.A. was read, accompanying the exhibition of Three Deeds ; not, he observes, on account of their antiquity, but thinking that they may be of some interest from their connection "with an old Antiquary of some celebrity in his day, high Elias Ashmole :"—

"The first deed is dated 14th July, 1682 (34th Charles II.), and is a conveyance from Robert Siderfin of the Middle Temple, Gentleman, brother and heir of Thomas Siderfin, late of the Middle Temple, Esq. deceased, to Elias Ashmole of the Middle Temple, Esq. of a moiety of a messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate at South Lambeth, in the county of Surrey.

"The other deeds are dated 25th and 26th of June 1686 (2nd James II.), being a lease and release for effecting a post-nuptial settlement by Ashmole on his third wife, Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Dugdale. It comprises a tenement and garden, with an orchard adjoining, containing one acre ; and a close of land, with a barn or stable thereon, containing two acres and a half, called Smith's Close. Also a close of land called Forty-pence, containing one acre ; four acres of land lying in South

Lambeth Field ; a close of land, containing two acres and a half, called **Part of Five Acres** ; **Thorp Close**, containing nine acres ;—all in **South Lambeth**.

"The trustees of this settlement are **Sir John Dugdale** of the **City of Coventry**, **Kt.** and **William Thursby** of the **Middle Temple**, **Esq.** All the deeds are executed by **Elias Ashmole**, and bear his signature in a good and legible but rather quaint hand. It will be remembered that he lived during the latter part of his life at **South Lambeth**, in the house of the **Tradescants**, the last of whom gave **Ashmole** a deed of gift of the property."

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions and presents. The Secretary then proceeded to read the remainder of **Mr. Brooke's** communication descriptive of the **Field of the Battle of Towton**.

Having referred to the probable movements of the **Yorkists** on the two days immediately preceding the battle, **Mr. Brooke** continues to comment on the statements of our older historians as to smaller circumstances, some of which he thinks exaggerated, particularly as to the arrows shot at each other by the rival parties, and the influence which the exhaustion of the quivers of the **Lancastrians**, had upon the result of the battle. **Mr. Brooke** next criticizes the policy of the **Lancastrians**, with a superior force, standing on the defensive instead of being the attacking party. "They did not even," he says, "as far as we are informed, attempt to support **Lord Clifford** at **Ferry-bridge**, or to succour him at **Dintindale**, where he was slain and his forces defeated, and nearly all destroyed."—"It is, however," he adds, "very probable that the action at **Dintindale** was soon over; and if so, the **Lancastrians** may not have had sufficient time to have sent succour to **Lord Clifford**." **Mr. Brooke**, in this part of his **Memoir**, refers to the village of **Saxton**, where a great number of the slain were interred in a large trench or pit on the north of and close to the church. "The last time," he says, "that their bones were exposed to view was in **June (1848)**, when making a vault for the interment of a son of **John Kendall, Esq.** of **Towton Hall**. The trench clearly runs from east to west, since about twelve years ago a vault was made nearer to the east than that of **Mr. Kendall**; and the workmen found a similar deposit of bones about four feet below the surface, so that there can be no doubt that the bones of hundreds of men were buried in a continuous trench in that part of the churchyard."

Mr. Brooke next describes the tomb of **Lord Dacre**, which he considers very like the engraving of it given by **Dr. Whitaker**, who has, however, placed it in his inscription in **Towton** instead of **Saxton Church**. Some of the leaders, supposed to be **Yorkists**, he adds, were interred in the church; and within the recollection of **Mr. Kendall**, some slabs, with black-letter inscriptions, were in existence there, which were said to have covered their remains. Several curious crosses, **Mr. Brooke** says, have been cut on the stones which formed the ancient tower of **Saxton Church**, evidently carved in memory of some of the slain who were buried there, and which have been carefully preserved, although the tower itself has been rebuilt. He gives two versions of the inscription on **Lord Dacre's** tomb, one as taken by **Drake** in **1736**; the other, supposed to be more correct, taken by **Dr. Whitaker**. From the mention of **King Henry the Sixth** in it, he surmises that the tomb was not

erected till after the death of Edward the Fourth. Drake, he says, mentions, that many years ago, this tomb was violently wrenched open (for it had been strongly cramped together with iron), in order to inter beneath it a Mr. Gascoyne, when the remains of Dacre's body were found in a standing posture; but a fragment of the slab, and a material part of the inscription, were *then* broken off. The author concludes his Memoir with an extract from the third part of Shakespeare's Henry the Sixth, descriptive of one or two of the more cruel scenes of the battle of Towton.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for Mr. Brooke's communication, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, January 25th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

A "Report of a Speech of King James I. in the Star Chamber, and the Charge to the Judges previous to their setting out on their Circuits, 20th June 1616, taken at the time by Edward Wakeman, Esq. of the Middle Temple," 8vo. (privately printed), was presented by Thomas Wakeman, Esq. of Graig, near Monmouth, for which the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

A Communication from John Adey Repton, Esq. was read, preceded by a Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, in which Mr. Repton remarks, that it is now thirty-seven years since he had the honour of communicating a paper to the Society of Antiquaries, containing "Some Remarks to assist in ascertaining the Dates of Buildings;" a subject at that time of little interest to the generality of members, though one which always appeared to him of importance. The great change which has taken place of late years in the feeling of the public on all subjects of ecclesiastical architecture, leading, as he trusts it will, to a more correct taste in buildings hereafter dedicated to the service of God, will, Mr. Repton hopes, plead his excuse for again laying before the Society some observations, which, at the time they were made, might boast some little portion of originality, but which is now no longer the case.

It is a common error, Mr. Repton observes, with those who have not entered into the subject of the architecture of this country, to pronounce the dates of buildings from the form of the arches only; but a minute attention to the ornaments and details of buildings will enable us to perceive how little reliance can be placed on this commonly-received standard.

It is generally supposed, that all round-headed arches (whether elliptical or semicircular) were erected during the time of the Saxons or Normans, *i. e.* from before the Conquest to about the reign of Stephen. It is also generally supposed, that in the first appearance of pointed arches they were of a very sharp pitch, and that by degrees they became more and more flat. These may be considered as general observations, and in many cases are true; but it remains to shew that this is not always to be depended upon. The semicircular (as well as the elliptical) arch commonly prevailed to the reign of Henry II. and is less

frequent from that period to Henry III. when it appears to have ceased entirely; but it does not follow that all semicircular arches are to be attributed to those reigns, for a few may occasionally be found as late as the 14th, the 15th, and the 16th century. Mr. Repton refers to instances of this late construction in the Cathedral and in St. Nicholas's Church in Gloucester, at the West-bere in Norfolk, in a door at Withyham Church in Sussex, at Knapton Church in Norfolk, and in the Gothic screen in the south transept of Norwich Cathedral.

It is generally supposed that the next form is that of the pointed arches of a high pitch, considerably sharper than the equilateral triangle, these being considered as early specimens of Gothic arches introduced about the middle of the 12th century; but these sharp-pointed arches may be found as late as the time of Henry VII. as in Bell Harry's steeple at Canterbury, the porch at North-Leech church, Gloucestershire, the tracery in the windows of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, &c.

The next form of arches (the proportion of which is much admired) is that of an equilateral triangle, generally reckoned of about the date of Edward III., and it is supposed that arches became flatter and flatter afterwards, *i. e.* the two centres were brought nearer to each other, being within the aperture of the arch; but arches more or less than the equilateral triangle may be found as early as the years 1150, and 1200, and so late as 1500, of which examples are not uncommon.

The flat arches, chiefly struck from two centres beneath the spring of the arch, may be found as early as Henry III. if not earlier, as at St. Mary Overy's in Southwark. The same may be found from 1270 to 1350, as in Norwich Cathedral, &c., and as late as the end of the 15th century at Magdalen College, Oxford, &c., but these were not often used, except at the back of doors and dark passages, and especially in castles, or under bridges, where they are little seen.

The next specimens are those struck from four centres, and are commonly asserted to be of the dates from Henry IV. to the 17th century, but they may be found at an earlier period, as in the nine altars at Durham dedicated to Henry III., and in the great window of Trinity Chapel at Ely, of the date of Edward II. or III.

The form of the arch alone not being an adequate standard to ascertain its date, Mr. Repton has recourse to other auxiliaries, which may be considered rather as the embellishments of edifices than as forming any part of their strength or construction. To elucidate this subject, he collected several specimens of arch-mouldings, with various capitals of columns, and arranged them according to their respective dates, with specimens of hood-mouldings, string-courses, and of the upper mouldings of the capitals. These he exhibited in illustration of his paper in two drawings; one, from fig. 1 to 32, containing sections of the several mouldings and string-courses suited to his remarks; the other supplying specimens of capitals of columns arranged chronologically from the Conquest to the reign of Henry VIII., shewing the different forms at different periods. These were accompanied by further explanatory remarks in details.

Mr. Repton concluded his remarks by observing that those nice distinctions by which dates may be ascertained may also be extended to

other details of buildings, particularly the forms of windows and their tracery, the shape of pinnacles, and even the pedestals of niches, beginning with the massive square pedestals of the 13th century, as at Wells and Salisbury Cathedrals, and proceeding by degrees to the light octagon pedestals of the 16th century.

With regard to the pinnacles, the earliest specimens seem to be those where the spires are plain and only ornamented at the top by a bunch of leaves. The pinnacles about the time of Edward II. and III. were ornamented with crockets, but much crowded together, and the gables at the bottom of the spires much pointed and overloaded; but towards the 15th and 16th centuries, the crockets of the pinnacles become more detached, and the gables of the double-ogee shape. The favourite pinnacles or turrets which began to prevail in the reign of Henry VI. and continued to that of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, are those with domes, of which several fine specimens may be found in the kingdom, as in the choir of Winchester Cathedral, and more particularly in King's College Chapel Cambridge, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Hampton Court, &c., but these domes did not supersede the straight pinnacles, which continued to as late as Henry VIII.

A Letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, was read, accompanying the exhibition from C. R. Smith, Esq. of an impression from a seal in the possession of G. C. Rawlence, Esq. affording an example of the very common practice in the middle ages of inserting an antique intaglio in a rim or border of metal, and inscribing the latter with a legend. The legend of the seal is curious, namely VERBA SALVTIS AVE, bearing no reference to the subject of the Intaglio, which represents the two Nemeses, each holding a cornucopia, and joining hands over the figure of a griffin. Above are two minute heads, face to face. The same subject, Mr. Akerman observes, is treated in a precisely similar manner on a cornelian in his own possession, which, however, being more clearly, though almost as rudely, engraved, shews that the griffin has his right paw on a wheel. The whole group, he says, denotes that these stones may be safely referred to Smyrna in the declining days of Rome. Mr. Akerman's cornelian was brought from that city, where it was found some years since. The Nemeses are often figured on the coins of Smyrna. Pausanias says that these dreaded divinities appeared to Alexander the Great in a dream, and commanded him to build the city; and on a large medallion of Smyrna, struck in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, that hero is represented asleep under a tree with the two Nemeses standing near him.

William Richard Drake, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Deed of the date of 1400, bearing a seal, the matrix of which appears to have been formed in a similar manner to that just exhibited by Mr. C. Roach Smith, namely, by the insertion of an antique intaglio within a rim of metal, on which is the legend, IE SVY SEL PRIVE E LEL (i. e. *I am the seal private and loyal.*) The subject of the intaglio is a male figure naked, except the pallium, regarding a human head which he holds in his left hand. The intaglio itself, judging from analogy, was presumed by Mr. Akerman to be of a date not later than the time of Hadrian.

Bernard Smith, Esq. exhibited a Dagger dredged from the bed of the Thames, stated to have been found thrust in a human skull.

A Letter was then read from G. Steinman Steinman, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, giving a description of a Drawing preserved in the Public Library at Bruges, of the Monument of the Princess Gunilda, daughter of Canute, King of England and Denmark, apparently made between the years 1698 and 1707, a memoir upon which, by the late Mr. Beltz, was printed in the 25th volume of the *Archæologia*. The reading of the Epitaph, as preserved at the back of this drawing, is stated by Mr. Steinman to differ in one or two readings both from Mr. Beltz's copy, and from that previously given by Sanderus in his *Flandria Illustrata*.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 1st, 1849.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The recommendatory testimonial of Col. William Bolden Dundas, C.B. Superintendent of the Ordnance Department of Woolwich, having hung up the limited time, was read, and his Election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned.

From the Geographical Society	The 18th Volume of their Journal.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq.	The Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1849.
From S. C. Hall, Esq.	The Art-Union Journal for 1848.
From Geo. Godwin, junr. Esq.	The Builder, vol. VII. Pt. I.

Robert Wheatley Lumley, Esq. exhibited to the Society, by the hands of the President, two Celts, found with numerous others about ten years since upon a farm belonging to William St. Quintin, Esq. of Scampton Hall in the East Riding of Yorkshire, not far from the spot where Harold is recorded to have defeated his brother Tosti in the year 1066. The battle is supposed to have occurred at a place called Staneford, on the river Derwent, where relics of arms and armour have been often found.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small circular Boss of silver finely engraved in high relief, which has been long in his family, and by them spoken of as the work of Benvenuto Cellini. He also exhibited two enamelled Miniatures, one described as Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.; the other, Queen Catharine of Braganza. On the back of the latter is written "Jean Petitot the King Charles 2. servant," and on the front of the picture the letter P. in gold.

Mr. J. Barnett, a student in the School of Design, Somerset House, exhibited two sketches taken at Aberbrothwick Abbey in Forfarshire, Scotland. One represents an Angel, in a kneeling posture, a cross above the head, surrounded by a nimbus; carved in oak; the dimensions of the drawing about half the size of the original. The other

sketch represented the trunk of a statue, executed in a blueish sandstone, believed to represent St. Thomas à Becket, the patron saint of the Abbey. The former of these drawings was accompanied by a note from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, who considered the figure of the angel to represent Gabriel offering salutation to the Virgin. His chief remark, however, related to the peculiar feature which characterizes the nimbus around the angel's head, which, deviating from the well-known prototype, is depicted as an object altogether earthly, as a circular plate or disc studded with rivets, and in the centre a triplicated cross. The arch under which the figure is placed may, at first sight, appear to indicate that this carving should be referred to the period of the *renaissance*: but, on closer inspection, it will be perceived that it is taken from some Norman model, and not from a classical example. The work may probably be assigned to the latter half of the fifteenth century.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a coloured drawing made by F.S. Baigent, Esq. from a mural painting, a representation of the Legend of St. Christopher, recently discovered upon the south-west wall of St. Lawrence church at Winchester, now destroyed. This is the only copy of it which was taken; and the gigantic "bearer of Christ" is seen carrying the child Jesus upon his shoulders through the waters, which, by the dolphin among other fishes, is shewn to be the sea.

A Letter was read from John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer, to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, accompanying the transcript of a document which he had found whilst turning over the portfolio of an intelligent friend, relating to no other as he apprehended than to John Leyland or Leland, the *Antiquarius Regius* to King Henry the Eighth, applying to an event, unrecorded by his biographers, namely, his Imprisonment in the King's Bench. It bears date on the 19th of January, but in what year is uncertain, excepting that it must have been anterior to the fall of Wolsey. It is in the form of a petitionary letter to the Cardinal, and is thus indorsed by the Cardinal himself, whose hand-writing is easily recognised: "A renewyng of an Information maad to the Kings Counsell by John Leyland, upon treason commytted, &c." The following is the letter:—

"To the most reverent Father in God, Lord Legate, Cardynall and Chauncelor off England.

"Pleasyth your nobyll Grace (you mongest other most weyghtest and urgentest besynes for the commyn welth of thys most nobyll realme of England, wheryn your Grace ys contynually occupied) to call to remembrance where your faythfull and dayly orator John Leyland, now beyng prisoner in the Kynges bench, off late was before your Grace and other nobyll lordys assystent unto your Hyghnes off the Kynges secret Cowpsell, and shewyd (as he was bownd) certeyn grevous poyntes off great treason commytted by a Knyght now yn England, namyd to your Grace at that tyme, and redy dayly to be shewyd, that hath dyrected lettres and men to Rychard Delapole in to Fraunce, and reternyd dyvers lettres from the same Rychard, for perturbance off the pease of thys most noblest realme, and agenst our most drade Soverayne Lord the Kyng, whych lettres and scales, as well of the said Knight as of the sayd Rychard Delapole, be in the handes of the messynger off the sayd Knyght, whych messinger ys now abydyng in Cawnterbury, whose name yowr orator specyfide unto yowr Grace, and ys redy so to do at soche tyme as shall please your Grace to commaund yowr orator to be brought before your Hyghnes, wyth the names of

dyvers other (not of the porest) that be counsailors of the same, and hynders the matter that yt comys not to the lyght before your Grace, as yt was appoynted that the sayd messynger wyth the lettres shold be send for by the Kynges commandment and yours, and browght forth before thys tyme. Wherefore your faythfull orator (perceyving the crafty coloryng and hydyng off the sayd matter from your Grace, to put your Hyghnes eftsonys in remembraunce, whos study and contynuall labour norysabyth pease betwixt all crysten realmes) thys rudely wrytyth unto your Grace, and desyeryth the same, for the love of Allmyghty God, to be good and gracious Lord unto your sayd power orator, that he may come to hys lyberty, as yt was promysyd. Thus I do not otherwyse specify by wrytyng for lake of sure messynger, but yff yt please your nobyll Grace to have me before you, I shall shew your Grace more largely and specifye the names, yf yt please your Grace, and shew the persons. Thys Allmyghty God long contynew your nobyll estate to the comfort off thys nobyll realme. Frome the Kynges bench yn Suthwark, the xith day off Januarye.

"Your humble, faythful, and dayly orator,
"JOHN LEYLAND."

Being unacquainted with Leland's actual hand-writing, Mr. Collier in the latter part of his communication, conceiving that many specimens of it exist, especially among the manuscripts at Oxford used by Hearne, as well as in the British Museum, and other places, thinks a comparison might shew whether the above Letter were really by the great antiquary or by some member of his family. His father's name was also John, and, as in 1529 the son must have been comparatively a young man, it is not at all impossible that Wolsey's correspondent was the father.

The Secretary then proceeded to read a transcript of the "Inventories of the personal properties of Leticia Countess of Leicester and of the Dowager Countess of Leicester, of Essex House, taken in January and February, 1635." Communicated from the original Roll, with Notes, by J. O. Halliwell, Esq. F.S.A. to the Council of the British Archæological Association, and by them obligingly communicated to the Society of Antiquaries: the vellum Roll from which it is transcribed being in the possession of John Henry Hearne, Esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight. Mr. Halliwell remarks, that such a document of household goods may become interesting to a later age in more ways than one. "It may retain notices of obsolete words, which, by their context or position, are frequently more readily explained than when they occur in narrative or essay. It may reveal the harder features of domestic economy, and occasionally illustrate costume, manners, and customs. And, lastly, it may be interesting as a memorial of a celebrated character or family." And he further adds—"In a philological point of view more especially the value of relics of this kind is unquestionable; and it were to be wished that a large number were collected and published. At present very few have been printed entire, and those are not the most interesting that might have been selected. In fact, the only systematic attempt in this direction was made by Mr. J. G. Nichols, a few years since, by the publication of the "Unton Inventories," with the addition of a glossarial index: but several inventories of a far more interesting character are preserved in most of our public libraries; and I would suggest to some one who has leisure for the task the propriety of forming a collection of them. It would constitute, in spite of unavoidable repetition in the articles particularised, a very valuable addition to our stock of antiquarian materials."

The "true and perfecte" Inventory of the goods of Lady Leticia is exceedingly detailed and methodical, having been "taken and prized" by four gentlemen specially appointed for that purpose. It commences with the "moneyes, cccclxxxix^{li}. xiiij^s. x^d;" and then follows a list of wearing apparel in the wardrobe in custody of Clement Baldwyn, wherein a *tuffity* night-gown is mentioned, which Mr. Halliwell explains as a taffity left with a nap on it, like velvet. The articles in the "chamber beyond Lady Arbellaes lodginge" are next enumerated; then the jewells; and the plate in the "clossett, the pantrey," and that belonging to the kitchen. This is followed by the chattels in the Lady Arbellaes chamber; in that of the "Lady Countesse;" in a trunk next the canopy; in the "sweete-meate clossett;" in the "gentlewomen's chamber;" in the "drawinge chamber;" in the "best chamber;" in the "red bed-chamber;" in the Lady Gerrald's chamber; in the hall; in the parlour; and in the "Chapelein's chamber."

This portion having been read, the remainder was postponed to the next Meeting of the Society: and thanks were severally directed to be returned for the exhibitions and communications.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1849.

No. 17.

Thursday, February 8th, 1849.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The President proposed for election into the Society the Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who being a Peer of the realm, was entitled to an immediate ballot; whereupon, the ballot having been taken, His Grace was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society. The recommendatory testimonial of Robert William Mylne, Esq. having hung up the limited time was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned:—

From Mr. F. Somner Merryweather	Bibliomania in the Middle Ages. 12mo.
From the Secretary of State for the Home Department.	Monumenta Historica Britannica. Fol. Vol. I.
From John Whichcord, jun. Esq.	Observations on the Sanitary Condition of Maidstone. 8vo.
From the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal. No. XVI.
From the Editor	The Athenæum. Pt. 253.
From Charles Roach Smith, Esq.	Casts in Plaster of an armilla in bronze, and a stone axe-head, found in Derbyshire.

Thomas Windus, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited various specimens of chased works of art—in gold, silver, and ivory—belonging to himself and some of his friends, to which the several dates of 1530, 1620, 1640, and 1660 were assigned; that of 1530 was a pax, which, from the cognizance stamp, he considered to be an undoubted work of Benvenuto Cellini. He accompanied them with a descriptive letter addressed to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director; and a detailed catalogue of the several specimens was placed on the table.

The Reverend Edward Wilton, of West Lavington, near Devizes, exhibited the drawing of a Copper Shield or Badge found near that place. It was accompanied by the following letter from Thomas William King, Esq. York Herald, addressed to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. dated Herald's College, 8th February, 1849:—

"I have examined the copper shield found in the locality of Market Lavington,

which our mutual friend Wilton communicated to you. It is certainly a very curious heraldic relic of antiquity.

"The arms of England differenced with a label of three points, each charged with fleurs-de-lis, were borne by Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, second son of King Henry III. and brother of Edward I. as appears by his seal given in Sandford.

"Thomas Earl of Lancaster, second son of Edmund, also bore his father's coat and label; but on one of his seals the label has five points. He was beheaded at Pontefract, 15th Edw. II. 1321. An original impression of his seal, containing the Arms of England with a label of three points, each charged with as many fleurs-de-lis, still remains attached to a deed in this college dated in 1320. A similar seal was also appended to the famous letter of the Barons to Pope Boniface VIII. 29 Edw. I. 1300, of which seal there is a drawing amongst Vincent's Collections, also in the Library of the Heralds' College. Henry Earl of Lancaster, his brother, second son of Edmund Crouchback, used a bend over the arms of England.

"Henry Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry just mentioned, bore the arms with the label of fleurs-de-lis as his uncle and grandfather had done. He was created Duke of Lancaster by Edward III. in 1353, and died in 1361.

"Edmund Crouchback, his son Thomas, both Earls of Lancaster, and Henry Duke of Lancaster, seem to have been the only members of the royal house of Plantagenet who bore the label charged with fleurs-de-lis over the arms of England. I need not observe that the arms of France were not quartered with those of England by any of the princes of the house of Plantagenet, till by Edward III. and his descendants.

"To whomsoever the copper shield, the immediate subject of these remarks, belonged, it possesses a peculiarity of which I never previously saw but one general instance. It will be observed that each file or point of the label contains only *two* fleurs-de-lis, and not *three*, the usual number when more than one charge occurs. The same remarkable deviation from what appears to have been a general practice happens in three royal shields in the roof of the magnificent church at Yarmouth in Norfolk, in which the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, are differenced with a label of three points each charged with *two* ermine spots—those of his brother Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, with a label, each point of which is charged with *two* torteauxes—and a shield containing the arms of the famous John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, having a label of five points, the first three charged with *two* ermine spots, and the remaining two with *two* fleurs-de-lis.

"In submitting these curious facts to the consideration of the Society, I cannot offer any reason to account for them. With reference to the arms in Yarmouth Church I could only briefly allude to the singularity of those labels in a paper which I had the honour to lay before the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society; but the occurrence of the same peculiarity in the case of this shield as a coincidence would suggest that something more than mere irregularity from the general rule may be inferred; the seals, or drawings from them, of the princes whom I have mentioned universally representing the points of their respective labels with the ordinary number of *three* charges upon each point."

Sir Henry Ellis communicated to the Society the transcript of a Letter preserved among the Harleian MSS. No. 4903, fol. 398, from Queen Elizabeth to Sir William Pelham, Knt. Lord Justice of Ireland, blaming him for negligence in its government, and warning him hereafter to look better to his dealings, and provide for the safety of the good subjects of that realm :—

"Right trustie and welbeloved, we greette you well. As of late we did wright to you somewhat plainlie how we misliked some things there in the government, and namelie that we could not heare of the diminution of the great numbers of soldiers there in paye, the same being so great as never had bene there continued in so great a number since the beginning of our reigne, nor yet in any tyme of mannes memorie before, wherof we thinck you will have dewe regarde. So now, having newlie understande from our towne of Cork of the overrunning and spoyling of a great parte of our countreis in Monster, and speciallie of the spoiling, sacking, and burning of our towne of Yowghall by the Earle of Desmond and his adherents (imedi-

atlye after you had published him a traytor, and that there was no resistance made
 against him), we cannot but enter into a great mislikyng of this maner of govern-
 ment, that having so great numbers in pay within that realme, the saide should be
 first so sodenlye proclaymed a traytor without notice geven to us before therof, and,
 before convenient forces were in readines to prosecute him, provoked to enter into
 hostilitie and to joyne himself with his brethern the former traytor as he hathe done,
 and as you and every man of understanding ought to have looked for at his hands,
 and yet none order left (as experience dothe shewe) how to have withstande him.
 But, as we heare, yourself went awaye out of the province into Connaught and
 caried Sr Nicholas Malbye also awaye with you; and, thoughte you did advertise us
 that you had committed the prosecution of the rebells to our cousin the Earle of
 Ormond, yet as we were enformed by Captayne Fenton, whom you sent to us at your
 departure from Monster, the said Earle was forced to come to Waterford, and so to
 Kilkenny, to make provisions for that service; whereby the countrey where the
 rebells remayned in their force was left without any principall person to direct
 anye servise, either to prosecute or to make heade against them, and to defend our
 good subjects; and herby, to our greatest dishonor that ever happened unto us in
 that realme, a principall porte and walled towne (we meane our good towne of
 Youghall) was sacked and burned; the people all slayne or carried awaye by the
 rebells as captives; and what farther outrage is followed by this comfort of the
 rebells and discomfort of our good subjects, having no succor nor countenance
 given them, we know not, but rather we have cause to doute bothe of more dishonor
 and losse of our good subjects, yea of the alienating of many of them from their
 duties to occasion them to adjoyne themselves to the rebells; and therefore we can-
 not but imparte this our evell taking of the matter being so negligentlie left by you,
 which cannot be as we thinck excused by your so sudden departure, except the
 fault may be laide to the Earle of Ormond for his departure also thence; which if it
 be true that he was not furnished for the charge, and that you did knowe bothe
 therof and also of his going to Waterford and Kilkenny, then he is excusable and
 you to blame to leave the countrey and to take awaye also Sir Nicholas Malbye,
 speciallye considering you had so freshlie and sodenlye, when you had not forces
 there readie to prosecute him, proclaymed him traytor, knowing therewith the
 greatnes of the forces which his brethern had in readines. Wherefore we will and
 charge you with all spede to employe yourselfe to make some amends for this
 matter, and, considering the great numbers you have in paye within that realme, we
 thinck it moost to purpose that all the forces which may be spared from other places
 be sent into Monster to prosecute that action against the rebells, and that there be
 twoe severall forces and armies appointed, wherof one to be under the charge of the
 Earle of Ormond, and a second under yourselfe; or, if you cannot be spared from
 any other greater purpose of service, then under some other principall person, able to
 conduct suche a force as shalbe needfull, and so by meanes of those twoe severall
 forces to pursue the rebells from place to place, who otherwise being but followed by
 one company alone, shall have commoditie by flyeng from wood to woode, or from
 strengthe to strengthe, to escape and drawe out the warre at soche lengths as may
 be more daungerous, besides the charge, then is to be thought of; speciallye if the
 rebells by wyning of tyme this wynter shall rest unvanquished untill the springe,
 and so our charges to continue unprofitable to us and profitable onelye to captaines
 and men of warre. And therefore all is to be done that maye be to prosecute them
 in soche sorte as they may be nowe this winter tyme vanquished. And because we
 think it meete if yourself shall goe into Monster for this service, that our Englishe
 pale towards Ulster be garded from any daunger may come by Tyrrough Lenough, if
 he shall have mynde in your absence to offende those parts, we think it good that you
 doe consult with our cosen the Earle of Kildare, and counsellor, and others the
 nobilitie there, and committ the charge of the defence of our frontiers to him the
 said Earle, and others to be joynd with him, leaving also some numbers of our
 garrison and footemen in service there, and taking order to put in readines all other
 our forces of our countreis in our Englishe pale to serve for these purposes onelye
 for defence therof, whilst you shalbe absent with our forces in Monster. And never-
 thelesse you shall doe well by all other good meanes of treatie to procure Tyrrough
 Lenough to live quietlie without geving him any just cause to attempt any forcible
 act uppon our good subjects. The lyke order we wishe you shall take for the stayng
 of the countreys of Len and Offalye, and soche other countreis of the Irishe uppon

the borders that in your absence might offend our pale, or whilst these rebels in Monster shalbe prosequuted, that the same may be defended and garded as shalbe meete. And to conclude, we cannot but greatlie mislyke that we nor our counsell here have hearde from you since your departure from Monster, nor yet from our counsell att Dublyn since the coming away of our chauncellor there. Geven under our signet, at our manor of Grenwich, the 8th daye of December, 1579."

The Secretary then read a Memoir by Edward Foss, Esq. F.S.A. on the Justices of Trailbaston, a species of itinerant judges, whose office continued in this country from the 33rd Edward I. A.D. 1305, to the 16th Richard the Second, when the commissions appointing such justices were discontinued. An endeavour to discover the real meaning of the title of Trailbaston was the main object of Mr. Foss's inquiry. In the Annals of Worcester, under the year 1305, it is said that "*hoc anno Justiciarii Domini Regis, qui vocantur Trail-baston, primo itinerauerunt.*" Thomas Trivet, in his Annals (page 404), says that this name was given to them by the people—"ab hominibus popularibus vocati sunt de *Traylebastoun*;" adding "*quod sonat Trahe-baculum.*" Holinshed translates this last expression, "which signifieth *traile* or draw the staff;" and Jacob, in his Law Dictionary, professing to quote from Holinshed, calls this staff "the staff of justice." Thus, out of Trivet's simple statement of a fact, "an hypothesis is framed for which his words give no authority, namely, that these justices were so styled from trailing the staff of justice." The author then traces the name, and the early practice of its office, in Mr. Wright's "Political Songs of England," (published by the Camden Society), and especially instances an extract from Peter Langtoft's Chronicle :

"Respouns ount fet au reys gentz de been voyllance,
Coment parmy la tere fet est grant grevaunce
Par comune contekours, ke sunt par fiaunce
Obligez ensemble à une purviaunce;
Traylbastouns sunt nomez de cel retenaunce,
En fayres et marchez se proferent fere convenaunce,
Pur treys souz ou iii. ou pur la valiaunce,
Batre un prodomme ke unk fist nosaunce
A cors Cristiene, par nuli temoygnaunce."*

Mr. Wright's edition of a contemporary expression of hatred to the institution, "The Outlaw's Song of Traile-baston," is then quoted; "except the King himself, may he have God's curse whoever first granted such a commission." After speaking of the two cruel justices, an angry verse follows, which is thus rendered by Mr. Lockhart:

"I'll teach them well this noble game of Trail-baston to know;
On every chine I'd stamp the same, and every nape also;
On every inch in all their frame I'd make my cudgel go;
To lop their tongues I'd think no shame, nor yet their lips to sew."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

* Mr. Wright translates this passage thus:—"People of good will have made answer to the King,—how a great grievance is made in the land—by common squabblers, who are by oath—obliged together to a purveyance;—this company are called Trailebastons,—they offer to make conventions at fairs and markets,—for three or four shillings, or merely to shew their courage,—to beat a good man, who never did hurt—to any Christian body, by the testimony of no one."

Thursday, February 15th, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The usual period for auditing the accounts of the Society being now near at hand, the President announced that he had nominated as Auditors on this occasion,—Lord Redesdale; Sir Fortunatus Dwaris; Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq.; and Beriah Botfield, Esq.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

By Dawson Turner, Esq. . . .	"Thirteen Letters of Isaac Newton." 8vo. 1849.
By Robert H. O. Byrne, Esq.	The Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland. Part I. Bedfordshire. Part II. Berkshire.
By Robert Phipps Dodd, Esq.	"Birth and Worth," 12mo. 1849.
By John Gough Nichols, Esq.	The Topographer and Genealogist, Part XI.
By — Chalmers, Esq.	The Ancient sculptured Monuments of the County of Angus. Folio.

Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Head of a Battle-Axe of bronze, found at Heathfield, in Sussex, in 1848, within the area of that locality which in 1066 formed the memorable field of Hastings. From the place where it was found, the impression might naturally be expected to arise that it was a relic of that great event; but Mr. Porrett, in a short note which accompanied the exhibition, admitted that the form of this weapon did not exactly correspond with that of the battle-axes which appear in the hands of several combatants, and even of Harold himself, in the Bayeux Tapestry. The axe in question was of a square form, analogous to the instruments which go by the name of celts; it has been recently purchased by the Board of Ordnance for the Armoury at the Tower. A drawing of this battle-axe, by Mr. Charles Corner, made for the occasion, was presented to the Society.

The Reverend John Montgomery Traherne, F.S.A. exhibited a bronze Spear-head discovered in Coed-mawr, St. Fagan's, Glamorganshire, in August, 1847, in cutting the South Wales Railway. Several bronze celts were found near the same spot.

John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited the original of John Leyland's Letter, the copy of which was laid before the Society at their Meeting on the 1st instant, and recorded in their Minutes.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated, from one of the Cottonian manuscripts, a transcript of the Letter of displeasure which Queen Elizabeth wrote to her favourite Essex, from Nonesuch, 17th September, 1599, in consequence of his failure to fulfil his promises to her to carry on the war in Ireland against Tir-Oen. Her heaviest complaint against the Earl in this letter related to the conference which, as Lord Deputy, he had held with the rebel alone at the Ford of Balla-Clinch; Essex even neglecting to acquaint her with what passed on either side :—

"ELIZABETH R.—Right trustie and right welbeloved cousin and counsellor, we greet you well. By the letters and jorvall which we have receaved from you, we see a quicke end made of a slowe proceedinge for anie thinge which our forces shall undertake in those quarters which you pretended to visite. And therefore doubt not but before this time you have ended the charge of the last two thowsand which

we yealded for other purposes, and of the three hundred horse onely destined for Ulster services. It remaineth therefore that we return you somewhat of our conceits upon this late accident of your interview with the rebels. We never doubted but that Tyrone, whosoever he saw anie force approche, ether himselfe, or anie of his principall partisans, wold instantly offer a parley, specially with our supreme gouvernor of that kingdome, having often don it to those who had but subalterne authority; alwayes seeking these cessations with like wordes, like protestations, and upon such contingents, as we gather these will prove by your advertisement of his purpose to goe consult with Odonnell. Herein we must confesse to you that we are doubtfull least the successe wilbe suteable with your owne opinion heretofore, when the same rebels heald like coorse with others that preceeded you. And therefore, to come to some aunswere for the present, it appeareth to us by your jorvall, that you and the traitor spake together halfe an houre alone, and without anie bodies hearinge; wherein, though we that truste you with our kingdome are farre from mistrusting you with a traitor, yet, both for comelines, example, and for your owne discharge, we mervaile you wolde eary it no better; especially when you have seamed in all things since your arrivall to be so precise to have good testimony for your actions, as whensoever there was anie thinge to be done to which our commandement tyed you, it seamed sufficient warrant for you if your fellowe-councillors allowed better of other wayes, though your own reason caryed you to have pursued our directions against their opinions, to whose conduct, if we had meant that Irelande (after all the calamities in which they have wrapped it) should still have been abandoned (to whose courses never any could take more exceptions then yourself), then was it very superfluous to have sent over such a personage as you are, who had decyphered so well the errors of their proceedings, being still at hande with us and of our secretest councill as it had been one good rule for you amongst others in moste things to have varied from their resolutions, especially when you had our opinion and your owne to boote. Furthermore, we cannot but muse that you shoulde recite that circumstance of his beinge sometime uncovered, as if that were much in a rebell when our person is so represented, or that you can thinke that ever anie parlee (as you call it) was upon lesse termes of inequality then this when you came to him; and he kept the depth of the brooke between him and you, in which sorte he proceeded not with other of our ministers, for he came over to them, so as never coulde anie man observe greater forme of greatenes then he hath done, nor more to our dishonour, that a traitor must be so farre from submission as he must first have a cessation granted, because he may have time to advise whether he shoulde goe further or no with us. And thus much for the forme; for you have dealt so sparingly with us in the substance, by advertiseing us onely at first of the halfe howres conference alone, but not what passed on ether side, by letting us also knowe you sent commissioners without shewing what they had in charge; as we cannot tell but by divination what to thinke may be the issue of this proceedinge; onely this we are sure of (for we see it in effect), that you have prospered so ill for us by your warfare as we cannot but be very jealous least you shoulde be as well overtaken by the treatie, for either they did not ill that had the like meetinges before you, or you have don ill to keepe them companie in their errors, for no actions can more resemble others that have been before condemned, then these proceedinges of yours at this time with the rebels. For you must consider that as we sent you into Irelande an extraordinary person, with an army exceeding anie that ever was payde there by anie prince for so longe time out of this realme, and that you ever supposed that we were forced to all this by the weake proceedinges even in this point of the treatise and pacification, so if this parlee shall not produce such a conclusion as this intollerable charge may receive present and large abatement, then hath the managinge of our forces not onely proved dishonourable and wastefull, but that which followeth is like to prove perilous and contemptible. Consider then what is like to be the end and what wilbe fitte to builde on. To trust this traitor upon oath is to trust a divell upon his religion. To trust him upon pledges, is a meare illusorye, for what piety is there among them that can tye them to rule of honestie for it selfe, who are onely bound to their owne sensualities, and respect onely private utility. And therefore whatsoever order you shall take with him of laying aside of armes, banishinge of strangers, recognition of superiority to us, or renouncinge of rule over our vrisghes, promising restitution of spoyles, disclaiming from Onealeshippe, or ani other such like conditions, which were tollerable before he was in his overgrown pride by his owne

successes against our power, which of former times was terrible to him; yet, unless he yielded to have garrisons planted in his own country to master him, to deliver Oncales sonnes, whereof the detaining is most dishonourable, and to come over to us personally here, we shall doubt you do but piece up a hollow peace; and so the end prove worse then the beginning. And therefore, as we well approve your own voluntary profession (wherein you assure us that you will conclude nothing till you have advertised us and heard our pleasure), so do we absolutely command you to continue and performe that resolution. Allowing well that you hear him what he proffers, draw him as high as you can, and advertise us what conditions you would advise us to afford him, and what he is like to receive; yet not to passe your word for his pardon; nor make any absolute contract for his conditions, till you do particularly advertise us by writing and receive our pleasure hereafter for your further warrant and authority in that behalf. For whatsoever we do ought to be well wayed in such a time when the world will suspect that we are glad of any thing out of weakness, or apt to pardon him out of mistrust of our power to take due revenge on him; considering that all which now is yielded to on our parts succedeth his victories and our disasters. In our letters of the fourteenth of this month to you and that council we have written those things that are fittest for them to answer and understand; and therefore we will expect what they can say to all the partes of that letter, with which our pleasure is that they be fully acquainted, as well for your discharge another time if you vary from their opinions (when we direct otherwise), as also because we would be glad to receive their answers as well as yours. Given under our signet at Nonsuch, the seventeenth day of September, 1599, in the forty-first year of our reign.

“To our right trustie and right welbeloved
cousin and councillor the Earle of Essex,
our Lieutenant and Governor Generall of
our realme of Irelande.”

It need hardly be added, that this letter led to the Earl of Essex's abandonment of Ireland.

A Letter was next read from Hyde Clarke, Esq. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, in comment upon the 15th Chapter of the First, and on a portion of the 9th Chapter of the Fifth Book of Bede's Ecclesiastical History; in illustration of the peopling of England by the Angles, consequent upon the invitation from the Britons to Vortigern and his followers; connecting them with the Varini or Varinghi as a kindred tribe, who subsequently settled in Slavonia. In illustrating the early migrations of the northern hordes, and more particularly as connected with the invasion of this country by Hengist and Horsa, Mr. Clarke endeavours to shew that the History of the English, as a people, is still to be written.

The Secretary next read a short letter from Samuel Shepherd, Esq. F.S.A. in reference to Mr. Foss's paper read at the last Meeting, upon the Appointment of the Judges of Trail-baston, by King Edward I. referring as an illustration of the trail-baston to various passages in the Bible, particularly in the 30th Chapter of Isaiah, wherein mention is made of the *grounded-staff*. Bishop Lowth, in a note upon this, says—“No one has been able to make any tolerable sense of grounded-staff;” and he proposes to read it the “staff of correction,” which is supported by two ancient manuscripts. Mr. Shepherd, however, thinks it may be identified with the “trail-baston.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, February 22nd, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. Notice was given a second time from the Chair, that the usual period for auditing the Accounts of the Society approaching, the President had nominated as Auditors for the Accounts of the last year, Lord Redesdale, Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. and Beriah Botfield, Esq.

The following Minute communicated to the Society from the Council was read—

“ At a Council of the Society held at Somerset Place, on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1849, at 3 p. m. the President announced to the Council that, in compliance with what he understood to be the wish of many Members, he would propose, if such should be the opinion of the Council, that for the future an Address from the Chair should be delivered at the Anniversary, recapitulating the principal occurrences of the past year.

“ This proposition having met with the most hearty concurrence of the Council, it was resolved accordingly.”

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

By the Author The History of Civilisation. By William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq. M.P., F.R.S., 2 vols. 8vo. 1846.

By the Author Origines Hibernicæ, or a Brief Inquiry into the Source of Irish Christianity. By Nescio. Private impression. 8vo. Dublin, 1849.

Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq. presented to the Society's Museum an Effigy and a Plate in brass to the Memory of Margaret, wife of Sir John Erneley, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, daughter of Edward Dawtrey, Esq. who died the 18th of August, 1518: found in the Thames. The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

William Richard Drake, Esq. by permission of Colonel Reid, M.P., exhibited an ancient embossed Shield of middle-age work, of the *cinquéceto* period.

Sir Henry Ellis laid before the Society an Impression from the Matrix of a Seal, recently picked up in Norfolk, which had been communicated to him by Dawson Turner, Esq. of Great Yarmouth. It is of oval form, the centre filled by the figure of an abbot, beneath a gothic canopy, mitred, bearing a crozier in his left hand, his right hand uplifted in the act of benediction. A small full-length figure represented in a niche below. The inscription round, *SI. OFICII. P. OR. LINCOLII. ORDINIS. S. C. I. AVGVSTI.*—i. e. *Sigillum Officii Prioris Lincolnii Ordinis Sancti Augustini.* It was the seal of the Augustin Friars of Lincoln. This house is mentioned in Pope Nicholas's Taxation, A.D. 1291. From a patent of the 43d of Edw. III. it appears that the house or mansion of these friars was then enlarged. The site, after the Dissolution, was granted to John Bellow and John Broxholm. Leland, in his Itinerary, mentions the ruins.

A Letter was read from George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, dated Eltham, 19th February, 1849, accom-

panying the Description of a Monument placed over the Grave of Eric Menved and Queen Ingeborg of Denmark, in the church at Ringsted, in the Island of Zeeland, translated by his friend Mr. Alfred Hansen, from Professor Werlauff's Memoir in the "Antiquariske Annaler," published at Copenhagen in 1821. Eric VIII. named Eric Menved, and his Queen Ingeborg, both died in 1319. This monument is stated to be the earliest memorial known for a Danish king bearing an inscription: it consists of a mass of stone work two feet high above the floor, and is surmounted by a slab of black marble, on which is a thick brass plate, bearing the engraven images of King Eric Menved and his royal consort, of the natural size, with elaborate accompaniments.

The Secretary then concluded the reading of the Inventories of the Countess of Leicester's Property at Essex House, in 1635, with Notes by J. O. Halliwell, Esq. communicated to the Society by the Council of the British Archaeological Association.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, March 1st, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed: and, the following presents being received, thanks for them were ordered to be returned, viz:—

From John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. The Gentleman's Magazine for March.
From George Godwin, Esq. Jun. . The Builder. Vol. VII. Pt. II.

A Letter from John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, was read, citing examples of the Crown Badge, as represented upon the sepulchral brass lately given to the Society's Museum by Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq, and referring particularly to a brass in the church of St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, as recorded by Gregory King, in his Visitation of that county in 1684, for Thomas Lynde, yeoman of the Crown. Mr. Bruce shewed the occurrence of the same badge in no less than five other known English brasses, still, however, leaving it in doubt whether the badge in question was specifically that of a yeoman of the Crown, or generally that of a servant of the Sovereign.

Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. exhibited to the Society a drawing of a thin Strip of Bronze, sixteen inches in length, and one in breadth, which, from its still retaining a spiral form, was presumed to have been twisted round a wooden staff or sceptre. On this bronze a number of rude figures of animals were represented, intermixed with characters or letters, such as are seen upon some of the Anglo-Saxon sceattas engraved by Ruding. It was found among other antiquities, heretofore exhibited to the Society, on Farley Heath, in Surrey, in the summer of 1848. Mr. Nightingale also exhibited a Bronze Celt found by himself in the same neighbourhood at a later period of the year. Mr. Akerman accompanied this exhibition with a short note, suggesting that the slip of bronze had formed the ornament of the staff of an ecclesiastic, and was probably

of the date of the seventh or eighth century; founding this belief on the analogy between some of the figures on the scroll, and those on some gold coins found on Bagshot Heath some years since, and described as well as figured in the Numismatic Chronicle.

The Secretary then read a Letter from Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. addressed to Viscount Mahon, the President, and accompanied by two drawings and the exhibition of two bosses of a brooch, a bronze fibula, two silver buckles, and a ring. Mr. Croker called his lordship's attention to certain facts, shewing a cause for the popular belief in the existence of the mermaid as depicted by heralds; and stated that, it was upon a chain of circumstantial evidence collected from accounts of recent antiquarian discoveries that he ventured to base what might fairly be termed his speculation, that the mermaid of the College of Arms was identical with a Danish or Northern sailor of the tenth or eleventh century.

The facts were these, that in the latter part of April, and the beginning of May, 1839, some ancient burial places were explored near Pier-o-wall, in Orkney, when five human skeletons were discovered, accompanied by fragments of armour, weapons, ornaments (among which two, found near or little below the head of each, resembled large mussel shells), fibulæ, combs, and miscellaneous articles. Eighteen months after these discoveries at Pier-o-wall, that is, in November, 1840, a human skeleton, accompanied with weapons, ornaments, &c. was found interred on the sea-shore in the vicinity of Larne, in the county of Antrim, and in January, 1841, Mr. J. Huband Smith communicated the particulars of this discovery to the Royal Irish Academy, in the Proceedings of which body the spear, sword, fibula, and a comb which had been found were figured. A comparison of the two latter with the specimens found at Pier-o-wall, left no doubt in Mr. Croker's mind as to the correct attribution of both the Orkney and Irish interments to the same people, at least to people using the same fashions. Of four fragments of bone found at Larne, Mr. Smith said that three of them were portions of a comb, the back of which was slightly but not untastefully carved on both sides.

This communication to the Royal Irish Academy did not come under Mr. Croker's notice until 1845, when the coincidence of a comb or combs and fibulæ of the same character with the remains of iron weapons deposited with skeletons in the Orkneys and in the north of Ireland induced him to make further inquiries, particularly respecting the ornaments described as resembling two large mussel shells. On the 31st of March, 1846, he received through the kindness of Mr. Anderson, the present member for the Orkneys and Shetland, a pair of these ornaments, a fibula and a comb, from the Pier-o-wall interments, drawings of which accompanied the present communication. These ornaments were of copper or brass; each had seven projecting points, to the convex surface of which small stones, or pieces of glass, had evidently been affixed. Within the concave side of each there was a bow or bar of iron; and, from the situation in which they had been found, there could be no question as to their having formed part of the fastening for a cloak or mantle.

Having mentioned one or two other similar remains found in the Isle

of Sangay, in the west of Scotland, Mr. Croker says, "Imperfectly as these antiquarian discoveries have been described, there is nevertheless sufficient to establish that interments of a similar character have been found near the sea-shore of islands on the north and west of Scotland and on the main land of the north of Ireland." He then details a discovery of ancient remains at Kilmainham, near Dublin, accompanied by some remarks upon them by Mr. Worsaae, of Copenhagen, addressed to the Royal Irish Academy, in which they are considered as of Danish origin—the weapons and ornaments of Norsemen.

"After what has been stated," the author says, "it is to be presumed that no one can doubt the correct appropriation to the northern maritime adventurers of that period" (the tenth or eleventh century), "or their associates, of the interments described as having been found on the shores of the islands of Scotland and the north coast of Ireland. Let imagination supply the picture of these bold seamen hovering around the coast in their coracles or hide-boats. And is the popular imagination of a comparatively ignorant people, who crossed their rivers in canoes hollowed out of logs of wood, taxed too much when beholding an unknown sea-creature fearlessly moving along a stormy shore, braving its wild waves or triumphantly careering through its breakers, and guiding almost magically, with a slight double-bladed or rather disced oar, a frail but secure bark or shell, in believing that the part not submerged was a mirror? especially when the hand unemployed in navigation was occupied, while going through the surf, in the adjustment of the hair." And next Mr. Croker says, "May it not be fairly presumed that the tail-like appearance of the stern of these northern hide-boats resembled that of the present ordinary Norwegian skiff, which must have been the primitive contrivance for steering or guiding the coracle by means of an oar when tide and wind were not in its favour." "Thus I think," he adds, "the incongruous combination of a fish's tail and a semi-human form, with a pair of hands occupied by a mirror and comb, can be fairly explained. But why, it may be asked, should these fierce northern pirates be transformed into mermaids? Why should they not be considered as mermen? Their jewelled breasts, or the clasps of their cloaks, I humbly conceive, sufficiently account for this vulgar error."

A few subsidiary sentences upon a couple of brooches found by a peasant in the Island of Inniscattery, and on the irruptions of the Danes into that island in the ninth and tenth centuries, formed the conclusion of Mr. Croker's letter.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, March 8th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed: and Robert William Mylne, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From Joseph Burnley Hume, Esq. His Abstract of Statement as Secretary of the Royal Commission of Enquiry upon the Mint. Folio.

From the Central Committee of Their Journal. No. XX. for December, 1848. the Archæological Institute.

A communication from the Treasurer was read, addressed to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, on the Charge of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Service of the English Navy in the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; with a letter and report from Sir John Hawkins to Sir Walter Mildmay, on the subject of the needless expenditure of public money in 1583. The letter and reports were originals.

In the biographies of Sir John Hawkins, Mr. Collier observes, he is called "Treasurer of the Navy," but in the documents in question he speaks of the "Treasurer of Ships," and that may have been his more proper designation, unless there were two distinct offices of nearly similar titles and duties: he does not, however, state that he filled the situation of "Treasurer of Ships," and it is said that he became "Treasurer of the Navy" in 1573, ten years anterior to the date of his letter.

It appears that in 1583 he was busily engaged in making investigations for the reduction of the expense of the navy, and he dates from Chatham on the 14th of March in that year, where it seems he had, as might be expected, met with some obstructions to his inquiries from the officers there employed, and whose emoluments very possibly would be curtailed by a reduction of the national expenditure. For about fifteen months the interested parties had "taken hardiness and courage to oppose themselves against him," but, nevertheless, he had prosecuted his investigations, and by uniting what were called the ordinary and extraordinary services of the navy together, he had managed to produce a saving of more than £3,000 a-year, adding at the same time to the efficiency of the Queen's fleets. Thus, as in not a few more modern instances, the public money was spared, while the service was improved.

The report was inclosed by Sir John Hawkins in a letter to Sir Walter Mildmay, Kt. one of her Majesty's privy "counsell." From this document, it appears that the keeping and maintenance of Her Majesty's ships in harbour cost yearly £5,714. The extraordinary payments for carpentry only, upon an average of five years from 1573 to 1579, cost £3,231.

The Secretary then read the transcript of a letter from John Clerk, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Secretary Cromwell, in behalf of master Claxton, one of his chaplains, who was charged with neglecting to pray for King Henry VIII. his Queen, and the Princess, in the celebration of divine service; probably written about 1536. Communicated by Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, from the original preserved in the Cottonian MS. Cleopatra E. vi. fol. 249.

"Right honorabyll and my syngular good master, Master Secretary. In my moost humbyll and hartyeest maner I recommend me unto yow, in lykewyse thankyng yow, that it lykyd yow to giff soche credite unto my poor letters, for the excuse of

master Carsley in his last preachyng, for the whiche your goodnes I do recoune my-selff moche bownden unto yow, and shall owe yow my servyce therfor while I liff.

“ And beyng in lyke maner constraynyd at this present tyme to wright unto yow in the recommendacion of a chapleyn of myn, the berar heroff, callyd Master Claxton, for whom ye have now sent by your letter, I wyll not desir yow that my letter may be of soche effect totally for his excuse, as it lykyd yow to accept my former letter for the tother man, for I do nott know this mannys matter so well as I dydd the totheris ; but surly, Master Secretary, this man is a mervellouse honest man, and a mervellouse vertuose man, as I know any ; he hath been with me thees four or five yeres myn almoner ; he is a softe man, of small spryte, no medyllar in no matters, all giffyn to stody, except it be when I send him aboute my dioces a preachyng, as I do other my chapleyns, wheryn I have not hard that he hath spokyn any thyng that shold offend any manne, except it be soche as be suspectyd of noughty opynyons, agaynst whom as I understand in myn absens, when I was last at London, he hath spokyn somewhat earnestly, as it is now hyghe tyme, and very necessary that men shold speke, specially in som partis of this diocese.

“ Amongst other, he suspectith oon to be his accusar callyd Champneys, whiche is as fond a felowe, as malicieuse, and as sedicouse a person, as any in this shire ; he is a tenant of myn, and was of laate my servant, and for sedicion and bryges that he had with Syr John Saynclo, and other jentyllmen here in the countre, I was fayn to cast hym of, and synse that tyme he hath gyffyn hymself to idyll and evyll company, and is very farre gone as men thynkyth. This is he of whom I shewyd yow that apon Cristmas Day last past, he came solelymly to the offeryng (I beyng ther present) and kyssyd the stoale in the pristes hand, and turnyd his bakke to the awter, and gaff his offeryng to a beggar whom he hadd causyd there to stond at hand, and to receiff it, unto whom he nevyr gaff halfpenny byfor in his liff, yett he dwellyth withyn three howses of hym.

“ At this and many other lyke his lewd pranks his neyghbors (God be thankid) and many other wonderth and grodgyth ther at also ; how be it, as yett hoppyng styll off amendment, I have not said so moche unto hym, dwellyng within a flyght shott of me, as blakke is his iee, saffyng that I have giffyn hym secrett advertiments by his frendis. *Hec est patientia nostra ut vincamus mundum.* Butt he fearith the more byhynd, and thynkith that ther is moche more of his fondnes provyd then in deed ther is, and doughtles fearyng to be callyd to some reconnyng thynkith to stoppe it by theese meanys ; it weer great pitie he shold so do.

“ Butt to retorne to Master Claxton, whom I understand the said Champneys hath accusyd ; Master Secretary, this poor man (as farre as ever I coud perceiff in hym) is a very honest man, softe, sadde, sobyr, circumspect, and as I said on my faith of soche integrite and perfection in his liffyng, so known in all this countre, and other placeis, where he hath dwelt, as I have not known many better, what reaport somevyr of hym hath ben unto yow maade to the contrary ; eyther ye shall fynd the thyng untrew, and spokyn of malice, or ellys doon apon soche occasions as I dowt nott butt that ye your self wyll alowe the doying ; my trust is therfor that he shall fynd at your hand as he hath deservyd, and so in my moost harty maner I requyre yow that he may.

“ Lykith yow further to understand, that I now perceiff that part of the complaynt maad agaynst Master Claxton is by cause he dyd not in his preachyng exhort the pepull to pray for the Kynges highnes, the Queenis grace, and my lady Prynces, by name ; wheraupon I have examyned as well the said Master Claxton as other whiche hath hard hym there, and also in other placeis ; and by my faith and trewth, by that that I have harde hym preache myself and by that that I heer off other men that hath hard hym also in sondry other placeis, I canne not heer but that he hath doon his part at all tymes right well in that behalff ; saffyng in thoos oon or two tymes when he preachyd at Chiew, wher he saith that in very deed he expressly namyd neyther the Kynges highness neyther the Queenys grace by name, ne noon other whiche he is accusomyd to name.

“ He saith the cause was, for they wer butt grosse and rud pepull unto whom he preachyd, disposid at that tyme to gamyn and passe tyme, and not to tarry long in the church, for it was about shroftyde, and therfor for shortnes of tyme he neyther observyd that cerymony nor other solempnyte ; but, *ex abrupto*, begynnnyng with prayr, thought it sufficient for that audience, for that tyme, shortly and breffly to exhort theym by generall wordis to pray for thoos quykke and dedde for wh...

they wer accustomed to pray, reconnyng that they knew well inowhe without rehearsal whe they werre.

"He saith he hath hard comun preachars at some tymes do in lyke maner in great and solempne audienccis in London. In very deed the place wher he then preachyd is neyther markett town nor yett good village; my poor howshold whiche then lay there in a lityll poor hous of myn takyn away, he coud have ther but a smalle and symple audience.

"Master Secretary, I dare baldly say that ther is no man liffyng prayth moor hartly for the Kynges highnes and his then this poor man doth, as well in his sermons as ellys wher. God giff me no lenger grace to liff then I shall eyther do otherwyse myself or wittingly kepe any about me that shall do otherwise. I dare say that he prayd for theym in his hart, and reconnyd that his audience shold do the same, thowhe it was his chaunce at thoos tymes by som negligence upon the occasion aforesaid nott to expresse their names.

"I have repreffyd hym therfor, and he shewith hymself very sory that it was his chaunce so to do, and hath promysid that he wyll nevyr moor offend in that behalf; and I dare undertake that no more he shall; and thus, Master Secretary, in my moost hartyst maner I shall eftsones requyr yow to be good master unto hym, and that this his labor, travell, charge, of his commyng upe and attendance upon yow, at this present tyme, and my poor displeasure (which he reconnyth hymself, as in deed he hath, for his negligence to have incurryd) may be takyn in satisfaction of som part of his penaunce, deservyd as he hymself doth confesse in this poynt of negligence oonly, but no more but in this poynt of negligence only, as I trust ye your self wyll say when ye shall have examyned hym in the rest.

"It is trowthe that we be all menne, and may erre. If any soche thyng have chaunced in hym, if his offence be not the greattar, for Goddis sake deall yow mercifully with hym, as my trust is that ye wyll, and that nevyr the latter apon myn so earnest a relation, testifyng unto yow his other good qualities, which surly I wold in no wise do if I supposyd theym not trew. Good Master Secretary, speed hym, for on my faith the man is poor, and hath not twenty markes by yere to liff on, and was fayne to make frendis and to borow for his commyng upe, as knowith the Almighty God, who have yow in his blyssyd tuytion. From Wellys the 5th day of Aprill."

"Your beadman,
"Jo: Eps Bat' Welle'.

"To the right honorable and my singular
good master, Master Secretarye."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, March 15th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Most Reverend John Bird, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

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| From the Council of the Camden Society | The Obituary of Richard Smyth, Secondary of the Poultry Compter. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. 4to. Lond. 1849. |
| From W. R. Taylor, Esq. | A Lithographic View of the Roman Tessellated Pavement found at Aldborough. |
| From Thomas Williment, Esq. | A View of the Custom House and Castle of Dover, temp. Eliz. from a drawing in his possession. |

From the Editor . . . Bent's Literary Advertiser for March, 1849.

From George Richard Corner, Esq. Professor Werlauff's Account of the Tomb of King Eric Menvid, and his Queen Ingeborg. 4to. 1815.

Thomas Windus, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two Medallions, one was of the head of a slave in alabaster and verde antique, stated by him to have come from the baths of Nero, at Rome; the other, a bust of Minerva in serpentino antico, stated by Mr. Windus to have been found at Athens.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited various Roman Antiquities recently found in a field near Takeley Church, in Essex; consisting of a glass bottle of a faint green colour, about eight inches high, at present the property of Thomas Cocks, Esq. of Hatfield Broad Oak; a glass basin of similar material; two pateræ of red ware, one bearing the maker's name of *Pontius*; an unbaked urn of blue clay; two cups of the same material; and three copper coins of Vespasian. They were found disposed in a wooden box, about two feet long, and one foot deep, which fell to pieces on exposure to the air. It was secured by a brass hasp and fastening, which Mr. Williams forwarded for exhibition, together with a plan of the disposition of the articles in the box. A bottle, similar in size and material, but square, was found by Lord Maynard whilst searching the Bartlow Hills; and was destroyed about twelve months ago by the fire at his lordship's seat.

John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited drawings of two pieces of Ancient Tapestry in his possession, one in outline, the other coloured, judged from the costume to be about the date of 1500. The figures have the duckbill shoes, which may be found as early as the reign of Henry VII. and which superseded the poularde of from Edward I. to Henry VI.

The Secretary then read a portion of a paper entitled "Observations on the Trial and Death of William Earl of Gowrie, A.D. 1584, and on their connection with the Gowrie Conspiracy, A.D. 1600." By John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. In the portion of the paper now read, the author observed that in King James's narrative of the Gowrie conspiracy of 1600, as well as in Johnston's MS. History of Scotland, adopted as an authority by Mr. Tytler, and in the deposition of Andrew Henderson, and in the letters of the conspirators which came to light in 1609, the cause of their atrocious attempt, put forth by the Gowrie conspirators, was revenge for the death of William Earl of Gowrie.

Mr. Bruce stated that his purpose in the present paper was to inquire what circumstances there were in the death of the Earl of Gowrie which could have kept alive in the minds of his children, for a period of sixteen years, a feeling of hatred and desire of revenge against their sovereign. Mr. Bruce stated that he proposed to illustrate this question by certain papers in the Cottonian library, which he believed had never been printed. But, in order that the precise historical value and bearing of those papers might be clearly understood, it was desirable to preface them with a narrative which should exhibit the political position of the Gowrie family during the life of William Earl of Gowrie.

The portion of the paper now read contained an outline of the chief

incidents in the political life of William Earl of Gowrie, from the murder of David Rizzio, in which he took part, together with his father Patrick Lord Ruthven, to the Raid of Ruthven, for the consummation of which the Earl of Gowrie gave the use of Ruthven Castle. In the course of this part of his paper, the author disputed the accuracy of the picture story derived by Mr. Tytler from Johnston's manuscript history; and also showed that the old fable, revived by Prince Alexander Labanoff, that Rizzio was murdered in the actual presence of Queen Mary, although probably asserted by the Queen herself, was contradicted by Lord Ruthven's narrative of the murder, and by all the other contemporary evidence.

The continuation of Mr. Bruce's observations was reserved for the next Meeting.

Thursday, March 22nd, 1849.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following document.

"I Philip Henry, Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do, by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the letters patent, hereby nominate John Payne Collier, Esq. being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be a Deputy to me the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him, in my absence, to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I, by virtue of my office might do if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of His Majesty's letters patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1849."

"Witness, HENRY DAVIS.

(L.S.) "MAHON."

The recommendatory testimonials of Thomas Hughes, Esq. B.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and of Mr. Charles Reed, of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, having hung up the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

Thomas Windus, F.S.A., exhibited a small bust, the head black, said to be Scipio Africanus.

Three short Letters were read, the first from Benjamin Williams, Esq. to Capt. W. H. Smyth; the second from J. L. Stoddart, Esq., to Sir Henry Ellis; the third from Jabez Allies, Esq. to Capt. W. H. Smyth, upon the signification and various use of the term "Cold Harbour;" upon the different and dissimilar situations in which the name occurs; and shewing that harbour sometimes means an inn. Mr. Williams, on looking at the different passages in Layamon, where the word *herebeza* or *herberwe* occurs, considers Dr. Bosworth's interpretation of its meaning, "a station where the army rested on its march," to be borne out, although the word was also used for an inn or dwelling: he also remarks that the word *caul* is said to mean a dwelling in the voluminous Celtic dictionary published by Professor Bullet at Besançon in 1754-60; and *caula* is interpreted as a barrack, cabin, hut, park, stable, &c. Mr. Allies shows that the term "cold" is a very common prefix to names in Worcestershire; and Mr. Stoddart thinks that so derogatory an adjective

as cold, in its usual signification, could hardly have been applied to some hundreds of places unlike each other. He therefore suggests that in olden times the derivation may have been *holdes-herbergh*, meaning *fidum hospitium*. In the English of Chaucer, *herberwe* implied sometimes an inn, sometimes a shelter;—thus the Host in the Prologue says—

“ For by my trouthe, if that I shal not lie,
I saw nat this yere swiche a campagnie
At ones in this *herberwe* as is now.”

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

A further portion of Mr. Bruce's paper, entitled “ Observations upon the Trial and Death of William Earl of Gowrie, A.D. 1584,” was then read. In this portion the author continued his history of the Earl of Gowrie's political conduct from the Raid of Ruthven to the year 1584. The Earl was freely pardoned by the King for his share in the raid, which was declared to be good service to the legislative and ecclesiastical authorities of the kingdom; but the King, although outwardly favourable to the Protestant lords, was, in heart, still yearning after his old favourites. By a stratagem contrived and effected by Colonel William Stewart, a brother of the Earl of Arran, the latter was permitted to return to court, where he regained his old ascendancy. The Raid of Ruthven was declared treason, the chief actors in it were banished from court, and the Earl of Gowrie obtained leave to quit the country. He returned to Dundee in order to embark, and was lingering there, as if repenting his determination to leave Scotland, when he was secretly informed of a new conspiracy of the Ruthven lords.

Mr. Bruce showed from unpublished letters of Bowes and Davison, in what manner, and to what extent, the Earl of Gowrie was involved in the conspiracy. He also furnished, from the same authorities, a minute narration of Gowrie's conduct from the time of his arrival at Dundee to his capture on the 14th April, 1584. He was ultimately removed to Stirling, to undergo his trial before a court which was presided over by a judge specially appointed for the occasion, without any advocate being present save the Lord Advocate, who was his prosecutor, and before a jury which was composed of Arran and others of Gowrie's declared political enemies.

The reading of the remainder of this paper was postponed to a future meeting.

Thursday, March 29th, 1849.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The recommendatory testimonial of Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq. of the Holme, Lancashire, having been suspended the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, as one of the Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Society for the year ending December 25, 1848, then read the Report of the Auditors. This was followed by a paper con-

taining some supplemental observations, which were referred to the consideration of the Finance Committee.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS FOR THE YEAR 1848.

We, the Auditors appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London on the 15th February 1849, to audit the Accounts of their Treasurer for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1848, having examined the said Accounts, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true; and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements for the information of the Society: viz.

Balance of the last Year's Account		£	s.	d.	Disbursements in 1848.		£	s.	d.
		347	0	0					
<i>Receipts in 1848.</i>					<i>To Artists and in Publications of the Society</i>				
By 16 Annual Subscriptions at 2 guineas, for 1847		33	12	0	Salaries:—		263	5	6
By 128 Annual Subscriptions at 4 guineas, for 1847		537	12	0	Sir Henry Ellis 1 year to 23rd October £157 10s.				
By 13 Annual Subscriptions at 4 guineas, for 1848		52	10	0	(less Income Tax £4 11s. 8d.)		152	18	4
By Portions of Subscriptions		16	4	0	Mr. Akerman 6 months to 25th December		50	0	0
By Arrears of Subscriptions		115	10	0	Mr. Martin 1 year to 25th December		60	0	0
		755	8	0	Mr. Long 6 months and 24 days to 24th June		39	16	0
By 21 Admission Fees of Members elected		176	8	0	Mr. Holtzer 1 year to November 30th		30	0	0
By 4 Compositions of Members elected		168	0	0			332	14	4
By Sale of Books and Prints		89	5	4	Taxes:—				
By Sale of Anglo-Saxon Works		15	5	3	Assessed, to Michaelmas Property and Income, to Ladyday		17	5	3
By Sale of Norman Rolls		44	10	6			12	16	8
By Sale of Layamon		22	9	4			30	1	11
By Sale of Duplicate Books from the Library		4	15	6	Tradesmen's Bills for House Expenses		90	2	7
By Six Months' Dividend on £5,100 Three-per-Cent. Consols, due 5th January, 1848		76	10	0	Insurance		13	11	0
Less Income Tax		2	4	7	Anniversary Dinner		23	19	0
		74	5	5	Stationery		7	12	0
By 6 Months do. due 5th July, 1848		74	5	5	Collecting Subscriptions		25	0	0
		£1771	12	9	Bookbinding		7	18	2
					Petty Cash		46	5	7
					Coffee Expenditure		39	15	2
							880	5	3
					Balance in the Treasurer's hands the 1st January, 1849		891	7	6
							£1771	12	9

Stock in the 3 per Cent. Consols, £5,100, 1st January, 1849.

Witness our hands, this 26th day of March, 1849.

FORTUNATUS DWARRIS,
T. CROFTON CROKER,
BERIAH BOTFIELD,
Auditors.

This Report was ordered to be received: and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for the trouble that they had had. Thanks were also returned to the Treasurer for his great and valuable services.

The President read a Minute of Council held at Somerset Place, on Tuesday, the 27th of March, the Viscount MAHON, President, in the Chair, resolving to submit to the Society for ballot the following proposal :

“ That whereas it appears that certain Fellows [whose names were subjoined] are in arrear of their subscriptions of three years and upwards, and have received repeated applications for the same,

“ That unless their arrears be discharged previous to the 1st of May next ensuing, the Gentlemen therein named should be removed from the list of the Society, and held as no longer Fellows thereof; the question of recovering the arrears being remitted to the further consideration of the Council.

“ This Resolution was carried unanimously, and ordered to be announced to the Society on Thursday evening next, the ballot upon the same to be taken on Thursday evening, April 19th.”

The President then gave notice from the Chair, that on Thursday the 23rd of April the Anniversary Election of the Society will be held in the Society's Meeting Room at Two of the Clock; and declared how much it imported the good of the Society that such persons be chosen into the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of the President and other officers: and that no Fellow who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution is capable of giving a vote at such election.

The President further gave notice that, on account of Passion Week and the Easter Holidays, the meetings of the Society are adjourned to Thursday evening, April 19th.

Thursday, April 19th, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Minute of Council of June 6th, 1848, respecting the Anniversary Dinner, was read.

The Minute of Council of March 27th, 1849, proposed at the last Meeting of the Society, in regard to Fellows in arrear of their subscriptions of three years and upwards, was read from the Chair, and the ballot having been taken thereon, the same was declared to have been carried.

The recommendatory testimonial of the Reverend William Henry Jones, of Magdalen Hall Oxford, incumbent of Saint James, Curtain Road, was read, and his election balloted for; whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned for the same :—

From J. B. Nichols, Esq. . . .	The Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1849.
From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. . . .	The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XLIII.
From the Rev. Dr. Kitto	The Journal of Sacred Literature, No. VI.
From the Society of Antiquaries of France	Their Mémoires, Vol. IX.

From the Author, Mr. F. Somner Dies Dominica, Voices & Admonitions from Merryweather. the Old Saxon Times.

From the Author, John Lindsay, Notices of Remarkable Medieval Coins. 4to. Esq.

From George Godwin, Esq. . The Builder. Vol. VII. Pt. III.

The Reverend Christopher Earle, of Hardwick, near Aylesbury, exhibited to the Society a Monile or Necklace of Gold, with three bullæ suspended, said to have been discovered in a tomb in Etruria.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, by permission of William Selby Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon Hall, exhibited six specimens of the ancient British Coins recently discovered on Whaddon Chase. They belong to the later class of British money, being apparently rude and degenerate imitations of the gold coins of Cunobeline. A portion of them are stamped on one side only. A further account of these coins was promised by Mr. Akerman for reading at a future meeting.

A Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. was read, accompanied by the exhibition of a series of coloured drawings, by Mr. Penrice, of some of the groups of Roman sepulchral urns and vessels recently discovered on the property of Mr. John Taylor, junior, at West Lodge, near Colchester, and now deposited by him in the museum of local antiquities in that town. These drawings indicated the probable arrangement of the various deposits discovered, including two cists or tombs constructed of tiles. Only a few coins (in second brass) were found by Mr. Taylor, the latest of which was of Hadrian. Mr. Roach Smith stated that Mr. Taylor's grounds occupy part of the site of the Roman cemetery which flanked, on either side, the road from Colonia to Londinium.

A Letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, dated April 16th, 1849, was read, upon the discovery of a large Urn containing calcined bones, recently found at the bottom of a shaft, during some of the operations of the South Eastern Railway's works; and resembling that which was opened by Mr. Diamond, at Ewell, in Surrey. The particulars are thus detailed by Mr. Akerman:—

“ I have been informed by a person employed on the works of the South Eastern Railway, that at the bottom of one of the shafts, discovered some short time ago in the Isle of Thanet, an urn of large size, containing calcined bones, was found with a flat stone placed on the top of it.

“ It will be in the recollection of yourself and the Society, that on the 25th of November, 1847, Mr. Diamond communicated an account of some excavations made by himself at Ewell, near Epsom. This account is printed in vol. XXXII. of the *Archæologia*, and illustrated by an engraving shewing the formation of certain pits, varying in depth from twelve to thirty-seven feet, cut in the solid chalk, and filled with fragments of pottery, calcined bones, and other relics, most clearly of the Roman period.

“ Antiquaries had formed various opinions as to the design and use of these pits; some regarding them as intended for wells; others as mere rubbish holes. To both of these suggestions, Mr. Diamond, in the article in question, raised, as it then appeared to me, substantial objections, and maintained that their origin was sepulchral. Mr. Diamond's arguments in favour of this explanation will be found at length, and it will be only necessary to show, beyond a doubt, that this was one of the modes of interment practised by the Romans, not only in the provinces, but also near their capital. Bartoli, in his *Antichi Sepolcri*, gives a view of a Roman

sepulchre or columbarium, the entrance of which, at least, is formed in a manner similar to those at Ewell. I exhibit with this a rude sketch from the engraving of Bartoli. He informs us that the tomb was cut in the cliff, seventeen yards deep, at the eastern base of the Aventine Mount. It was found in the year 1692. The steps descending into it are shown on the plan, and are connected with the corridor, which goes exteriorly round the chamber, and ends in a rather larger site, in the midst of which is a well nearly six yards deep. The room is stuccoed, and the three niches for the *ollæ* are painted light blue; in the middle of the pavement was a large slab of travertine stone, with a square plate of metal let into the centre, and weighing sixty-three pounds, confined in a leaden frame weighing thirty-three pounds. On the surface of this plate there was a great unevenness as if there had been a bolt or some such contrivance. The sketch exhibits :—

1. Opening from the sepulchre up to the summit of the cliff, with holes on each side for resting the hands and feet in going up and down.

2. Ingress to another similar place, half rained and filled up.

“ I offer no apology for calling the attention of our English antiquaries to this singular description of sepulchre, since it may some day lead to discoveries in this country, and suggest for the future a thorough examination of the localities in which such pits as those at Ewell are found.

“ The anxiety which has existed, and indeed still exists, among all nations of the world to protect the remains of their dead from desecration, is manifest in many sepulchral inscriptions of the Roman period; and these pits seem peculiarly adapted to effect that object. It is very probable that the entrances to this description of sepulchre were carefully closed, and perhaps concealed from all but members of the family or their immediate friends; and thus many places of interment in this and other countries remain to this day undiscovered. Were it not for the existence of the sepulchre in the Aventine Mount, we might be led to regard these pits as peculiar to the Roman provinces, on account of their affording additional security to the remains of the dead; but we know from the engravings of Bartoli that this cannot have been the case, and are therefore left to conclude that they may have been adopted wherever the Romans happened to be located.”

The Secretary then read the conclusion of Mr. Bruce's paper on the trial of William Earl of Gowrie. The portion of the paper now read contained the new papers communicated by Mr. Bruce. The first was an account of certain devices said to have been used by the Earl of Arran to entrap the Earl of Gowrie into writing a letter to the King in which he should confess himself to have been party to a treasonable conspiracy. The second and third were accounts of Gowrie's trial. Mr. Bruce, in conclusion, adduced reasons for considering that the first paper was not to be depended upon for accuracy, and summed up by a statement of the various points which he considered proved, and which rendered it probable that revenge for the death of the Earl of Gowrie was one of the motives of the Gowrie conspirators.

The author observes, that there are discrepancies between these documents which induce him to believe that they are of very different historical values; and he sees “ no reason to entertain any doubt of the substantial accuracy of the second and third. They are plain unvarnished narratives of incidents terrible in themselves and humiliating to human nature, but not inconsistent with the practices of the period; and borne out by many dark transactions in the legal annals of this country as well as of Scotland. The third abounds, also, in those little touches of minute observation which indicate, infallibly, that the writer was really present at the scenes which he describes; and that not only at the trial, which he himself states, but also at the execution. For example, he tells us, that Gowrie, when he addressed the people from the scaffold.

was standing 'with his cloak about him;' it will be remembered that it was eight o'clock in the evening of a spring day in a northern climate. Again, he mentions that there was 'a little pausing' on the part of Gowrie, after he came on the scaffold, and before he began to speak; and again, that 'smilingly' he put his head under the axe. These and similar circumstantial details furnish, in a narrative of this kind, almost indisputable proof of actual presence, and afford a strong presumption against the supposition that anything of importance escaped the notice of such a minute observer."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Vice-President then gave the usual notice, from the Chair, a second time, that on Monday the 23rd of April the Anniversary Election of the Society would be held. And he further announced that the ordinary meeting of the Society was now adjourned to Thursday, May 3.

ERRATA.

Page 190, l. 13, for Mons. *Greinblot*, read *Grimblot*.
 298, l. 13, for *Box Hill*, read *Leith Hill*.

NOTE.

The following Statement was omitted to be printed in the Proceedings of Thursday, 6th of April, 1848, page 256, where it should have preceded the Auditors' Report for the remainder of the year 1847.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS FROM 1 JAN. TO 23 APRIL, 1847.

We, the Auditors appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London on the 11th of February, 1847, to audit the Accounts of their Treasurer for the year 1846, and to continue the examination of the Treasurer's Accounts to the day of his notified resignation, viz. 23rd of April, 1847, having examined the said Accounts from the 1st of January to the said 23rd of April, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true; and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following abstract:—

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Disbursements.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance of last Year's Account	-	59 17 2	To Artists and in Publications by the Society	210	19 0
By 8 Annual (Old) Subscriptions for 1846, at £2 2s.	-	16 16 0	For the Publication of Layamon's Chronicle	176	17 0
By 62 Annual Subscriptions for 1846, at £4 4s	260	8 0	For Taxes	-	6 8 4
By portion of Subscription, Mr. Vaux	-	3 3 0	For Salaries	-	119 12 0
By 4 Subscriptions in advance for 1847	-	16 16 0	For Assistance in arranging the Library	46	11 0
		297 3 0	For Tradesmen's Bills in House Expenses	83	5 11
By Arrears of Subscriptions for 1845	-	38 17 0	For Insurance	-	13 11 0
By Admission of 7 Members	-	58 16 0	For Solicitor's Bill	-	23 10 0
By 3 Compositions	-	126 0 0	For Bookbinding	-	20 18 8
By Dividend on £5,900 Three-per-Cent. Consols, due 5th January	88	10 0	For Stationery and Circulars	-	16 19 9
Income Tax	-	2 11 7	For Parcels, Postage, and Petty Cash	-	10 17 5
		85 18 5	For Porter's Livery	5	10 0
By Sale of £800 Stock at 91½	-	730 0 0	Repaid Treasurer the advance made by him in November, 1846	-	307 18 7
Expenses	-	2 1 6			1,042 18 8
		727 18 6	Balance		356 16 5
By Sale of Old Library Table	-	5 5 0			1,399 15 1
		£1399 15 1			

Examined and approved by us
OCTAVIUS MORGAN.
CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, Garter.
PETER LEVESQUE.

April 21, 1847.

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